# CALIFORNIA LAW REVISION COMMISSION

TENTATIVE RECOMMENDATION

### Statutes Made Obsolete by Trial Court Restructuring

#### November 2001

This tentative recommendation is being distributed so that interested persons will be advised of the Commission's tentative conclusions and can make their views known to the Commission. Any comments sent to the Commission will be a part of the public record and will be considered at a public meeting when the Commission determines the provisions it will include in legislation the Commission plans to recommend to the Legislature. It is just as important to advise the Commission that you approve the tentative recommendation as it is to advise the Commission that you believe revisions should be made in the tentative recommendation.

COMMENTS ON THIS TENTATIVE RECOMMENDATION SHOULD BE RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSION NOT LATER THAN **February 15, 2002.** 

The Commission often substantially revises tentative recommendations as a result of the comments it receives. Hence, this tentative recommendation is not necessarily the recommendation the Commission will submit to the Legislature.

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## STATUTES MADE OBSOLETE BY TRIAL COURT RESTRUCTURING

#### SUMMARY OF TENTATIVE RECOMMENDATION

In the late 1990's, California's trial court system was substantially restructured through state funding of trial court operations, trial court unification, and reforms relating to trial court employment. As a result, hundreds of statutes are now obsolete. The Law Revision Commission proposes amendment or repeal of the obsolete provisions to reflect the restructuring of the trial court system.

In addition to the numerous revisions proposed in this recommendation, other statutes require amendment or repeal but are not included here because stakeholders have not yet reached agreement on key issues, further research is necessary in light of the complexity of the law, or additional time is required to prepare appropriate revisions due to the sheer volume of statutory material involved. The Commission will continue its work on statutes made obsolete by trial court restructuring with the objective of recommending further clean up of the statutes from time to time.

This recommendation was prepared pursuant to Government Code Section 71674.

## STATUTES MADE OBSOLETE BY TRIAL COURT RESTRUCTURING

#### INTRODUCTION

The Legislature has directed the California Law Revision Commission to recommend the repeal of statutes made obsolete by trial court funding reform, trial court unification, and trial court employment reform.<sup>1</sup> The recommendation is due by January 1, 2002.

The Law Revision Commission submits this recommendation in fulfillment of the legislative directive. In addition to the numerous revisions proposed, many other statutes require amendment or repeal but are not included in this recommendation because stakeholders have not yet reached agreement on key issues, further research is required due to complexity of the law, or additional time is required to prepare appropriate revisions due to the sheer volume of statutory material involved.

For these reasons, the Law Revision Commission recommends that the January 1, 2002, deadline be removed from the statute. Elimination of the deadline will allow the Commission to continue its work in this area and recommend further clean up of the statutes from time to time.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

The body of existing statutory material affected by trial court restructuring is immense. Nearly every provision of Title 8 of the Government Code, relating to the organization and government of the courts, requires review and evaluation. That Title alone occupies several volumes of the annotated codes, comprising more than 2,000 statute sections.<sup>2</sup> Trial court restructuring also affects provisions in other parts of the Government Code and in other codes, particularly the Code of Civil Procedure and Penal Code.

To handle this massive amount of statutory material, the Commission has dealt with it thematically, systematically examining different types of provisions: statutes dealing with the number of judges, statutes dealing with the court clerk, statutes dealing with official reporters, statutes unique to a specific county, and the like. The Commission prepared preliminary drafts relating to each topic and sent them to interested persons and organizations for review and comment. Drafts were circulated to courts, counties, labor unions, professional associations, the Administrative Office of the Courts, and state bar committees, among others.

After reviewing comments and making appropriate adjustments in the drafts, the Commission assembled all the material into a comprehensive document: this tentative recommendation on *Statutes Made Obsolete by Trial Court Restructuring*. To facilitate review of the substantial volume of material, the Commission has inserted Notes in appropriate places in the draft calling attention to specific issues. The Commission

<sup>1.</sup> Gov't Code § 71674. The directive is part of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, operative January 1, 2001.

<sup>2.</sup> The reasons for this are historical. The California Constitution provides that the Legislature must prescribe the number, qualifications, and compensation of municipal court employees, as well as provide for the officers and employees of the superior courts. Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5.

has identified these matters as nonroutine and specifically solicits comment on these potentially problematic provisions.

Although the proposed legislation was prepared during 2001, amendments are directed towards the statutes as they will exist on January 1, 2002. The changes proposed would be enacted during 2002 and become operative on January 1, 2003.

The deadline for comments on the tentative recommendation is February 15, 2002. The Commission will review comments at its mid-March, 2002, meeting and make any necessary revisions before submitting its report to the Legislature.

#### **BACKGROUND**

The restructuring of the trial court system during the late 1990's was monumental. It included (1) the state's assumption of responsibility for trial court funding, (2) unification of the justice courts, municipal courts, and superior courts, and (3) transfer of control of trial court employment to the courts.

These enactments override a massive statutory structure that is now at odds with the governing law. To date, the only systematic effort to conform existing statutes to the new law is the Law Revision Commission's overhaul of the codes in 1998 to accommodate trial court unification.<sup>3</sup> Even that effort is incomplete, since municipal courts still existed at the time.<sup>4</sup> County-specific statutes dealing with individual municipal courts in the various counties were not addressed at that time, pending resolution of employment issues. Many statutes still reflect a dual court system.

#### **Trial Court Funding**

The major event in trial court funding reform was enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act of 1997.<sup>5</sup> That legislation consolidated funding of the trial courts at the state level.

Under the new system the state has assumed full responsibility for funding trial court operations.<sup>6</sup> The Judicial Council annually submits a trial court budget to the Governor for inclusion in the state budget, which is intended to meet the needs of all trial courts. The Judicial Council administers the budgetary allotment by making payments to the courts.

The counties annually make a contribution to the state, based on fiscal year 1994-95 levels, with a mechanism for adjustment to correct inequities. The counties are required to continue funding court facilities and court-related costs that are not considered part of court operations, such as indigent defense, pretrial release, and probation costs.

The funding reform also contemplates a decentralized system of trial court management. The Judicial Council is required to adopt rules of court to promote such a system.

To the extent that existing statutes are inconsistent with this scheme, they need to be reformed. For example, some statutes still vest control over court operations in county boards of supervisors. These statutes are inconsistent with the concepts of state control of trial court funding and court control of court operations. However, county control of

<sup>3.</sup> Trial Court Unification: Revision of Codes, 28 Cal. L. Revision Comm'n Reports 51 (1998). See 1998 Cal. Stat. ch. 931; see also 1999 Cal. Stat. ch. 344.

<sup>4.</sup> Unification proceeded on a county by county basis. The municipal and superior courts in Kings County unified on February 8, 2001, eliminating the last remaining municipal courts.

<sup>5.</sup> See Gov't Code §§ 77000-77655.

<sup>6.</sup> Cf. Gov't Code § 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations").

some of these matters may still be appropriate. It is necessary to treat the issues on a section by section basis.

#### **Trial Court Unification**

The California Constitution was amended in 1998 to permit the municipal and superior courts in each county to unify.<sup>7</sup> As of February 8, 2001, the courts in all of California's 58 counties have unified.

Although many of the key statutes have been revised to accommodate unification of the trial courts, two significant chores remain in the wake of unification. Now that all courts have unified, the general statutes should be cleared of remnants relating to the former municipal courts. In addition, various county-specific statutes relating to individual municipal courts must be repealed or recast. To a large extent, this involves eliminating superseded employment statutes for the courts.

#### **Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance**

The Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act was adopted effective January 1, 2001.8 It establishes the basis for a new personnel system for employees of California's trial courts. Under the act, trial court employees become employees of the court, not of the state or county. The employees may be considered county employees for the purpose of certain benefits. The local court is given control over budget and personnel decisions.

The act maintains employees' current classifications and salaries, and current levels of benefits. It provides discipline for cause and due process hearing procedures as part of the employment protection system. It establishes a personnel system based on merit, for purposes of employment selection and advancement. It does not alter the means by which memoranda of understanding and personnel policies, procedures, and plans are modified.

More than half of Title 8 of the Government Code (organization and governance of courts) is devoted to detailed statutes governing employment in every former municipal court. These statutes have been rendered largely obsolete by the enactment of trial court funding, unification, and employment reforms. They are ripe for repeal.

#### SPECIFIC ISSUES

Due to the volume of obsolete statutory material proposed for amendment or repeal, it is impossible to detail here every type of revision being proposed. For each section being revised, the Commission has prepared commentary citing relevant constitutional or statutory provisions relating to trial court restructuring. The general approach proposed for certain types of statutes, and the proposed resolution of key substantive issues, is described below.

<sup>7.</sup> Cal. Const. art. VI, § 5(e).

<sup>8.</sup> See Gov't Code §§ 71600-71674.

#### **California Constitution**

A number of provisions of the California Constitution reflect a trial court structure that included municipal courts.<sup>9</sup> The constitutional provisions should be amended to reflect unification of the trial courts.

The proposed legislation includes repeal of Article VI, Section 23, of the Constitution, containing transitional provisions for trial court unification. The transitional provisions have little effect now that unification is complete, and in any event there remain statutory transitional provisions that are more comprehensive.<sup>10</sup>

#### Judges

The California Constitution requires the Legislature to prescribe the number of judges in each county.<sup>11</sup> The Legislature has prescribed the number of judges in various counties,<sup>12</sup> but the statutes are incorrect as a result of unification of the courts.<sup>13</sup>

As part of this project, the Commission recommends that the statutes be corrected to conform to the actual number of superior court judgeships in each county after unification with the municipal courts. The corresponding municipal court statutes should be repealed.

Many statutes refer to "the judge" or judges of the superior court, to the presiding judge or "senior judge" of the court, or to the presiding judge or "sole judge" of the court. <sup>14</sup> Every superior court now has a presiding judge <sup>15</sup> and, as a result of unification, every superior court has at least two judgeships. The proposed legislation would clean up language reflective of an earlier era.

#### **Subordinate Judicial Officers**

The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to provide for subordinate judicial officers. Subordinate judicial officers include commissioners and referees. The Legislature has provided for subordinate judicial officers through a number of statutes. 17

<sup>9.</sup> See Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 1 (judicial power), 5 (municipal court), 6 (Judicial Council), 8 (Commission on Judicial Performance), 10 (original jurisdiction), 15 (qualifications of judges), 16 (election of judges), and 23 (transitional provisions).

<sup>10.</sup> See Gov't Code §§ 70200-70218.

<sup>11.</sup> Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5.

<sup>12.</sup> Gov't Code §§ 69580-69620 (superior court), 72600-74997 (municipal court).

<sup>13.</sup> On unification of the superior and municipal courts in a county, the previously selected municipal court judges become superior court judges. Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23(b); Gov't Code § 70211(a). Until revised by statute, the total number of judgeships in the unified superior court equals the previously authorized number of judgeships in the municipal court and superior court combined. Gov't Code § 70211(a).

<sup>14.</sup> See, e.g., Code Civ. Proc. § 404.9; Gov't Code §§ 23396, 68115, 68546, 69753, 71341, 72190, 72190.1, 72190.2, 72196; Penal Code §§ 924.4, 6031.1; Welf. & Inst. Code § 1737.

<sup>15.</sup> Gov't Code § 69508.5 (presiding judge).

<sup>16.</sup> Cal. Const. Art. VI, § 22 ("The Legislature may provide for the appointment by trial courts of record of officers such as commissioners to perform subordinate judicial duties.")

The proposed legislation would revise Government Code Section 71601(i) to eliminate the implication that a commissioner serving as a temporary judge acts under auspices of Article 1, Section 22. The authority of a temporary judge is derived from Article 1, Section 21, of the California Constitution (temporary judges). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 259(e) (powers of court commissioners); Fam. Code § 4251(b) (powers of child support commissioners).

<sup>17.</sup> See, e.g., Gov't Code §§ 70140-70148 (court commissioners).

The Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act has established farreaching provisions relating to subordinate judicial officers that appear to eclipse much of existing law relating to authorization and appointment of subordinate judicial officers.<sup>18</sup> Pursuant to this statute the Legislature has exercised its constitutional authority to "provide for" appointment of subordinate judicial officers by delegating the matter to the courts, subject to the control of the Judicial Council. This renders obsolete much of the existing statutory structure relating to subordinate judicial officers, which should be repealed.<sup>19</sup>

#### **Court Clerks**

Many statutes relating to trial court operations involve the county clerk. These statutes date from an era when the county clerk was ex officio clerk of the superior court.<sup>20</sup>

These statutes are now obsolete. Pursuant to statutory authority,<sup>21</sup> every superior court now has an executive or administrative officer who serves as court clerk. Moreover, the shift of trial court funding from the county to the state renders inappropriate statutes that impose court-related duties on the county clerk.<sup>22</sup> The proposed legislation revises statutes designating the "county clerk" as the relevant officer for court-related functions. These provisions would refer instead to the "court clerk." The statutes will operate satisfactorily regardless of whether the particular function is performed by the county clerk, court executive officer, or another court appointee.<sup>23</sup>

#### **Official Reporters**

The Legislature has enacted an extensive body of law governing official reporters and official reporters pro tempore in each county. Issues covered include appointment, tenure, compensation, benefits, and the like.<sup>24</sup> The statutes are remarkably detailed and diverse.

To a large extent these provisions are superseded by the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. For example, statutes providing that superior court or municipal court official reporters hold office "during the pleasure" of the appointing court, as well as municipal court statutes providing civil service protections to official

<sup>18.</sup> Gov't Code § 71622.

<sup>19.</sup> Many general and county-specific statutes limit or prohibit the practice of law by a subordinate judicial officer. See, e.g., Gov't Code §§ 70141.1 (superior court commissioner in El Dorado County), 70142 (superior court commissioners), 72190 (municipal court commissioners), 72450 (municipal court traffic trial commissioners), 74703(e) (temporary municipal court traffic referees in Sonoma County), 74925 (municipal court commissioner in Tulare County), 74982(d) (part-time municipal court commissioners in Shasta County). These provisions would be replaced by a general prohibition on the practice of law by a subordinate judicial officer except to the extent permitted by Judicial Council rules. See proposed revision of Gov't Code § 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), *infra*.

<sup>20.</sup> See, e.g., former Cal Const. art. I, § 4.

<sup>21.</sup> Gov't Code §§ 26800, 69898.

<sup>22.</sup> See Gov't Code § 77200.

<sup>23.</sup> The proposed law would make clear the authority of the court to appoint a deputy court clerk who has the authority of a court clerk, just as a deputy county clerk has the authority of a county clerk. See proposed Gov't Code § 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court and deputy clerk of court) and the proposed revision of Gov't Code § 71620 (trial court personnel), *infra*.

<sup>24.</sup> See, e.g., Gov't Code §§ 69941-69959 (general provisions governing superior court reporters throughout state).

reporters, are generally superseded by the employment protection provisions of the new law.<sup>25</sup>

It should be noted, however, that not all official reporters are court employees. Some, particularly those appointed as official reporters pro tempore, are not necessarily employees and may be subject to different governing principles.

Moreover, some provisions governing official reporters cannot necessarily be considered obsolete. General statutes dealing with fees and allocation of costs, for example, appear to reflect deliberate policy choices regarding not only compensation of court reporters, but the costs of court reporting to the court and to the parties.<sup>26</sup> These provisions should be preserved in the law.<sup>27</sup>

Several issues relating to official reporters have been the subject of extended debate. In particular, it is unsettled whether the basic compensation and benefit-setting mechanism of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act supersedes specific statutes relating to compensation in individual counties. The individual county statutes are obsolete and are in need of revision, if not outright repeal, since most of them still appear to involve county boards of supervisors in the bargaining process. This scheme is no longer appropriate for court employees under state funding and court control. To resolve this matter and permit repeal of hundreds of obsolete statutes concerning official reporter compensation, the Law Revision Commission plans to recommend appropriate revision of the statutes. The Commission has not yet determined the content of its recommendation on this matter. The Commission solicits commentary addressed to it.

The issue of electronic reporting is also highly politicized. The proposed legislation seeks to avoid disturbing the status quo on the matter.<sup>28</sup>

#### **Sheriffs and Marshals**

Historically, sheriffs, marshals, and constables each served a different trial court. Sheriffs were associated with the superior court, marshals with the municipal court, and constables with the justice court. Each of these officers has non-court, as well as court-related, functions. In the aftermath of trial court funding reform, the courts contract directly for the provision of court security services.<sup>29</sup>

Consolidation of sheriff and marshal operations has been an ongoing process.<sup>30</sup> In most counties, the sheriff has assumed operations formerly performed by the marshal. In four

<sup>25.</sup> Compare, e.g., Gov't Code § 69941 ("at pleasure" tenure of superior court reporters) with Gov't Code §§ 71620 (trial court personnel), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).

<sup>26.</sup> See, e.g., Gov't Code § 69950 (transcription fees).

<sup>27.</sup> Some provisions relating to court reporters should be simplified and clarified without substantive change, as proposed in the Commission's recommendation on *Cases in Which Court Reporter is Required*. These nonsubstantive revisions have been incorporated in this tentative recommendation on *Statutes Made Obsolete by Trial Court Restructuring*.

<sup>28.</sup> For example, the proposed legislation would preserve the provision of Government Code Section 70141.11 (subordinate judicial officers in Contra Costa County) to the effect that, "Any court reporting functions for the commissioner may be by electronic or mechanical means and devices."

<sup>29.</sup> Gov't Code § 77212.5 (contracts for court security services). This provision is limited to courts for which sheriff-provision of services is required by law. Trial courts that employ marshals are not required to hire sheriffs under this section, nor are they required to enter into agreements with sheriffs.

<sup>30.</sup> See, e.g., Gov't Code §§ 26625-26625.15 (Contra Costa County), 26630-26637 (Ventura County), 26638.1-26638.11 (Sacramento County), 26639-26639.3 (Los Angeles County), 26639.5-26639.6 (Solano

counties the marshal's office currently performs services for the superior court.<sup>31</sup> The consolidation statutes may continue to serve functions in some counties to the extent that they guarantee continuing rights of former marshal personnel. The proposed legislation accommodates this situation by generally preserving the existing consolidation statutes but adding a 15-year sunset clause to each of the statutes.<sup>32</sup>

#### **County-Specific Municipal Court Statutes**

More than half of Title 8 of the Government Code (Organization and Government of Courts) — in excess of 1,000 statute provisions — is devoted to details of structure and employment in the municipal courts in various judicial districts in the state. That voluminous legislation is the result of the constitutional requirement that the Legislature prescribe the number, qualifications, and compensation of judges, officers, and employees of the municipal courts.<sup>33</sup> With unification of the trial courts in every county, and with the elimination of the municipal courts on unification, these statutes are now largely obsolete.<sup>34</sup>

The transitional provisions for trial court unification make clear that, pending further legislative action, municipal court personnel become superior court personnel. The transitional provisions also preserve the salaries, benefits, and employment rights of municipal court personnel.<sup>35</sup>

The Legislature has now acted to provide a statewide structure for trial court employees, officers, and other personnel.<sup>36</sup> The Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act generally supersedes comparable county-specific provisions, such as statutes governing authority to hire, classification, compensation, labor relations, employment selection and advancement, employment protection, and personnel files. The act eclipses the unification transitional provisions; the detailed county-specific municipal court statutes may now be repealed.

#### **General Municipal Court Statutes**

In addition to county-specific statutes governing the various municipal courts, there are statutes that refer to municipal courts generally. Now that all municipal and superior courts have unified, general statutory references to municipal courts should be corrected. The groundwork for much of the necessary revision has already been accomplished, by referring to limited civil cases and to misdemeanor and infraction cases rather than to the

County), 72110 (Riverside County), 72114.2 (San Diego County), 72115 (San Bernardino County), 72116 (Shasta County).

- 31. These are the counties of Merced, San Benito, Shasta, and Trinity.
- 32. The proposed legislation recognizes a few variants to accommodate circumstances in particular counties. For example, the sunset clause in San Diego County would be five years; there would be no sunset clause for Shasta County; the Orange County statute would be repealed outright.
  - 33. Cal. Const. art. VI, § 5(c).
- 34. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 5(e). Statutes governing unification prevail over contrary county-specific statutes relating to the municipal courts. Gov't Code § 70215.
  - 35. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23; Gov't Code §§ 70210-70218.
  - 36. See Gov't Code §§ 71600-71674 (Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act).

municipal court, and by referring to unlimited civil cases and to felony cases rather than to the superior court.<sup>37</sup> The conversion now should be completed throughout the codes.<sup>38</sup>

#### **County-Specific Superior Court Statutes**

Although the Legislature is not constitutionally obligated to enact detailed staffing statutes for superior courts,<sup>39</sup> the Legislature has enacted a number of statutes for superior courts, particularly in the larger counties.<sup>40</sup>

Generally, these statutes authorize a superior court to appoint a certain number of persons to a position at a specified salary, with the possibility of establishing additional positions only with county approval. When salaries are not set by the statute, they are generally set by joint action of the court and county. Positions are typically "at will" and exempt from civil service.

The superior court staffing statutes substantially overlap and are largely inconsistent with the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. Under that act, authority to establish titles is granted exclusively to the court,<sup>41</sup> and salaries are set by the court.<sup>42</sup> Most employees are covered by the employment protection system.

The county-specific superior court statutes are thus contrary to basic principles of local court authority and state trial court funding, rendering them obsolete. The proposed legislation would repeal the obsolete provisions.

Other municipal court references are being left in place pending further analysis of how to dispose of them. For example, Code of Civil Procedure Section 395(c) raises issues relating to local venue (venue within a county), which require careful study. See the discussion of "Local Venue" below.

The Commission has not yet systematically searched the codes for provisions that refer to the municipal courts indirectly (e.g., provisions that refer to "the proper court," "judicial district," or "jurisdiction") or provisions that refer to "the superior court" but require adjustment to reflect unification. Once identified, these provisions will require analysis and revision.

<sup>37.</sup> See Trial Court Unification: Revision of Codes, 28 Cal. L. Revision Comm'n Reports 51 (1998).

<sup>38.</sup> For examples of various types of corrective legislation proposed in this recommendation, see, e.g., Bus. & Prof. Code § 6079.1 (judges of State Bar Court); Code Civ. Proc. §§ 84 (process), 85.1 (original jurisdiction), 116.210 (small claims division), 575 (promulgation of rules by Judicial Council), 1132 (confession of judgment), *infra*.

Some municipal court references need to be retained, particularly in the retirement context, because they have continuing utility. See, e.g., Gov't Code §§ 22825.2 (vesting of retirement benefits on ten years of state service), 26625.8 (credit for bailiff-related services in municipal court), 31640 (county service for purposes of County Employees Retirement Law). See also Penal Code § 190.7 (record of capital case on appeal). See also Gov't Code §§ 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication), 71042.6 (map to establish district boundaries). The Commission plans to study issues relating to publication of legal notice. See *Trial Court Unification: Revision of Codes*, 28 Cal. L. Revision Comm'n Reports 51, 85-86 (1998).

<sup>39.</sup> See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 4 (Legislature shall "provide for" officers and employees of superior court).

<sup>40.</sup> There are approximately 160 county-specific superior court staffing statutes. See Gov't Code §§ 69890-70148. About 40 of the statutes dealing with trial court employees other than court reporters are found in Article 8 of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code (§§ 69890-69915). Approximately 25 statutes dealing with subordinate judicial officers are found in Article 13 of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code (§§ 70141-70148). The remaining 95 or so statutes dealing with court reporters are contained in Articles 9 through 12.8 of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code (§§ 69941-70139).

<sup>41.</sup> Gov't Code § 71620.

<sup>42.</sup> Gov't Code § 71623.

#### **Jury Venires**

The Code of Civil Procedure authorizes smaller-than-countywide jury venires in counties where sessions of the superior court are held outside the county seat.<sup>43</sup> These venires are based on municipal court districts.

A number of statutes also prescribe special rules for superior court jury venires in physically isolated areas of specified counties.<sup>44</sup> These venires are based on supervisorial districts or on municipal court districts.

The proposed legislation would replace these obsolete provisions with a general statute that incorporates the various existing standards in one comprehensive section, and enables the courts to adopt governing local rules. There would be a one year deferred operative date to enable courts to adopt local rules.

#### **Transitional Issues**

A substantial amount of the statutory material made obsolete by trial court restructuring relates to employment status, rights, and benefits. Although much of this material is now obsolete, currently effective memoranda of understanding may be based on the statutes. To help assure trial court employees that repeal of obsolete statutes does not jeopardize their current rights, the proposed legislation includes a saving clause that continues the effect of the repealed statutes to the extent that a current employment right may be based on them.

In addition, many statutes govern ongoing retirement benefits of former employees of superseded courts and offices. Because they have continuing effect, they are preserved intact notwithstanding apparently obsolete language in them.<sup>45</sup>

#### MATTERS NOT COVERED IN THIS RECOMMENDATION

Many statutes that require amendment or repeal are not included in this recommendation because stakeholders have not yet reached agreement on key issues, further research is required due to complexity of the law, or additional time is required to prepare appropriate revisions as a consequence of the sheer volume of statutory material involved. A few of the major unresolved matters are indicated below.

#### **Trial Court Facilities**

Responsibility for trial court facilities is a complex matter. The Legislature has established a Task Force on Court Facilities.<sup>46</sup> The Task Force is charged with identifying needs related to trial and appellate court facilities, and options and recommendations for funding maintenance, improvements, and expansion of court facilities, including specific responsibilities of each entity of government.<sup>47</sup> Because the policies in this area have yet to be determined, and the Legislature has yet to act on the matter, it is not possible to clean up statutes relating to facilities.

<sup>43.</sup> Code Civ. Proc. § 198.5.

<sup>44.</sup> See, e.g., Code Civ. Proc. §§ 199-199.5 (El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, and Santa Barbara counties).

<sup>45.</sup> See, e.g., note 38, *supra*.

<sup>46.</sup> Gov't Code § 77650.

<sup>47.</sup> The Task Force issued its final report on October 1, 2001.

#### **Trial Court Sessions**

The numerous statutes relating to general and special court sessions require separate and careful treatment. Sessions are tied to court facilities, which have historically been county structures. Under trial court unification procedures, municipal court locations are preserved as superior court locations until superseding legislation is enacted. Statutes requiring a session in a particular location are dependent in part on control of that facility; they are problematic in part because they implicate the need to maintain facilities where sessions are mandated. In addition, statutes requiring a session in a particular location may serve the function of ensuring convenient access for citizens in remote parts of a county. These provisions are not dealt with in this recommendation.

#### **Local Venue**

A number of statutes require venue in the particular judicial district within the county in which the cause of action arose.<sup>48</sup> Elimination of judicial districts through unification raises the question whether provisions of this sort should be preserved in some fashion. The Administrative Office of the Courts has organized a Joint Working Group on Sub-County Venue Issues. The proposed legislation solicits comment concerning the appropriate disposition of such provisions.

#### **Concurrent Jurisdiction**

Some statutes can (but need not necessarily) be construed to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the municipal and superior courts.<sup>49</sup> The proper treatment of these statutes in a unified court is problematic.<sup>50</sup> The Commission is studying this matter and solicits comment on how to revise the statutes.

#### Fees and Fines Paid to County

Many statutes provide that fees and fines collected by court officers are transmitted to the county treasury for deposit in the general fund.<sup>51</sup> Other statutes allow the county to obtain reimbursement of expenses incurred by the court.<sup>52</sup> Although these funds are generated by court processes or are court-related in nature, the statutes were not revised as part of trial court funding reform. The shift of trial court funding from the counties to the state was accomplished in a comprehensive negotiated agreement that identified

<sup>48.</sup> See, e.g., Code Civ. Proc. § 392 (venue for certain proceedings involving real property). See also Bus. & Prof. Code § 17511.12; Civ. Code §§ 798.61, 1780, 1812.10, 2984.4; Code Civ. Proc. §§ 393, 395, 396a, 402.5; Educ. Code § 48295; Fish & Game Code §§ 12150, 12151; Food & Agric. Code §§ 29733, 59289; Harb. & Nav. Code §§ 664, 667; Health & Safety Code §§ 108580, 110375, 111880, 111895, 117070, 117120; Lab. Code § 6436; Penal Code §§ 1034, 1035, 1038, 1039, 1462.2; Pub. Res. Code § 5560; Water Code § 310.

<sup>49.</sup> See, e.g., Code Civ. Proc. § 688.010; Food & Agric. Code §§ 25565, 29733, 43039, 59289; Health & Safety Code §§ 108580, 110375, 111880, 111895.

<sup>50.</sup> Should a party be permitted to choose whether a proceeding under such a provision is treated as a limited civil case or as an unlimited civil case, regardless of the amount in controversy? Or should the provisions be revised to follow normal procedural rules, under which the proper jurisdictional classification of a case depends on the amount in controversy or other circumstances, instead of being left to the discretion of the plaintiff?

<sup>51.</sup> See, e.g., Bus. & Prof. Code § 25762 (fines and forfeitures of bail).

<sup>52.</sup> See, e.g., Prob. Code §§ 1513.1, 1851.5 (county may assess county expenses incurred for cost of court investigation of a guardianship or conservatorship estate).

specific responsibilities and funding arrangements for each party. Revenues not specifically shifted from the county to the state continue to go to the county.

Mechanisms are in place to attempt to resolve some of these issues. A Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding has been seeking to address the matter. The Bureau of State Audits is conducting an audit of revenues governed by these statutes. It is premature to attempt to revise the statutes until these processes have been completed.

#### **Duties of County**

Generally, the proposed legislation implements the transfer of court governance from the county to the courts by proposing appropriate conforming revisions in statutes that impose court-related duties on the county. However, some of the court-related duties directly affect costs to the courts and counties.<sup>53</sup> Just as issues related to court-generated fees cannot yet be resolved,<sup>54</sup> issues related to court-generated costs cannot yet be resolved. Issues on fees and costs should be dealt with comprehensively, rather than piecemeal. The Commission has not recommended disposition of these matters, pending a consensus among the stakeholders.

#### Personnel Not Covered by Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act

Although statutes governing compensation of court employees generally are superseded by the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, this is not necessarily true of all court employees or non-employee court personnel.

Judges are not treated as "employees" for purposes of the act.<sup>55</sup> The proposed legislation does not address statutes governing compensation of judges,<sup>56</sup> pending development of proposals by the Judicial Council's Task Force on Judicial Service.<sup>57</sup>

In some counties, official reporters and official reporters pro tempore may be independent contractors rather than court employees. The proposed legislation does not address compensation issues for these court personnel.

Most court interpreters are independent contractors and not court employees. The employment status of court interpreters is the subject of debate among the stakeholders, is highly politicized, and is currently unresolved. The proposed legislation does not address this matter.<sup>58</sup>

<sup>53.</sup> For example, the propriety of continued county liability for criminal witness fees is in question. See, e.g., Gov't Code §§ 29603 (payments to jurors and witnesses), 72232 ("Witnesses and jurors in criminal cases shall be paid by the county in the manner provided for the payment of such fees in the county or city and county in which any such municipal court is situated."); Penal Code § 1329 (court may "direct the county auditor to draw his warrant upon the county treasurer in favor of such witness for witness' fees").

<sup>54.</sup> See discussion of "Fees and Fines Paid to County" immediately above.

<sup>55.</sup> Gov't Code § 71601(m).

<sup>56.</sup> See, e.g., Gov't Code §§ 69907 (San Diego County), 69909 (Riverside County).

<sup>57.</sup> A provision governing business-related travel expenses of trial court judges was enacted in 2001. See Gov't Code § 69505.

<sup>58.</sup> The Commission has under review, but has not yet made recommendations relating to, possible revisions of statutes concerning the appointment of interpreters by the court (as opposed to the county clerk) and payment of interpreters' fees and compensation (to conform to the Trial Court Funding Act).

#### **Trial Court Coordination**

A number of statutes pertain to coordination of operations of the municipal and superior courts in a county.<sup>59</sup> The statutes are obsolete as a consequence of unification of the courts. However, the statutes are left intact temporarily, pending consideration of the possibility of applying coordination principles to inter-county superior court operations in appropriate circumstances.

#### **CONCLUSION**

The sheer bulk of statutory material involved in this project presents significant challenges in ensuring that it receives adequate review by interested persons and organizations. To this end, **the Commission has added Notes at appropriate points in the draft**. These Notes solicit comment on non-routine, problematic matters.

This is a tentative recommendation and is not the final recommendation that the Commission will submit to the Legislature. This document has been prepared to assist persons in the review of the material. The Commission seeks comments to help ensure that any legislation enacted on the matter is sound.

The proposed revisions are directed to the statutes as they will exist during 2002, after legislation enacted in 2001 becomes operative.

Due to the size of the project, and the statutory deadline associated with it, this tentative recommendation does not purport to deal with all statutes made obsolete by trial court unification. Many statutes are not yet ripe for revision. Others are ripe for revision but require more time and care to address. The fact that this recommendation does not address a particular statute should not be construed to indicate that the Commission has decided that the statute should be preserved over the general restructuring provisions. These statutes may be the subject of a future recommendation by the Commission.

<sup>59.</sup> Gov't Code §§ 68112, 68112.5, 68114, 68114.5, 68114.6, 68114.7, 68114.9.

#### Contents

Note. Page numbers may not be 100% accurate due to formatting variations in printing. § 52.1 (amended). Protection of rights guaranteed by federal or state constitution ......54 

§ 1789.24 (amended). Deposit in lieu of bond of credit services organization	
Comment Requested	
§ 1812.10 (amended). Action on contract or installment account	
Comment Requested	
§ 1812.105 (amended). Deposit in lieu of bond of discount buying organization	
Comment Requested	
§ 1812.503 (amended). Bond or deposit of employment agency	
Comment Requested	
§ 1812.510 (amended). Bond or deposit of employment counseling service	
Comment Requested	
§ 1812.515 (amended). Bond or deposit of job listing service	
Comment Requested	
§ 1812.525 (amended). Bond or deposit of nurses' registry	
Comment Requested	
§ 1812.600 (amended). Bond or deposit of auctioneer or auction company	
Comment Requested	 72
§ 2924j (amended). Proceeding to discharge trustee and distribute proceeds of sale under	
deed of trust	 72
§ 2984.4 (amended). Action on contract or purchase order	
Comment Requested	 74
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE	75
§ 17 (amended). Words and phrases	
§ 32.5 (amended). Jurisdictional classification	
§ 34 (repealed). Application of code provisions to trial courts	 76
§ 38 (unchanged). Judicial district	 76
Comment Requested	 76
§ 73e (amended). Session at location of juvenile hall	 76
Comment Requested	
§ 75 (amended). Superior court with one judge	 77
§ 77 (amended). Appellate division	
§§ 81-84 (repealed). Municipal courts	
§ 85.1 (repealed). Original jurisdiction	
§ 86.1 (amended). Long-Term Care, Health, Safety, and Security Act	
§ 116.210 (amended). Small claims division	
§ 116.250 (amended). Small claims court sessions	
Comment Requested	
§ 116.940 (amended). Advisory services	
Comment Requested	
§ 116.950 (amended). Advisory committee	
§ 134 (amended). Court closure on judicial holidays	
Comment Requested	
§ 166 (amended). Authority of superior court judge	
§ 170.5 (amended). Definitions	
§ 170.6 (amended). Prejudice against party or attorney	
§ 170.9 (amended). Gifts to judges	
§ 170.9 (amended). Onts to judges \$ 179 (amended). Taking and certifying acknowledgments, affidavits, or depositions	
§ 194 (amended). Definitions	
8 195 (amended). Jury commissioner	
§ 198.5 (amended). Superior court venires	
Comment Requested	
§ 199 (repealed). El Dorado County venires	
§ 199.2 (repealed). Placer County venires	
t amment keauestea	91

§	199.3 (repealed). Nevada County venires91
	Comment Requested
§	199.5 (repealed). Santa Barbara County venires91
	Comment Requested
§	200 (repealed). Municipal court jury pools
§	201 (amended). Jury panels
	215 (amended). Fees and mileage for jurors
	217 (amended). Food, lodging, and necessities for jurors in criminal cases
	234 (amended). Alternate jurors
	259 (amended). Powers of court commissioners
_	269 (amended). Reporting of cases
	271 (added). Computer-readable transcripts
	274a (amended). Reporting and transcription of proceedings
	274c (repealed). Reporting and transcription of proceedings
	392 (amended). Venue in real property actions
8	Comment Requested
ç	393 (amended). Venue in actions for statutory penalty or forfeiture and against public
8	officers
	Comment Requested
e	<u> </u>
	394 (amended). Venue in action against county, city, or local agency
3	395 (amended). Venue in actions generally
e	Comment Requested
8	396 (amended). Court without jurisdiction
e	Comment Requested
8	396a (unchanged). Statement of jurisdictional facts
e	Comment Requested
	402 (repealed). Transfer for convenience of municipal court
8	402.5 (repealed). Change of venue in limited civil case
	Comment Requested
Ş	403 (amended). Transfer and coordination of noncomplex cases
	Comment Requested
	403.010 (amended). Effect of chapter
§	404 (amended). Petition for coordination of complex cases
	Comment Requested
	404.3 (amended). Order coordinating actions
	404.9 (amended). Delegation of duties by presiding judge
	422.30 (amended). Caption
	575 (amended). Promulgation of rules by Judicial Council
§	575.1 (amended). Local court rules
	Comment Requested
	594 (amended). Bringing issues to trial or hearing
§	628 (amended). Entry upon receipt of verdict
§	632 (amended). Statement of decision
	655 (repealed). Application of article
	668 (amended). Judgment book
_	670 (amended). Judgment roll
	688.010 (unchanged). Jurisdictional requirements
	Comment Requested
8	701.530 (amended). Notice of sale of personal property
	701.540 (amended). Notice of sale of interest in real property
_	904.1 (amended). Taking appeal
8	Comment Requested
8	904.5 (amended). Small claims appeals
	1052 (repealed). Register of civil actions in municipal court
	1052 (repealed). Alternative methods of keeping register of actions
8	1052.5 (repealed). Alternative methods of keeping register of actions

§ 1060 (amended). Declaration of rights and duties	
§ 1068 (amended). Courts authorized to grant writ of review	
§ 1085 (amended). Courts authorized to grant writ of mandate	
§ 1103 (amended). Courts authorized to grant writ of prohibition	
§ 1132 (amended). Confession of judgment	
§ 1141.11 (amended). Arbitration of at-issue civil actions	
§ 1141.12 (amended). Arbitration	
Comment Requested	
§ 1141.29 (repealed). Judicial Council report	
Comment Requested	
§ 1161.2 (amended). Case court records	117
§ 1208.5 (amended). Satisfaction of liens for expense of keeping abused, abandoned or	110
neglected animals	110
§ 1281.5 (amended). Application to stay pending arbitration	
§ 1420 (amended). Escheat	
§ 1607 (amended). Assertion of interest in unclaimed property	
§ 1609 (amended). Commencement of proceeding by Attorney General	
§ 1710.20 (amended). Filing of application	
§ 2015.3 (amended). Certificate of sheriff, marshal, or court clerk	• 121
CORPORATIONS CODE	. 122
§ 420 (amended). Transfer of shares	. 122
EDUCATION CODE	
§ 48295 (amended). Jurisdiction	. 123
Comment Requested	
§ 69763.1 (amended). Default on student loan	
§ 69763.2 (amended). Entry and enforcement of judgment	124
ELECTIONS CODE	. 124
§ 13.5 (amended). Filing requirements	
§ 325 (repealed). Judicial district	
§ 327 (amended). Judicial officer	
§ 2212 (amended). Report of persons convicted of felonies	
Comment Requested	
§ 8203 (amended). Incumbent as only nominee	
§ 11221 (amended). Number of qualified signatures required to qualify recall for ballot	
§ 13107 (amended). Ballot designations	
§ 13109 (amended). Order of offices on ballot	
§ 13111 (amended). Order of candidates names	
EVIDENCE CODE	
§ 300 (amended). Applicability of code	. 131
§ 452.5 (amended). Computer-generated record of criminal conviction	. 131
§ 1061 (amended). Procedure for assertion of trade secret privilege	
Comment Requested	134
FAMILY CODE	13/
	• • 154
§ 240.5 (repealed). Issuance by municipal court judge upon unavailability of superior court	124
judge	. 134
§ 4252 (amended). Appointment of child support commissioners and Judicial Council standards	12/
§ 6390 (amended). Domestic violence courts	
Comment Requested	

§ 7122 (amended). Declaration of emancipation	
§ 7134 (amended). Revocation of emancipation	136
§ 8613 (amended). Appearance by counsel for adoptive parent in military or Red Cross	
service	
§ 8614 (amended). Certificate of adoption	137
§ 8702 (amended). Statement to birth parents at time of relinquishment	138
§ 8714.5 (amended). Adoption by relatives	138
§ 8818 (amended). Statement to birth parents at time of consent	139
§ 9200 (amended). Confidentiality of records	140
§ 17521 (amended). Order to show cause or notice of motion for judicial review of district	
attorney's decision	141
EIGH AND CAME CODE	1.41
FISH AND GAME CODE	
§ 210 (amended). Publication and distribution of regulations	
§ 12150 (amended). Shooting another person while hunting	
Comment Requested	
§ 12151 (amended). Shooting domestic animal	
Comment Requested	143
FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL CODE	143
§ 25564 (unchanged). Destruction of perishable noncomplying lot of poultry meat	143
Comment Requested	
§ 29733 (unchanged). Failure to recondition or remark honey	
Comment Requested	
§ 30801 (amended). Issuance of dog licenses	
§ 31503 (amended). Complaint by person damaged	
§ 31621 (amended). Hearing on whether dog is potentially dangerous or vicious	
§ 31622 (amended). Determination and appeal	
Comment Requested	
§ 43039 (unchanged). Destruction of perishable noncomplying lot of fruits, nuts, or	
vegetables	
Comment Requested	146
§ 59289 (unchanged). Petition to divert or destroy lot for noncompliance with marketing	
order or agreement	
Comment Requested	147
GOVERNMENT CODE	147
§ 811.9 (amended). Representation, defense, and indemnification of trial court judges,	
judicial officers, court executive officers, and employees	147
Comment Requested	148
§ 945.3 (amended). Civil action against peace officer or public entity	
§ 990.2 (amended). Authority to insure court officer or attaché	
Comment Requested	
§ 1770 (amended). Vacancy before expiration of term	
§ 3501.5 (amended). Public agency	
§ 6103.5 (amended). Filing and service of process fees included in judgment	150
§ 6520 (amended). San Diego Courthouse, Jail, and Related Facilities Development	
Agency	150
§ 6701 (amended). Holiday falling on Saturday or Sunday	
Comment Requested	
§ 6704 (amended). Saturday as holiday	152
§ 12965 (unchanged). Accusation or civil action for unlawful employment practice	
Comment Requested	154
§ 12980 (unchanged). Complaint, accusation, and civil action for housing discrimination	
Comment Requested	156
§ 12989 (amended). Civil action instead of administrative proceeding	156

§	15422 (amended). Substitute for county public defender	
	Comment Requested	157
§	16265.2 (amended). County costs of eligible programs, county costs of justice programs,	
	and general purpose revenues	157
	Comment Requested	158
§ :	20437 (amended). "County peace officer" as including constables, marshals, and	
	deputies	158
§ :	20440 (amended). County peace officer	159
§ :	22754.35 (amended). Benefits of municipal and justice court judges	159
	Comment Requested	159
§ :	23220 (amended). Effect of boundary change on pending cases	160
§ :	23296 (repealed). Effect of boundary change on municipal court districts	160
§ :	23396 (amended). Superior court officers, attachés and other employees	160
§ :	23398 (repealed). Effect of creating new county on municipal court districts	160
	23579 (repealed). Effect of consolidating counties on municipal court districts	
	25100.5 (amended). Clerk of the board of supervisors	
	25351.3 (unchanged). Acquisition, rental, and improvement of real property and	
Ü	facilities	161
	Comment Requested	
§ :	25560.4 (unchanged). Dedication of unused park lands for court buildings	162
	Comment Requested	163
§ :	26299.008 (unchanged). Court facilities	
	Comment Requested	
§ :	26524 (repealed). Representation of court or judge by district attorney	163
	Comment Requested	163
§ :	26529 (amended). County counsel to discharge duties of district attorney	163
§ :	26608.3 (amended). Service of writs, notices and other process by marshal	164
§ :	26608.4 (repealed). Service of writs, notices and other process	164
§ :	26608.5 (repealed). Service of writs, notices and other process	165
	26625 (amended). Short title	
	26625.1 (repealed). Operation of §§ 26625.2 to 26625.10	
	26625.2 (amended). Court security bureau	
	26625.3 (amended). Court security oversight committee	
	26625.4 (amended). Appointing authority	
3	Comment Requested	
8	26625.10 (repealed). Marshal's office abolished	
	26625.11 (repealed). Operation of §§ 26625.12 to 26625.15	
	26625.12 (repealed). Deputy sheriffs' status	
_	26625.13 (repealed). Status of sheriff department employees	
	26625.14 (repealed). Seniority	
8	26625.15 (repealed). Peace officer status	168
8	26626 (added). Repeal of article	168
3	Comment Requested	
88	§ 26630-26637 (repealed). Ventura County Court Services Consolidation Act	
	26638.2 (amended). Consolidation of marshal and sheriff departments	
	26638.4 (amended). Sheriff to provide court-related services	
	26638.5 (amended). Notice and process and court security services	
	26638.6 (amended). Court security services unit	
	26638.7 (amended). Chief deputy of court security services unit	
	26638.8 (amended). Written policies	
	26638.9 (amended). Complaints, budget, and staffing	
	26638.10 (amended). Independent review team	• • 1/4
8	26638.11 (amended). No limitation or impairment of power to secure court-related services	174
8	26638 12 (added) Repeal of article	
	ZARLIO IZ IZBUBALI INJUGILU ZUBJE	/ 1

	Comment Requested	175
§	26639.2 (amended). Bailiff courtroom assignment	175
§	26639.4 (added). Repeal of article	175
	Comment Requested	175
§	26639.7 (added). Repeal of article	
	Comment Requested	176
§	26665 (amended). Service of writs or other process	176
§	26667 (repealed). Consolidation of duplicate services	176
§	26668 (repealed). Consolidation of court-related services	176
§	26671.1 (amended). Consolidation of sheriff and marshal offices	177
	26671.4 (amended). Court-related services	
	26671.5 (amended). Quality of service and bailiff assignments	
	26671.6 (amended). Court services oversight committee	
	26671.8 (amended). No limitation or impairment of power to secure court-related services	
8	26672 (added). Repeal of article	
3	Comment Requested	
8	26800 (repealed). County clerk acting as clerk of superior court	
	26806 (amended). Foreign language interpreters	
0	Comment Requested	
8	26827.1 (amended). Fee for clerk's preparation of order or decree in probate proceeding	
	in Los Angeles County	180
§	26832 (amended). Marriage dissolution record	
	26835 (repealed). Authentication of documents	
	26835.1 (amended). Authentication of documents	
	26856 (amended). Fees for services of court clerk	
	26859 (amended). Fees for dissolution and other petition	
	27081 (amended). Deposit of jury fees and naturalization fees	
	27464 (amended). Suicide note	
	27647 (repealed). Representation of court or judge by county counsel	
9	Comment Requested	183
8	27648 (unchanged). Reimbursement where judge is required to retain own counsel due to	
·	conflict of interest	183
	Comment Requested	
§	27706 (amended). Duties of public defender	
	29603 (amended). Payments to jurors and witnesses	
Ŭ	Comment Requested	
§	29610 (amended). Convention expenses	185
§	31469 (amended). "Employee" defined	185
	Comment Requested	
§	31520 (amended). Board of retirement	186
§	31554 (unchanged). Participation in county retirement plan by superior court employees	186
	Comment Requested	
§	31555 (repealed). Participation in county retirement plan by municipal court employees	187
§	31662.6 (amended). Retirement age of safety members	187
§	31663 (amended). Retirement age of sheriff, undersheriff, marshal and other officers	187
§	41803.5 (amended). Prosecution of misdemeanor by city attorney	188
§	50920 (amended). "Peace officer" defined	188
§	53069.4 (amended). Violation of ordinance	188
_	53075.6 (amended). Impoundment for operating as taxicab near airport or international	
-	border without taxicab certificate, license, or permit	189
§	53075.61 (amended). Impoundment by transportation inspector for operating as taxicab without taxicab certificate, license, or permit	
8	53200.3 (repealed). County group insurance	
3	Comment Requested	

§ 53214.5 (repealed). County deferred compensation plans	
Comment Requested	191
§ 53679 (unchanged). Deposits	191
§ 61601.1 (amended). Abatement of graffiti	192
§ 68071 (amended). Effective date of trial court rules	
§ 68072 (amended). Effective date of rules of Judicial Council, Supreme Court, or court	
appeal	
§ 68073 (amended). Responsibility for court operations and facilities	
Comment Requested	
§ 68073.5 (unchanged). Use of county facilities in or adjacent to court buildings in Los	, 134
Angeles County	104
Comment Requested	
§ 68074.1 (amended). Manner of affixing seal	
§ 68077 (repealed). Seal of municipal court	
§ 68082 (amended). Practice of law by court officers	
§ 68083 (repealed). Conversion of municipal court judgeship	
§ 68084 (unchanged). Deposits in court	
§ 68086 (amended). Fees for reporting services	196
§ 68090.7 (amended). Fee for automating recordkeeping system and converting document	nt
system to micrographics	197
§ 68093 (amended). Witness fees	197
§ 68096 (repealed). Witness fees and mileage in Tuolumne County	198
§ 68098 (amended). Witness fees in criminal cases	
Comment Requested	
§ 68105 (amended). Certified shorthand reporter who intends to become citizen	
§ 68108 (amended). Unpaid furlough days	
Comment Requested	
§ 68114.8 (repealed). Official reporters in San Bernardino County	
§ 68115 (amended). Emergency court operations	
Comment Requested	
§ 68152 (amended). Retention of court records	
§ 68202 (amended). Annual salary of judges	
Comment Requested	
§ 68206.2 (amended). Reimbursement for salary and per diem of substitute judge	
§ 68520 (repealed). Reporting requirements	
Comment Requested	
§ 68525 (amended). Records and reports of official reporter	
§ 68540 (repealed). Additional compensation for municipal court judge assigned to super	
court	206
§ 68542 (repealed). Expenses for travel to another county	
§ 68542.5 (repealed). Expenses for travel within county	
§ 68546 (repealed). Assignment of municipal court attachés to superior court	207
§ 68551 (amended). Institutes and seminars	207
§ 68562 (amended). Certification of court interpreters	208
Comment Requested	
§ 68611 (repealed). Report on exemplary delay reduction program	
Comment Requested	
§ 68618.5 (repealed). Exemplary trial court delay reduction programs in Sonoma,	
Humboldt, Napa, Yolo, Fresno, San Joaquin, and Santa Barbara Counties	209
§ 68620 (amended). Delay reduction program for limited civil cases	
Comment Requested	
§ 69508.5 (amended). Presiding judge	
§ 69510 (amended). Superior court sessions at location of facility	
Comment Requested	
§ 69510.5 (amended). Sessions at any location within Orange County	
X 07510.5 (amended). Dessions at any recation within Change County	, • • • • • <i>-</i> 11

	Comment Requested	
§	69510.6 (amended). Sessions at Crestmoor High School in San Mateo County	
e	Comment Requested	
_	69580.3 (added). Number of judges in Alpine County	
	69580.7 (added). Number of judges in Amador County	
	69581 (amended). Number of judges in Butte County	
	69581.3 (added). Number of judges in Calaveras County	
	69581.7 (added). Number of judges in Calaveras County	
	69582 (amended). Number of judges in Contra Costa County	
	69582.3 (added). Number of judges in Del Norte County	
	69582.5 (amended). Number of judges in El Dorado County	
	69583 (amended). Number of judges in Fresno County	
	69583.5 (added). Number of judges in Glenn County	
	69584 (amended). Number of judges in Humboldt County	
	69584.5 (amended). Number of judges in Imperial County	
	69584.7 (added). Number of judges in Inyo County	
	69585 (amended). Number of judges in Kern County	
	69585.5 (amended). Number of judges in Kings County	
	69585.7 (amended). Number of judges in Lake County	
	69585.9 (added). Number of judges in Lassen County	
	69586 (amended). Number of judges in Los Angeles County	
_	69587 (amended). Number of judges in Madera County	
	69588 (amended). Number of judges in Marin County	
	69588.3 (added). Number of judges in Mariposa County	
	69588.7 (added). Number of judges in Mendocino County	
	69589 (amended). Number of judges in Merced County	
	69589.3 (added). Number of judges in Modoc County	
	69589.7 (added). Number of judges in Mono County	
	69590 (amended). Number of judges in Monterey County	
	69590.5 (amended). Number of judges in Napa County	
	69590.7 (amended). Number of judges in Nevada County	
	69591 (amended). Number of judges in Orange County	
	69591.3 (added). Number of judges in Placer County	
§	69591.7 (added). Number of judges in Plumas County	217
§	69592 (amended). Number of judges in Riverside County	217
§	69593 (amended). Number of judges in Sacramento County	217
§	69593.5 (added). Number of judges in San Benito County	217
§	69594 (amended). Number of judges in San Bernardino County	218
§	69595 (amended). Number of judges in San Diego County	218
§	69595.5 (amended). Concurrent daily sessions	218
	Comment Requested	
	69596 (amended). Number of judges in City and County of San Francisco	
	69598 (amended). Number of judges in San Joaquin County	
	69598.5 (added). Number of judges in San Luis Obispo County	
	69599 (amended). Number of judges in San Mateo County	
_	69599.5 (amended). Number of judges in Santa Barbara County	
_	69600 (amended). Number of judges in Santa Clara County	
	69600.5 (added). Number of judges in Santa Cruz County	
	69601 (amended). Number of judges in Shasta County	
	69601.3 (added). Number of judges in Sierra County	
	69601.7 (added). Number of judges in Siskiyou County	
	69602 (amended). Number of judges in Solano County	
8	69603 (amended). Number of judges in Sonoma County	. 221

	69604 (amended). Number of judges in Stanislaus County	
§	69604.3 (added). Number of judges in Sutter County	221
§	69604.5 (added). Number of judges in Tehama County	. 221
§	69604.7 (added). Number of judges in Trinity County	. 221
§	69605 (amended). Number of judges in Tulare County	. 221
§	69605.5 (amended). Number of judges in Tuolumne County	. 222
§	69606 (amended). Number of judges in Ventura County	. 222
	69607 (repealed). Number of judges in Tehama County	
§	69608 (repealed). Number of judges in Mendocino County	. 222
	69609 (repealed). Number of judges in Placer County	
§	69610 (amended). Number of judges in Yolo County	. 222
8	69611 (amended). Number of judges in Yuba County	. 222
	69613 (repealed). Number of judges in San Luis Obispo County	
_	69614 (repealed). Number of judges in Santa Cruz County	
	69615 (repealed). Number of judges in Sutter County	
·	Comment Requested	
§	69640 (unchanged). "District" defined	
	69641 (unchanged). Division of county	
	69642 (unchanged). Locations of superior court sessions	
	69643 (unchanged). Change of boundaries	
	69644 (unchanged). Minimum population	
	69646 (unchanged). Changes in locations of superior court sessions	
	69647 (unchanged). Court's quarters	
	69648 (repealed). Traveling expenses in county with population exceeding 4,000,000	
	69649 (amended). Superior court sessions in Los Angeles County	
	69650 (unchanged). Change of boundaries by legislature	
	69741 (amended). Regular and special sessions	
·	Comment Requested	
§	69743 (amended). Superior court additional sessions	
Ŭ	Comment Requested	
§	69744 (amended). Superior court sessions at various locations	226
	Comment Requested	
§	69744.5 (amended). Superior court sessions in particular locations	226
	Comment Requested	
§	69746.5 (unchanged). Sessions in judicial district in Kern County	
	Comment Requested	
§	69749.3 (unchanged). Sessions in Palm Springs	
	Comment Requested	
§	69749.4 (unchanged). Sessions in Indian Wells Valley area of northeast Kern County	
	Comment Requested	
	69750 (repealed). Travel within county to city where not regularly assigned	
Ş	69752 (unchanged). Sessions in cities other than county seat	
e	Comment Requested	
	69753 (repealed). Superior court session at municipal court location	
	69801 (repealed). Extra sessions in San Bernardino County	. 229
3	69840 (added). Powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court and deputy clerk of	220
	Comment Requested	
g		
	69890 (repealed). Secretary to the judges	
	69891.5 (repealed). Salary of judicial secretary or stenographer in Sonoma County	
_	69892.1 (repealed). Court executive officer/clerk in Los Angeles County	
	69893.5 (repealed). Court personnel in Sacramento County	
o	UZOZJ./ UEDEAICUJ. COUR DEISORRE III TORU COURLY	. 4.3.3

§ 69894 (repealed). Court personnel in Los Angeles County	
§ 69894.1 (repealed). Salaries of court personnel in Los Angeles County	
§ 69894.3 (repealed). Court personnel in counties over 2,000,000	
Comment Requested	
§ 69894.4 (repealed). Expense allowances	
§ 69894.6 (repealed). Official reporters in Los Angeles County	
§ 69895 (repealed). Court executive officer in City and County of San Francisco	
Comment Requested	
§ 69896 (repealed). Secretary serving as jury commissioner	
Comment Requested	
§ 69897 (amended). Probate commissioners	
§ 69898 (repealed). Appointment of court executive officer	
Comment Requested	
§ 69899.5 (repealed). Court personnel in Orange County	
§ 69900 (repealed). Court personnel in City and County of San Francisco	
Comment Requested	
§ 69901 (repealed). Expense allowances	
§ 69903 (repealed). Court officers and employees in Alameda County	• • • • 242
§ 69903.3 (repealed). Extra compensation for administrative assistant and chief calendar deputy in Alameda County	242
Comment Requested	
§ 69904 (repealed). Court personnel in San Diego County	
§ 69906 (repealed). Court personnel in San Bernardino County	
§ 69907 (unchanged). Benefits for superior court judges in San Diego County	
Comment Requested	
§ 69908 (repealed). Court personnel in Madera County	
§ 69909 (unchanged) Benefits for superior court judges in Riverside County	
Comment Requested	
§ 69911 (repealed). Court personnel in Kern County	
Comment Requested	248
§ 69912 (repealed). Deputy court clerk in San Luis Obispo County	
§ 69915 (repealed). Consolidation of court-related services	
§ 69941 (amended). Appointment of official reporters	
§ 69942 (amended). Qualifications of official reporter	
§ 69944 (amended). Completion and filing of transcriptions of notes	
§ 69945 (repealed). Excuse of official reporter	
§ 69947 (repealed). Compensation of official reporter	
§ 69947 (added). Compensation of official reporter	
Comment Requested	
§ 69948 (repealed). Compensation in contested cases	252
§ 69948.5 (repealed). Compensation in Modoc County	253
§ 69949 (repealed). Fee for reporting default	253
§ 69950 (amended). Transcription fee	254
§ 69952 (amended). Payment from Trial Court Operations Fund	254
§ 69953.5 (amended). Daily transcript requiring more than one reporter	255
§ 69955 (amended). Reporting notes	255
§ 69956 (repealed). Stenographic or clerical assistance by reporter	256
§ 69957 (repealed). Assignment to municipal court	256
§ 69958 (repealed). Assignment to municipal court	
§ 69959 (repealed). Assignment to municipal court	
§§ 69990-69991 (repealed). Official reporters in Monterey, Santa Barbara, and Stanislaus	
Counties	257
§§ 69992-69992.2 (repealed). Official reporters in Santa Clara County	258
§ 69993 (repealed). Official reporters in San Joaquin County	258
88 69994-69994 9 (repealed). Official reporters in Sacramento County	258

§§ 69995-69999 (repealed). Official reporters and fees in Ventura County
Comment Requested
§ 70000 (repealed). Official reporters in Calaveras County
§§ 70010-70017 (repealed). Official reporters in Orange County
Comment Requested
§ 70025 (repealed). Official reporters in Riverside County
§§ 70040-70064 (repealed). Official reporters and fees in particular counties
Comment Requested
§§ 70100-70104 (repealed). Alternative provisions for official reporters in Alameda
County
Comment Requested
§§ 70110-70113 (repealed). Official reporters in Tulare County
§§ 70125-70128 (repealed). Official reporters in Humboldt County
Comment Requested
§§ 70130-70134 (repealed). Official reporters in Marin County
§§ 70136-70139 (repealed). Official reporters in Santa Cruz County
§§ 70140-70148 (repealed). Court commissioners
Comment Requested
Comment Requested
§ 70141.11 (added). Court commissioners
§ 70214.5 (repealed). Conversion of Contra Costa County referees to commissioners 29
§ 70214.6 (repealed). Conversion of Santa Barbara County traffic referee to commissioner 29
§ 70219 (added). Judicial Council and Law Revision Commission studies and
recommendations
§§ 71001-71009 (repealed). General provisions
Comment Requested
§§ 71002 (added). General Provisions
Comment Requested
§§ 71040-71046 (repealed). Creation of judicial districts
Comment Requested
Comment Requested
§§ 71042.5-71043 (added). Preservation of judicial districts
§§ 71080-71100 (repealed). Personnel, records, and cases of superseded courts
Comment Requested
§ 71094 (added). Court superseded by municipal court
§§ 71140-71145.1 (repealed). Qualifications, election, and term of office of judges and
other personnel
§§ 71180-71184 (repealed). Filling of vacancies
Comment Requested
Comment Requested
§§ 71220-71221 (repealed). Salaries
§§ 71260-71280.5 (repealed). Clerk and marshal
Comment Requested
Comment Requested
§§ 71265-71267 (added). Clerk and marshal
Comment Requested
§ 71305 (amended). Conditions of grant of benefits
§§ 71341-71342 (unchanged). Sessions of court
Comment Requested
§ 71380 (amended). Uniform accounting system
§ 71381 (unchanged). Bank accounts, records, reports, and procedures
§ 71382 (amended). Willful failure to keep accounts
§ 71384 (amended). Deposit of money collected and audit of accounts
Comment Requested
§ 71386 (amended). Acceptance of checks and money orders
Comment Requested

§ 71601 (amended). Definitions	
Comment Requested	
§ 71617 (unchanged). Application of chapter to municipal court	
Comment Requested	319
§ 71620 (amended). Trial court personnel	319
Comment Requested	319
§ 71622 (amended). Subordinate judicial officers	319
§ 71674 (amended). Law Revision Commission study	320
§§ 72000-72006 (repealed). General provisions	
Comment Requested	
Comment Requested	
§ 72004 (added). General provisions	322
Comment Requested	
§ 72053.5 (repealed). Expenses of attending convention, school, conference, or meeting	322
§ 72110 (amended). Consolidation of court-related services	323
Comment Requested	
§ 72111 (repealed). Expenses	324
Comment Requested	
§ 72113 (repealed). Parity with county employees	325
§ 72114.1 (repealed). Effect of consolidation on marshal's office personnel	
§ 72114.2 (amended). Consolidation of court-related services	
Comment Requested	
§ 72115 (amended). Consolidation of court-related services	
§ 72116 (amended). Consolidation of court-related services	
§ 72150 (repealed). Additional deputies	
§ 72151 (repealed). Selection and compensation of additional deputies	
§ 72190 (amended). Court commissioners	
§ 72190.1 (amended). Arraignments	
§ 72190.2 (amended). Bench warrants	
§ 72190.5 (repealed). Authorization of unauthorized positions	
§ 72190.5 (repealed). Powers of municipal court jury commissioner	
Comment Requested	
§ 72192 (repealed). Appointment of commissioner or jury commissioner	
Comment Requested	
§ 72194 (repealed). Municipal court reporters	
§ 72194 (repeated). Withhelpar court reporters	
§ 72194.3 (amended). Ose of electronic equipment.	
§ 72196 (repealed). Assignment to municipal court	
§ 72196 (repealed). Assignment to municipal court	
§ 72198 (repealed). Compensation on assignment to municipal court	
§ 72199 (repealed). Daily transcript requiring more than one reporter	
§§ 72230-72232 (repealed). Witness and juror fees	
§§ 72270-72274 (repealed). Departments	
§ 72301 (amended). Bail	
§ 72400 (repealed). Traffic referees	
§ 72403 (amended). Powers and duties	
§ 72404 (repealed). Salary	
§ 72405 (repealed). Cross assignment of commissioner	
§ 72406 (repealed). Grandfather clause	
§ 72407 (unchanged). Retired annuitants	
Comment Requested	
§ 72408 (repealed). Santa Barbara County	
§ 72450 (repealed). Traffic trial commissioners	
§§ 72600-72784 (repealed). Los Angeles County municipal court districts	
Comment Requested	340

Comment Requested	
Comment Requested	
§§ 73075-73096.1 (repealed). Alameda County municipal court districts	. 369
§§ 73100-73122 (repealed). San Bernardino County Municipal Court District	. 376
Comment Requested	
§ 73300 (repealed). Salary payments	
§ 73301 (amended). Prior service in court superseded by municipal court	
Comment Requested	
§ 73330 (repealed). Calaveras County consolidated courts	. 383
Comment Requested	
§§ 73340-73366 (repealed). Contra Costa County municipal court districts	. 384
Comment Requested	
§§ 73390-73399.7 (repealed). Kings County Municipal Court	
Comment Requested	. 393
Comment Requested	. 394
§§ 73400-73408 (repealed). Hanford Judicial District	. 395
§§ 73430-73443 (repealed). Kern County municipal court districts	. 396
Comment Requested	. 402
§§ 73480-73490 (repealed). Lodi Municipal Court District	. 402
§§ 73520-73530 (repealed). San Mateo County Judicial District	. 404
§§ 73560-73572 (repealed). Monterey County Municipal Court District	
Comment Requested	
§§ 73580-73587 (repealed). Lake County Municipal Court	
Comment Requested	
§§ 73600-73608 (repealed). El Dorado County Municipal Court	
§§ 73640-73650 (repealed). El Cajon Municipal Court District	
Comment Requested	
Comment Requested	
§§ 73660-73668 (repealed). Humboldt County Municipal Court District	
Comment Requested	
Comment Requested	
§§ 73665-73666 (added). Humboldt County	
§§ 73671-73679.5 (repealed). Northern Solano Judicial District	
Comment Requested	
§§ 73680-73697 (repealed). Consolidated Fresno Municipal Court District	. 431
Comment Requested	
§§ 73698-73699.6 (repealed). Central Valley Municipal Court District	. 435
Comment Requested	. 436
Comment Requested	. 438
§§ 73701-73714 (repealed). Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy Municipal Court District	. 438
§§ 73730-73743 (repealed). Imperial County Municipal Court	
Comment Requested	. 440
Comment Requested	
§§ 73750-73767 (repealed). Madera County Municipal Court District	
Comment Requested	
Comment Requested	
Comment Requested	
§ 73757 (added). Madera County	
§§ 73770-73783 (repealed). Marin County Municipal Court	
Comment Requested	
§§ 73783.1-73783.9 (repealed). Mariposa County Municipal Court District	
Comment Requested	
§§ 73784-73785 (repealed). Mendocino County Municipal Court District	
Comment Requested	
§§ 73790-73802 (repealed). Merced County Municipal Court	
Comment Requested	. 455

Comment Requested	
§ 73796 (added). Merced County	457
§§ 73820-73828 (repealed). Nevada County Municipal Court	458
§§ 73870-73877 (repealed). North Sacramento Municipal Court District	459
§§ 73950-73960 (repealed). North County Municipal Court District	461
Comment Requested	462
Comment Requested	467
§§ 74010-74014 (repealed). Marshal of Orange County	470
§§ 74020-74030 (repealed). Placer County Municipal Court	
§§ 74130-74145 (repealed). Riverside County municipal court districts	
Comment Requested	
§§ 74190-74201 (repealed). Sacramento Municipal Court District	479
§§ 74205-74212 (repealed). South Sacramento County Municipal Court District	
§§ 74340-74353 (repealed). San Diego Municipal Court District	485
Comment Requested	
§§ 74355-74359.2 (repealed). San Diego County Pretrial Services Unit personnel	495
§§ 74500-74521 (repealed). City and County of San Francisco Municipal Court	498
Comment Requested	
Comment Requested	
§§ 74600-74613 (repealed). San Luis Obispo County Municipal Court	506
Comment Requested	
§ 74602 (added). San Luis Obispo County	
Comment Requested	
§§ 74640-74649 (repealed). Santa Barbara County municipal court districts	
Comment Requested	
Comment Requested	
§§ 74660-74673 (repealed). Santa Clara County Municipal Court	
Comment Requested	
§§ 74690-74699 (repealed). Santa Cruz County Municipal Court	
§§ 74700-74711 (repealed). Sonoma County Municipal Court	
§§ 74720-74731 (repealed). Siskiyou County Municipal Court District	526
Comment Requested	
§§ 74740-74750 (repealed). South Bay Municipal Court District	
Comment Requested	
Comment Requested	
§§ 74760-74767 (repealed). Glenn County Municipal Court District	
Comment Requested	
Comment Requested	
§§ 74780-74792 (repealed). Stanislaus County Municipal Court	
§ 74784 (added). Stanislaus County	
§§ 74800-74811 (repealed). Stockton Municipal Court District	
§ 74820.1 (repealed). Consolidation of court-related services	
§ 74820.1 (added). Consolidation of court-related services	
§ 74820.2 (amended). Court services division	
§ 74820.3 (amended). Court services division positions and employees	
§ 74820.4 (repealed). Effect of consolidation on personnel	
§ 74820.5 (repealed). Transfers	
§ 74820.6 (repealed). Marshal's office abolished	
§ 74820.7 (repealed). Operation of §§ 74820.2 to 74820.6	
§ 74820.8 (repealed). Marshal of the consolidated offices	
§ 74820.9 (repealed). Salaries, benefits and ratings	
§ 74820.10 (repealed). Status of sheriff employees	
§ 74820.11 (repealed). Seniority	
§ 74820.12 (repealed). Peace officer status	
§ 74820.13 (repealed). Operation of §§ 74820.8 to 74820.12	551

	§ 74820.14 (repealed). Service of process and notice functions	
	§§ 74830-74839 (repealed). Sutter County Municipal Court	. 551
	§§ 74840-74851 (repealed). Vallejo-Benicia Judicial District	
	Comment Requested	
	§§ 74860-74868 (repealed). Tehama County Municipal Court	. 557
	§§ 74900-74913 (repealed). Ventura County Municipal Court	. 559
	Comment Requested	
	§§ 74915-74919 (repealed). Yuba County Municipal Court	. 564
	Comment Requested	. 565
	§§ 74920-74926.7 (repealed). Tulare County Municipal Court District	. 566
	Comment Requested	. 567
	Comment Requested	. 569
	§§ 74934-74945 (repealed). Butte County municipal court districts	. 571
	Comment Requested	. 572
	§§ 74948-74958 (repealed). Napa County Municipal Court	. 574
	Comment Requested	. 575
	§§ 74960-74973 (repealed). Yolo County Municipal Court	. 577
	Comment Requested	
	§§ 74980-74991 (repealed). Shasta County Municipal Court	
	Comment Requested	
	§§ 74984-74988 (added). Shasta County	
	§§ 74993-74997 (repealed). Tuolumne County Municipal Court District	
	§ 75002 (unchanged). "Judge" defined	. 584
	§ 75029.1 (unchanged). Right to elect to receive credit for prior service	
	§ 75076.2 (amended). Part-time service	
	§ 75095.5 (repealed). Election under specified circumstances	
	Comment Requested	
	§ 75103 (amended). Deduction for Judges' Retirement Fund	
	§ 75502 (unchanged). Definitions	
	§ 75602 (amended). Deduction for Judges' Retirement System II Fund	
	§ 75002 (anichaed). Deduction for studges Retirement System If I and	. 367
	Counties	597
	Comment Requested	
	§ 76200 (amended). Alameda County courthouse construction fund	
	Comment Requested	
	§ 76219 (unchanged). Los Angeles County courthouse construction fund	
	Comment Requested	
	§ 76238 (amended). City and County of San Francisco courthouse construction fund	
	Comment Requested	
	§ 76245 (amended). Shasta County courthouse and criminal justice facilities construction	• 570
	funds	. 590
	Comment Requested	
	§ 77003 (amended). "Court operations" defined	
	Comment Requested	. 591
	§ 77007 (amended). "Trial court" defined	
	§ 77008 (amended). Filing fees defined	
	§ 77210 (unchanged). Retired municipal court judge	
	Comment Requested	
	§ 82011 (amended). "Code reviewing body" defined	
	§ 84215 (amended). Filing of campaign statements	
	§ 91013.5 (amended). Civil action	
	y 21013.3 (amenucu). Civii acuon	. 394
F	HARBORS AND NAVIGATION CODE	
	§ 515 (amended). Bond requirement	
	§ 664 (amended). Arrest procedures	. 595

Comment Requested		
§ 667 (amended). Place of trial		
Comment Requested	• • • •	596
HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE		596
§ 1428 (amended). Contest of citation or civil penalty		596
§ 1543 (amended). Prosecution of misdemeanors by district attorney or city attorney		
§ 1568.0823 (amended). Violation of chapter		
§ 1569.43 (amended). Prosecution of actions for violations		
§ 11758.54 (amended). Evaluation of alcohol detoxification and intravenous drug user		
AIDS education pilot project		601
Comment Requested		
§ 102247 (amended). Health statistics special fund		
§ 103625 (amended). Certified copies		
§ 108580 (unchanged). Condemnation proceedings		
Comment Requested		
§ 110375 (unchanged). Deceptive packaging		
§ 111880 (unchanged). Condemnation proceedings		
Comment Requested		
§ 111895 (unchanged). Condemnation or destruction of food, drug, device, or cosmetic		
Comment Requested		
§ 117070 (amended). Violation of rule or regulation of public agency		
Comment Requested		608
§ 117120 (amended). Violation of rule or regulation of governmental agency		
Comment Requested		608
INSURANCE CODE		608
§ 11706 (amended). Filing copy of award		
§ 11/00 (amended). Fining copy of award	• • • •	000
LABOR CODE		608
§ 98 (amended). Investigation of employee complaints		608
§ 98.1 (amended). Order, decision or award		
Comment Requested		
§ 98.2 (amended). Review		
Comment Requested		
§ 1181 (amended). Public notice		
§ 1701.10 (amended). Bond or deposit		
Comment Requested		
§ 2691 (amended). Compliance or appeal		
Comment Requested		
§ 5600 (amended). Writ of attachment		
§ 6436 (amended). Writ of attachment:  § 6436 (amended). Criminal complaint for failure to check for asbestos materials		
Comment Requested		
•		
MILITARY AND VETERANS CODE		
§ 395.3 (amended). Return of public employee who resigned to enter military service		616
PENAL CODE		617
§ 28 (amended). Evidence of mental disease, mental defect or mental disorder § 190.7 (unchanged). Record of capital case on appeal		
§ 190.7 (unchanged). Record of capital case on appear		
§ 412 (amended). Boxing contests		
§ 413 (amended). Spectator at prohibited boxing contest		
8 808 (amended). Magistrates		

	810 (amended). Availability of magistrate	
	830.1 (amended). Peace officers	. 621
§	851.8 (amended). Sealing and destruction of arrest records on determination of factual	
	innocence	. 622
§	859a (amended). Plea in non-capital felony case	. 625
	869 (amended). Deposition or testimony before magistrate	
۰	Comment Requested	
8	870 (amended). Transcript of deposition	
	896 (amended). Selection of grand jurors	
	900 (amended). Duties of clerk	
	903.2 (unchanged). Jury commissioner	
8	Comment Requested	
8	904 (amended). Drawing of grand jury	
	924.4 (amended). Grand jury succession	
	932 (amended). Order of grand jury	
	933 (amended). Final report of grand jury	
	938.1 (amended). Transcript of grand jury proceedings	
	938.3 (amended). Payment of reporter	
	977 (amended). Presence of defendant and counsel	. 631
§	977.2 (amended). Appearance and arraignment by two-way electronic audiovideo	
_	communication	
§	987.2 (amended). Appointment and compensation of counsel	
	Comment Requested	
	1000 (amended). Application of chapter to certain violations	
	1000.5 (amended). Preguilty plea drug court program	
§	1034 (repealed). Change of venue in criminal action pending in municipal court	
	Comment Requested	
§	1035 (amended). Change of venue and consent to venue	
	Comment Requested	
§	1036.5 (amended). Setting aside order to change venue	. 639
§	1038 (amended). Judicial Council rules on change of venue in criminal actions	. 639
	Comment Requested	. 639
§	1039 (repealed). Change of venue in misdemeanor or infraction case	
	Comment Requested	. 639
§	1050 (amended). Expediting trial	. 640
§	1089 (amended). Alternate jurors	. 642
§	1203.1b (amended). Defendant's obligation to pay for probation supervision or	
	conditional sentence	. 642
§	1203.1c (amended). Defendant's obligation to pay for cost of incarceration in local	
	detention facility	. 644
§	1203.6 (amended). Adult probation officer	. 645
	1203.7 (amended). Probation records	
·	Comment Requested	
8	1214 (amended). Enforcement of judgment for restitution fine or other fine	
·	Comment Requested	
§	1237.5 (amended). Required documents for appeal	
_	1240.1 (amended). Duties of defendant's counsel regarding appeal	
	1269 (unchanged). Taking of bail	
3	Comment Requested	
8	1269b (amended). Bail	
3	Comment Requested	
8	1281a (amended). Bail in felony cases	
3	Comment Requested	652
8	1428 (amended). Docket	
3	Comment Pagueted	

§ 1429.5 (repealed). Plea of not guilty by reason of insanity to misdemeanor charge in
municipal court
§ 1462 (repealed). Municipal court jurisdiction
§ 1462.2 (amended). Place of misdemeanor trial
Comment Requested
§ 1463 (amended). Definitions
§ 1463.22 (amended). Moneys deposited with county
Comment Requested
§ 1524.1 (amended). HIV testing of accused's blood
§ 1538.5 (amended). Suppression motion
§ 1539 (amended). Report of hearing
§ 3075 (amended). Board of parole commissioners
§ 3076 (amended). Rules and regulations
§ 3085.1 (amended). Contra Costa County alternate public member
§ 3607 (amended). Return of death warrant
§ 4007 (amended). Transfer of prisoner
§ 4008 (amended). Copy of appointment
§ 4009 (amended). Revocation of designation
§ 4010 (amended). Service of copy of revocation
§ 4012 (amended). Pestilence or contagious disease
§ 4024.1 (amended). Accelerated release where inmate count exceeds bed capacity 667
§ 4112 (amended). Resolution proclaiming establishment of industrial farm or road camp 668
§ 4301 (amended). Membership of county advisory committee on adult detention 668
§ 4303 (amended). Committee member expenses
§ 4304 (amended). Committee report
§ 4852.18 (amended). Certificate of rehabilitation
Comment Requested
§ 6031.1 (amended). Biennial inspections of local detention facilities
§ 13151 (amended). Disposition report
§ 13510 (unchanged). Rules of minimum standards
§ 14150 (unchanged). Findings and declarations
§ 14154 (amended). Referral of misdemeanor case to community conflict resolution
program
PROBATE CODE
§ 1513 (amended). Investigation and report on proposed guardianship 673
§ 1821 (amended). Petition and supplemental information
§ 1826 (amended). Court investigator's duties
§ 1827.5 (amended). Assessment of proposed limited conservatee
§ 1851 (amended). Review by court investigator
§ 15688 (amended). Compensation of public guardian 679
PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE
§ 5560 (amended). Violation of ordinance, rule, or regulation of regional park district, regional park and open-space district, or regional open-space district 679
Comment Requested
§ 14591.5 (amended). Enforcement of judgments
PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE
§ 5411.5 (amended). Seizure or impoundment of vehicle
REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE
§ 19280 (unchanged). Collection of fines, penalties, and forfeitures by Franchise Tax
Board
Comment Paguacted 68

§ 19707 (amended). Venue	682
STREETS AND HIGHWAYS CODE	683
<ul> <li>§ 5419 (amended). Notice to street superintendent.</li> <li>§ 6619 (amended). Notice to treasurer.</li> <li>§ 6621 (amended). Decree of foreclosure.</li> <li>§ 6622 (amended). Certificate of cancellation.</li> <li>§ 6623 (amended). Entry of judgment or decree.</li> <li>§ 8266 (amended). Filing complaint.</li> </ul>	683 684 684
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CODE	685
§ 1815 (amended). Unemployment contributions judgment	685
VEHICLE CODE	
§ 9805 (amended). Certificate of amount due	686
§ 10751 (amended). Vehicle or component part with manufacturer's serial or identification number removed, defaced, altered or destroyed	
§ 11102.1 (amended). Return of deposit of driving school licensee	
§ 11203 (amended). Deposit in lieu of bond	690
§ 11205 (unchanged). List of traffic violator schools (as amended by Section 455.5 of Chapter 931 of the Statutes of 1998)	
Comment Requested	
§ 11205 (unchanged). List of traffic violator schools (as amended by Section 456 of Chapter 931 of the Statutes of 1998)	
Comment Requested	
§ 11301.5 (amended). Return of deposit of vehicle verifier	
§ 11710.2 (amended). Return of deposit of dealer	
Comment Requested	695
§ 14607.6 (amended). Vehicle driven by unlicensed driver	
§ 27362 (amended). Sale or installation of nonconforming child restraint system	
§ 40230 (amended). Judicial review of decision on parking violation	
§ 40256 (amended). Judicial review of decision on toll evasion	
§ 40502 (amended). Place to appear	
§ 40506.5 (amended). Request for continuance	
§ 40508.6 (amended). Administrative assessments	
§ 42003 (amended). Payment of fines and costs	705
§ 42008 (amended). County amnesty program for delinquent fines and bail	707
§ 42008.5 (amended). One-time amnesty program	707
§ 42203 (amended). Disposition of fines and forfeitures for violations on certain county owned premises	
WATER CODE	
§ 310 (amended). Proper court	
Commont Paguasted	700

WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE	709
§ 246 (amended). Designation of juvenile court judge	709
§ 247 (repealed). Juvenile court referees	
§ 255 (amended). Juvenile hearing officers	710
Comment Requested	711
§ 270 (amended). County officers	711
§ 601.4 (amended). Compulsory education violation	712
§ 603.5 (amended). Minor charged with Vehicle Code infraction or violation of local	
ordinance relating to motor vehicle	712
Comment Requested	713
§ 656 (amended). Petition to declare minor a ward of the court	713
§ 661 (amended). Notice and citation	714
§ 742.16 (amended). Clean up, repair, replacement, or restitution	
Comment Requested	717
§ 872 (amended). Transfer to juvenile hall outside county	717
§ 1737 (amended). Commitment recall and resentencing	
§ 5205 (amended). Petition	718
§ 6251 (amended). Petition	718
§ 14172 (amended). Health care overpayment recovery	719
UNCODIFIED	720
Uncodified (added). Saving clause — rights and benefits	720
Uncodified (added), Effect of act — court reporting services	720

## PROPOSED LEGISLATION

#### **CONSTITUTION**

#### 2 Cal. Const. Art. VI, § 1 (amended). Judicial power

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1 of Article 6 of the Constitution is amended to read:
- 1. The judicial power of this State is vested in the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, and superior courts, and municipal courts, all of which are courts of record.
- **Comment.** Section 1 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Cal. Const. Art. VI, § 5 (repealed). Municipal court

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 5 of Article 6 of the Constitution is repealed.
- 5. (a) Each county shall be divided into municipal court districts as provided by statute, but a city may not be divided into more than one district. Each municipal court shall have one or more judges. Each municipal court district shall have no fewer than 40,000 residents; provided that each county shall have at least one municipal court district. The number of residents shall be determined as provided by statute.
- (b) On the operative date of this subdivision, all existing justice courts shall become municipal courts, and the number, qualifications, and compensation of judges, officers, attaches, and employees shall continue until changed by the Legislature. Each judge of a part-time municipal court is deemed to have agreed to serve full time and shall be available for assignment by the Chief Justice for the balance of time necessary to comprise a full-time workload.
- (c) The Legislature shall provide for the organization and prescribe the jurisdiction of municipal courts. It shall prescribe for each municipal court the number, qualifications, and compensation of judges, officers, and employees.
- (d) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), any city in San Diego County may be divided into more than one municipal court district if the Legislature determines that unusual geographic conditions warrant such division.
- (e) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the municipal and superior courts shall be unified upon a majority vote of superior court judges and a majority vote of municipal court judges within the county. In those counties, there shall be only a superior court.
- **Comment.** Section 5 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to former subdivision (e).
- This repeal deletes the requirement of subdivision (a) that each county be divided into municipal court districts as provided by statute. Statutes provide the manner of creation of judicial districts, and these statutes have continuing relevance for legal publication purposes. See Gov't Code §§ 71042.5, 71042.6. These statutes are not affected by repeal of Section 5.

#### Cal. Const. Art. VI, § 6 (amended). Judicial Council

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 6 of Article 6 of the Constitution is amended to read:
- 6. The Judicial Council consists of the Chief Justice and one other judge of the Supreme Court, 3 judges of courts of appeal, 5 10 judges of superior courts, 5 judges of municipal courts, 2 nonvoting court administrators, and such other nonvoting members as determined by the voting membership of the council, each appointed by the Chief Justice

for a 3-year term pursuant to procedures established by the council; 4 members of the State Bar appointed by its governing body for 3-year terms; and one member of each house of the Legislature appointed as provided by the house. Vacancies in the memberships on the Judicial Council otherwise designated for municipal court judges shall be filled by judges of the superior court in the case of appointments made when fewer than 10 counties have municipal courts.

Council membership terminates if a member ceases to hold the position that qualified the member for appointment. A vacancy shall be filled by the appointing power for the remainder of the term.

The council may appoint an Administrative Director of the Courts, who serves at its pleasure and performs functions delegated by the council or the Chief Justice, other than adopting rules of court administration, practice and procedure.

To improve the administration of justice the council shall survey judicial business and make recommendations to the courts, make recommendations annually to the Governor and Legislature, adopt rules for court administration, practice and procedure, and perform other functions prescribed by statute. The rules adopted shall not be inconsistent with statute.

The Chief Justice shall seek to expedite judicial business and to equalize the work of judges. The Chief Justice may provide for the assignment of any judge to another court but only with the judge's consent if the court is of lower jurisdiction. A retired judge who consents may be assigned to any court.

Judges shall report to the council as the Chief Justice directs concerning the condition of judicial business in their courts. They shall cooperate with the council and hold court as assigned.

**Comment.** Section 6 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Cal. Const. Art. VI, § 8 (amended). Commission on Judicial Performance

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 8 of Article 6 of the Constitution is amended to read:

8. (a) The Commission on Judicial Performance consists of one judge of a court of appeal, one judge of a superior court, and one judge of a municipal court and two judges of superior courts, each appointed by the Supreme Court; 2 members of the State Bar of California who have practiced law in this State for 10 years, each appointed by the Governor; and 6 citizens who are not judges, retired judges, or members of the State Bar of California, 2 of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, 2 by the Senate Committee on Rules, and 2 by the Speaker of the Assembly.

Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c), all terms are for 4 years. No member shall serve more than 2 4-year terms, or for more than a total of 10 years if appointed to fill a vacancy. A vacancy in the membership on the Commission on Judicial Performance otherwise designated for a municipal court judge shall be filled by a judge of the superior court in the case of an appointment made when fewer than 10 counties have municipal courts.

(b) Commission membership terminates if a member ceases to hold the position that qualified the member for appointment. A vacancy shall be filled by the appointing power for the remainder of the term. A member whose term has expired may continue to serve until the vacancy has been filled by the appointing power. Appointing powers may appoint members who are already serving on the commission prior to March 1, 1995, to a single 2-year term, but may not appoint them to an additional term thereafter.

- (c) To create staggered terms among the members of the Commission on Judicial Performance, the following members shall be appointed, as follows:
  - (1) Two members appointed by the Supreme Court to a term commencing March 1, 1995, shall each serve a term of 2 years and may be reappointed to one full term.
  - (2) One attorney appointed by the Governor to a term commencing March 1, 1995, shall serve a term of 2 years and may be reappointed to one full term.
- (3) One citizen member appointed by the Governor to a term commencing March 1, 1995, shall serve a term of 2 years and may be reappointed to one full term.
- (4) One member appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules to a term commencing March 1, 1995, shall serve a term of 2 years and may be reappointed to one full term.
- (5) One member appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly to a term commencing March 1, 1995, shall serve a term of 2 years and may be reappointed to one full term.
- 13 (6) All other members shall be appointed to full 4-year terms commencing March 1, 1995.
- 15 **Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 8 is amended reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.
- 17 Subdivision (b) is amended to delete obsolete language.

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## Cal. Const. Art. VI, § 10 (amended). Original jurisdiction

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 10 of Article 6 of the Constitution is amended to read:
- 10. The Supreme Court, courts of appeal, superior courts, and their judges have original jurisdiction in habeas corpus proceedings. Those courts also have original jurisdiction in proceedings for extraordinary relief in the nature of mandamus, certiorari, and prohibition. The appellate division of the superior court has original jurisdiction in proceedings for extraordinary relief in the nature of mandamus, certiorari, and prohibition directed to the superior court in causes subject to its appellate jurisdiction.
- Superior courts have original jurisdiction in all other causes except those given by statute to other trial courts.
- The court may make such comment on the evidence and the testimony and credibility of any witness as in its opinion is necessary for the proper determination of the cause.
- **Comment.** Section 10 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. This amendment does not affect the power of the Legislature to establish divisions within the superior court, such as the small claims court or the juvenile court, or to create administrative tribunals that make adjudicative decisions, subject to judicial review.

# Cal. Const. Art. VI, § 15 (amended). Qualifications of judges

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 15 of Article 6 of the Constitution is amended to read:
- 15. A person is ineligible to be a judge of a court of record unless for 5 years immediately preceding selection to a municipal court or 10 years immediately preceding selection to other courts, the person has been a member of the State Bar or served as a judge of a court of record in this State. A judge eligible for municipal court service may be assigned by the Chief Justice to serve on any court.
- 42 **Comment.** Section 15 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### 44 Cal. Const. Art. VI, § 16 (amended). Election of judges

45 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 16 of Article 6 of the Constitution is amended to read:

16. (a) Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected at large and judges of courts of appeal shall be elected in their districts at general elections at the same time and places as the Governor. Their terms are 12 years beginning the Monday after January 1 following their election, except that a judge elected to an unexpired term serves the remainder of the term. In creating a new court of appeal district or division the Legislature shall provide that the first elective terms are 4, 8, and 12 years.

- (b) (1) In counties in which there is no municipal court, judges Judges of superior courts shall be elected in their counties at general elections except as otherwise necessary to meet the requirements of federal law. In the latter case the Legislature, by two-thirds vote of the membership of each house thereof, with the advice of judges within the affected court, may provide for their election by the system prescribed in subdivision (d), or by any other arrangement. The Legislature may provide that an unopposed incumbent's name not appear on the ballot.
- (2) In counties in which there is one or more municipal court districts, judges of superior and municipal courts shall be elected in their counties or districts at general elections. The Legislature may provide that an unopposed incumbent's name not appear on the ballot.
- (c) Terms of judges of superior courts are 6 years beginning the Monday after January 1 following their election. A vacancy shall be filled by election to a full term at the next general election after the second January 1 following the vacancy, but the Governor shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy temporarily until the elected judge's term begins.
- (d) Within 30 days before August 16 preceding the expiration of the judge's term, a judge of the Supreme Court or a court of appeal may file a declaration of candidacy to succeed to the office presently held by the judge. If the declaration is not filed, the Governor before September 16 shall nominate a candidate. At the next general election, only the candidate so declared or nominated may appear on the ballot, which shall present the question whether the candidate shall be elected. The candidate shall be elected upon receiving a majority of the votes on the question. A candidate not elected may not be appointed to that court but later may be nominated and elected.

The Governor shall fill vacancies in those courts by appointment. An appointee holds office until the Monday after January 1 following the first general election at which the appointee had the right to become a candidate or until an elected judge qualifies. A nomination or appointment by the Governor is effective when confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments.

Electors of a county, by majority of those voting and in a manner the Legislature shall provide, may make this system of selection applicable to judges of superior courts.

**Comment.** Section 16 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Cal. Const. Art. VI, § 23 (repealed). Transitional provision

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 23 of Article 6 of the Constitution is repealed.

23. (a) The purpose of the amendments to Sections 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, and 16, of this article, and the amendments to Section 16 of Article I, approved at the June 2, 1998, primary election is to permit the Legislature to provide for the abolition of the municipal courts and unify their operations within the superior courts. Notwithstanding Section 8 of Article IV, the implementation of, and orderly transition under, the provisions of the measure adding this section may include urgency statutes that create or abolish offices or change the salaries, terms, or duties of offices, or grant franchises or special privileges, or create vested rights or interests, where otherwise permitted under this Constitution.

- (b) When the superior and municipal courts within a county are unified, the judgeships in each municipal court in that county are abolished and the previously selected municipal court judges shall become judges of the superior court in that county. The term of office of a previously selected municipal court judge is not affected by taking office as a judge of the superior court. The 10-year membership or service requirement of Section 15 does not apply to a previously selected municipal court judge. Pursuant to Section 6, the Judicial Council may prescribe appropriate education and training for judges with regard to trial court unification.
- (c) Except as provided by statute to the contrary, in any county in which the superior and municipal courts become unified, the following shall occur automatically in each preexisting superior and municipal court:
- (1) Previously selected officers, employees, and other personnel who serve the court become the officers and employees of the superior court.
  - (2) Preexisting court locations are retained as superior court locations.
  - (3) Preexisting court records become records of the superior court.

- (4) Pending actions, trials, proceedings, and other business of the court become pending in the superior court under the procedures previously applicable to the matters in the court in which the matters were pending.
- (5) Matters of a type previously within the appellate jurisdiction of the superior court remain within the jurisdiction of the appellate division of the superior court.
- (6) Matters of a type previously subject to rehearing by a superior court judge remain subject to rehearing by a superior court judge, other than the judge who originally heard the matter.
- (7) Penal Code procedures that necessitate superior court review of, or action based on, a ruling or order by a municipal court judge shall be performed by a superior court judge other than the judge who originally made the ruling or order.
- **Comment.** Section 23 is repealed to reflect completion of the process of unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. Statutory transitional provisions for trial court unification based on this section are more complete. See Gov't Code §§ 70200-70219.

#### **BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE**

#### Bus. & Prof. Code § 470.3 (amended). Fee for filing first paper in civil action

- SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 470.3 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 470.3. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), a fee of not less than one dollar (\$1) and not more than eight dollars (\$8) may be added to the total fees collected and fixed pursuant to Sections 26820.4, 26826, 26827, 68090, 72055, and 72056 of the Government Code for the filing of a first paper in a civil action in superior or municipal court, other than a small claims action.
- (b) A fee of not less than one dollar (\$1) and not more than three dollars (\$3) may be added to the total fees collected and fixed pursuant to Sections 26820.4, 26826, 26827, 68090, 72055, and 72056 of the Government Code for the filing of a first paper in a civil action in superior or municipal court, for those cases where the monetary damages do not exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500). To facilitate the computation of the correct fee pursuant to this section, the complaint shall contain a declaration under penalty of perjury executed by a party requesting a reduction in fees that the case filed qualifies for the lower fee because claim for money damages will not exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

- (c) The fees described in subdivisions (a) and (b) shall only be utilized for the support of the dispute resolution programs authorized by this chapter.
- (d) A county may carry over moneys received from the additional fees authorized pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b), that shall be deposited in a special fund created for those purposes, until such time as the county elects to fund a dispute resolution program. Records of those fees shall be available for inspection by the public, upon request.
- **Comment.** Subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 470.3 are amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Bus. & Prof. Code § 6079.1 (amended). Judges of State Bar Court

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 6079.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 6079.1. (a) The Supreme Court shall appoint a presiding judge of the State Bar Court. In addition, five hearing judges shall be appointed, two by the Supreme Court, one by the Governor, one by the Senate Committee on Rules, and one by the Speaker of the Assembly, to efficiently decide any and all regulatory matters pending before the Hearing Department of the State Bar Court. The presiding judge and all other judges of that department shall be appointed for a term of six years and may be reappointed for additional six-year terms. Any judge appointed under this section shall be subject to admonition, censure, removal, or retirement by the Supreme Court upon the same grounds as provided for judges of courts of record of this state.
- (b) Judges of the State Bar Court appointed under this section shall not engage in the private practice of law. The State Bar Court shall be broadly representative of the ethnic, sexual, and racial diversity of the population of California and composed in accordance with Sections 11140 and 11141 of the Government Code. Each judge:
  - (1) Shall have been a member of the State Bar for at least five years.
- (2) Shall not have any record of the imposition of discipline as an attorney in California or any other jurisdiction.
- (3) Shall meet such other requirements as may be established by subdivision (d) of Section 12011.5 of the Government Code.
- (c) Applicants for appointment or reappointment as a State Bar Court judge shall be screened by an applicant evaluation committee as directed by the Supreme Court. The committee, appointed by the Supreme Court, shall submit evaluations and recommendations to the appointing authority and the Supreme Court as provided in Rule 961 of the California Rules of Court, or as otherwise directed by the Supreme Court. The committee shall submit no fewer than three recommendations for each available position.
- (d) For judges appointed pursuant to this section or Section 6086.65, the board shall fix and pay reasonable compensation and expenses and provide adequate supporting staff and facilities. Hearing judges shall be paid the same salary as municipal court judges 91.3225 percent of the salary of a superior court judge. The presiding judge shall be paid the same salary as a superior court judge.
- (e) From among the members of the State Bar or retired judges, the Supreme Court or the board may appoint pro tempore judges to decide matters in the Hearing Department of the State Bar Court when a judge of the State Bar Court is unavailable to serve without undue delay to the proceeding. Subject to modification by the Supreme Court, the board may set the qualifications, terms, and conditions of service for pro tempore judges and may, in its discretion, compensate some or all of them out of funds appropriated by the board for this purpose.
- (f) A judge or pro tempore judge appointed under this section shall hear every regulatory matter pending in the Hearing Department of the State Bar Court as to which

the taking of testimony or offering of evidence at trial has not commenced, and when so assigned, shall sit as the sole adjudicator, except for rulings that are to be made by the presiding judge of the State Bar Court or referees of other departments of the State Bar Court.

- (g) Any judge or pro tempore judge of the State Bar Court as well as any employee of the State Bar assigned to the State Bar Court shall have the same immunity that attaches to judges in judicial proceedings in this state. Nothing in this subdivision limits or alters the immunities accorded the State Bar, its officers and employees, or any judge or referee of the State Bar Court as they existed prior to January 1, 1989. This subdivision does not constitute a change in, but is cumulative with, existing law.
- (h) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the board from appointing persons to serve without compensation to arbitrate fee disputes under Article 13 (commencing with Section 6200) of this chapter or to monitor the probation of a member of the State Bar, whether those appointed under Section 6079, as added by Chapter 1114 of the Statutes of 1986, serve in the State Bar Court or otherwise.

**Comment.** Section 6079.1 is amended to convert the basis of a hearing judge's salary from that of a municipal court judge to that of a superior court judge. This change anticipates that municipal court judge salaries will not be maintained after abolition of the municipal courts through unification. A municipal court judge's salary is approximately 91.3225 percent of a superior court judge's salary. See former Gov't Code § 68202 (1984 Cal. Stat. ch. 1758, § 3); see also Gov't Code § 68203.

# Bus. & Prof. Code § 6152 (amended). Runners and cappers

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 6152 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read: 6152. (a) It is unlawful for:

- (1) Any person, in an individual capacity or in a capacity as a public or private employee, or for any firm, corporation, partnership or association to act as a runner or capper for any attorneys or to solicit any business for any attorneys in and about the state prisons, county jails, city jails, city prisons, or other places of detention of persons, city receiving hospitals, city and county receiving hospitals, county hospitals, municipal eourts, superior courts, or in any public institution or in any public place or upon any public street or highway or in and about private hospitals, sanitariums or in and about any private institution or upon private property of any character whatsoever.
- (2) Any person to solicit another person to commit or join in the commission of a violation of subdivision (a).
- (b) A general release from a liability claim obtained from any person during the period of the first physical confinement, whether as an inpatient or outpatient, in a clinic or health facility, as defined in Sections 1203 and 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, as a result of the injury alleged to have given rise to the claim and primarily for treatment of the injury, is presumed fraudulent if the release is executed within 15 days after the commencement of confinement or prior to release from confinement, whichever occurs first.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the recommendation of professional employment where that recommendation is not prohibited by the Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of California.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that a public defender or assigned counsel may not make known his or her services as a criminal defense attorney to persons unable to afford legal counsel whether those persons are in custody or otherwise.

Comment. Subdivision (a) of Section 6152 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Bus. & Prof. Code § 6302.5 (amended). Board of law library trustees of Los Angeles County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 6302.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6302.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in Los Angeles County appointments made by judges of the superior court or municipal court shall be for a term of four years, and appointments made by the board of supervisors of the county shall be for a term of two years.

Trustees who are incumbents on the effective date of this section shall be considered to have started their terms on the effective date of this section.

At the first regular meeting following the effective date of this section, the members appointed by the judiciary shall classify themselves by lot so that three members shall serve for four years, and two members for two years. Thereafter, the term of office of each member so appointed shall be four years.

At the first regular meeting following the effective date of this section, the members appointed by the board of supervisors shall classify themselves by lot so that one member shall serve for two years, and one member for one year. Thereafter the term of office of each member so appointed shall be two years.

**Comment.** Section 6302.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Los Angeles County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective January 22, 2000.

The section is also amended to delete obsolete language regarding the manner of establishing a system of staggered terms.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission solicits comment on whether the last three paragraphs of Business and Professions Code Section 6302.5 continue to serve a useful purpose.

#### Bus. & Prof. Code § 6321 (amended). Filing fee

SEC. . Section 6321 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6321. On the commencement in, or the removal to, the superior court of any county in this state, of any civil action, proceeding, or appeal, and on the commencement in, or removal to, the municipal court in any county, of any civil action or proceeding, the party instituting such proceeding, or filing the first papers, shall pay to the clerk of the court, for the law library, on filing the first papers, the sum of one dollar (\$1) as costs, in addition to the fees fixed by law.

**Comment.** Section 6321 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### 37 Bus. & Prof. Code § 6322 (amended). First appearance fee

SEC. Section 6322 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6322. Thereafter, any defendant, respondent, adverse party, or intervening party, on making a first appearance in a superior or municipal court, or any number of defendants, respondents, or parties, appearing jointly, shall pay to the clerk of the court, for the law library, the sum of one dollar (\$1) as costs, in addition to the fees fixed by law.

**Comment.** Section 6322 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Bus. & Prof. Code § 6324 (amended). Additions to law library fund

SEC. Section 6324 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6324. The board of supervisors of any county may set apart from the fees collected by the eounty clerk of the court, sums not exceeding one thousand two hundred dollars (\$1,200) in any one fiscal year, to be paid by the eounty clerk into the law library fund in addition to the moneys otherwise provided to be deposited in that fund by law. The board of supervisors may also appropriate from the county treasury for law library purposes such additional sums as may in their discretion appear proper. When so paid into the law library fund, such sums shall constitute a part of the fund and be used for the same purposes.

**Comment.** Section 6324 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

#### Bus. & Prof. Code § 6341 (amended). Law library branches

SEC. . Section 6341 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6341. Any board of law library trustees may establish and maintain a branch of the law library in any city in the county, other than the county seat, in which a session of the superior court or of a municipal court is held, or in which a municipal court has been authorized by statute but has not yet begun to operate. In any city constituting the county seat, any board of law library trustees may establish and maintain a branch of the law library at any location therein where four or more judges of the municipal court, or of the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, are designated to hold sessions more than 10 miles distant from the principal office of the court. In any city and county any board of law library trustees may establish and maintain branches of the law library. A branch is in all respects a part of the law library and is governed accordingly.

**Comment.** Section 6341 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Business and Professions Code Section 6341 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

#### Bus. & Prof. Code § 6365 (repealed). Discontinuance of law library

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 6365 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

6365. Whenever the board of supervisors in any county in this State in which there is but one judge of the superior court, which board shall have adopted the provisions of this chapter and established a law library, desire to discontinue such law library, they shall by ordinance declare their intention so to do, and shall provide in such ordinance that the books already in the library shall be transferred to and kept in the chambers of the judge of the superior court of such county. All moneys on hand in the law library fund of such county shall be by the same ordinance transferred to the school fund of such county, and the office of member of the board of law library trustees of such law library shall be

abolished. After such an ordinance takes effect, the county clerk of the court of such county shall not collect the fees and costs provided for the law library.

**Comment.** Section 6365 is repealed as obsolete. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Gov't Code § 69580 *et seq*. (number of judges).

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission solicits comment on the question whether Business and Professions Code Section 6365 should be amended rather than repealed. Are there any counties in which the law library has been discontinued under this section and, if so, should reinstatement of the law library be required?

# Bus. & Prof. Code § 6405 (amended). Bond of legal document assistant or unlawful detainer assistant

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 6405 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6405. (a)(1) An application for a certificate of registration by an individual shall be accompanied by a bond of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) executed by a corporate surety qualified to do business in this state and conditioned upon compliance with this chapter. The total aggregate liability on the bond shall be limited to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). An application for secondary registration shall meet all of the requirements of this subdivision, except that in place of posting another original bond or cash deposit, the applicant shall include a certified copy of the bond or cash deposit posted in the county in which the applicant filed the primary registration.

- (2) An application for a certificate of registration by a partnership or corporation shall be accompanied by a bond of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) executed by a corporate surety qualified to do business in this state and conditioned upon compliance with this chapter. The total aggregate liability on the bond shall be limited to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). An application for a certificate of registration by a person employed by a partnership or corporation shall be accompanied by a bond of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) only if the partnership or corporation has not posted a bond of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) as required by this subdivision. An application for secondary registration shall meet all of the requirements of this subdivision, except that in place of posting another original bond or cash deposit, the applicant shall include a certified copy of the bond or cash deposit posted in the county in which the applicant filed the primary registration.
- (3) The bond may be terminated pursuant to Section 995.440 of, and Article 13 (commencing with Section 996.310) of Chapter 2 of Title 14 of Part 2 of, the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (b) The county clerk shall, upon filing of the bond, deliver the bond forthwith to the county recorder for recording. The recording fee specified in Section 27361 of the Government Code shall be paid by the registrant. The fee may be paid to the county clerk who shall transmit it to the recorder.
- (c) The fee for filing, canceling, revoking, or withdrawing the bond is seven dollars (\$7).
- (d) The county recorder shall record the bond and any notice of cancellation, revocation, or withdrawal of the bond, and shall thereafter mail the instrument, unless specified to the contrary, to the person named in the instrument and, if no person is named, to the party leaving it for recording. The recording fee specified in Section 27361 of the Government Code for notice of cancellation, revocation, or withdrawal of the bond shall be paid to the county clerk, who shall transmit it to the county recorder.

- (e) In lieu of the bond required by subdivision (a), a registrant may deposit twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) in cash with the county clerk.
- (f) If the certificate is revoked, the bond or cash deposit shall be returned to the bonding party or depositor subject to subdivision (g) and the right of a person to recover against the bond or cash deposit under Section 6412.
- (g) The county clerk may retain a cash deposit until the expiration of three years from the date the registrant has ceased to do business, or three years from the expiration or revocation date of the registration, in order to ensure there are no outstanding claims against the deposit. A judge of a municipal or superior court may order the return of the deposit prior to the expiration of three years upon evidence satisfactory to the judge that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit.
- (h) The bond required by this section shall be in favor of the State of California for the benefit of any person who is damaged as a result of the violation of this chapter or by the fraud, dishonesty, or incompetency of an individual, partnership, or corporation registered under this chapter. The bond required by this section shall also indicate the name of the county in which it will be filed.

**Comment.** Subdivision (g) of Section 6405 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Business & Professions Code Section 6405 does not specify the procedure for seeking a court order requiring return of a deposit. Would it be helpful to address this point? Is it necessary to provide guidance regarding the jurisdictional classification of such a request? See Code Civ. Proc. § 86(a) (case at law in which demand or value of property in controversy is \$25,000 or less is limited civil case); see also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases), 88 (unlimited civil cases). The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

#### Bus. & Prof. Code § 6412.1 (unchanged). Remedies

- 6412.1. (a) Any person injured by the unlawful act of a legal document assistant or unlawful detainer assistant shall retain all rights and remedies cognizable under law. The penalties, relief, and remedies provided in this chapter are not exclusive, and do not affect any other penalties, relief, and remedies provided by law.
- (b) Any person injured by a violation of this chapter by a legal document assistant or unlawful detainer assistant may file a complaint and seek redress in any municipal or superior court for injunctive relief, restitution, and damages. Attorney's fees shall be awarded to the prevailing plaintiff.
- (c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2003, or the date the director suspends the requirements of this chapter applicable to legal document assistants pursuant to Section 6416, whichever first occurs, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before that date, deletes or extends that date.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Subdivision (b) of Business and Professions Code Section 6412.1 can be construed to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the municipal and superior courts. Further study is required to determine how to amend this provision so as to provide appropriate guidance regarding jurisdictional classification, if necessary. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

#### Bus. & Prof. Code § 6455 (unchanged). Violations

- 6455. (a) Any consumer injured by a violation of this chapter may file a complaint and seek redress in any municipal or superior court for injunctive relief, restitution, and damages. Attorney's fees shall be awarded in this action to the prevailing plaintiff.
- (b) Any person who violates the provisions of Section 6451 or 6452 is guilty of an infraction for the first violation, which is punishable upon conviction by a fine of up to two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) as to each consumer with respect to whom a violation occurs, and is guilty of a misdemeanor for the second and each subsequent violation, which is punishable upon conviction by a fine of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) as to each consumer with respect to whom a violation occurs, or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. Any person convicted of a violation of this section shall be ordered by the court to pay restitution to the victim pursuant to Section 1202.4 of the Penal Code.

# Note: Comment Requested

Subdivision (a) of Business and Professions Code Section 6455 can be construed to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the municipal and superior courts. Further study is required to determine how to amend this provision so as to provide appropriate guidance regarding jurisdictional classification, if necessary. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

## Bus. & Prof. Code § 12606 (unchanged). Deceptive packaging

- 12606. (a) No container wherein commodities are packed shall have a false bottom, false sidewalls, false lid or covering, or be otherwise so constructed or filled, wholly or partially, as to facilitate the perpetration of deception or fraud.
- (b) No container shall be made, formed, or filled as to be misleading. A container that does not allow the consumer to fully view its contents shall be considered to be filled as to be misleading if it contains nonfunctional slack fill. Slack fill is the difference between the actual capacity of a container and the volume of product contained therein. Nonfunctional slack fill is the empty space in a package that is filled to less than its capacity for reasons other than the following:
  - (1) Protection of the contents of the package.
  - (2) The requirements of machines used for enclosing the contents of the package.
  - (3) Unavoidable product settling during shipping and handling.
- (4) The need to utilize a larger than required package or container to provide adequate space for the legible presentation of mandatory and necessary labeling information, such as those based on the regulations adopted by the Food and Drug Administration or state or federal agencies under federal or state law, laws or regulations adopted by foreign governments, or under an industrywide voluntary labeling program.
- (5) The fact that the product consists of a commodity that is packaged in a decorative or representational container where the container is part of the presentation of the product and has value that is both significant in proportion to the value of the product and independent of its function to hold the product, such as a gift combined with a container that is intended for further use after the product is consumed, or durable commemorative or promotional packages.
- (6) An inability to increase the level of fill or to further reduce the size of the package, such as where some minimum package size is necessary to accommodate required labeling, discourage pilfering, facilitate handling, or accommodate tamper-resistant devices.

- (7) The product container bears a reasonable relationship to the actual amount of product contained inside, and the dimensions of the actual product container, the product, or the amount of product therein is visible to the consumer at the point of sale, or where obvious secondary use packaging is involved.
- (8) The dimensions of the product or immediate product container are visible through the exterior packaging, or where the actual size of the product or immediate product container is clearly and conspicuously depicted on the exterior packaging, accompanied by a clear and conspicuous disclosure that the representation is the "actual size" of the product or the immediate product container.
- (9) The presence of any head space within an immediate product container necessary to facilitate the mixing, adding, shaking, or dispensing of liquids or powders by consumers prior to use.
- (10) The exterior packaging contains a product delivery or dosing device if the device is visible, or a clear and conspicuous depiction of the device appears on the exterior packaging, or it is readily apparent from the conspicuous exterior disclosures or the nature and name of the product that a delivery or dosing device is contained in the package.
- (11) The exterior packaging or immediate product container is a kit that consists of a system, or multiple components, designed to produce a particular result that is not dependent upon the quantity of the contents, if the purpose of the kit is clearly and conspicuously disclosed on the exterior packaging.
- (12) The exterior packaging of the product is routinely displayed using tester units or demonstrations to consumers in retail stores, so that customers can see the actual, immediate container of the product being sold, or a depiction of the actual size thereof prior to purchase.
- (13) The exterior packaging consists of single or multi-unit presentation boxes of holiday or gift packages if the purchaser can adequately determine the quantity and sizes of the immediate product container at the point of sale.
- (14) The exterior packaging is for a combination of one purchased product, together with a free sample or gift, wherein the exterior packaging is necessarily larger than it would otherwise be due to the inclusion of the sample or gift, if the presence of both products and the quantity of each product are clearly and conspicuously disclosed on the exterior packaging.
- (15) The exterior packaging or immediate product container encloses computer hardware or software designed to serve a particular computer function, if the particular computer function to be performed by the computer hardware or software is clearly and conspicuously disclosed on the exterior packaging.
- (c) Any sealer may seize a container that facilitates the perpetration of deception or fraud and the contents of the container. By order of the municipal or superior court of the city or county within which a violation of this section occurs, the containers seized shall be condemned and destroyed or released upon such conditions as the court may impose to insure against their use in violation of this chapter. The contents of any condemned container shall be returned to the owner thereof if the owner furnishes proper facilities for the return.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Subdivision (c) of Business and Professions Code Section 12606 can be construed to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the municipal and superior courts. Further study is required to determine how to amend this provision so as to provide appropriate guidance regarding

jurisdictional classification, if necessary. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

## Bus. & Prof. Code § 12606.2 (unchanged). Misleading food containers

12606.2. (a) This section applies to food containers subject to Section 403 (d) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 343 (d)), and Section 100.100 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Section 12606 does not apply to food containers subject to this section.

- (b) No food containers shall be made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.
- (c) A container that does not allow the consumer to fully view its contents shall be considered to be filled as to be misleading if it contains nonfunctional slack fill. Slack fill is the difference between the actual capacity of a container and the volume of product contained therein. Nonfunctional slack fill is the empty space in a package that is filled to less than its capacity for reasons other than the following:
  - (1) Protection of the contents of the package.

- (2) The requirements of the machines used for enclosing the contents in the package.
- (3) Unavoidable product settling during shipping and handling.
- (4) The need for the package to perform a specific function, such as where packaging plays a role in the preparation or consumption of a food, if that function is inherent to the nature of the food and is clearly communicated to consumers.
- (5) The fact that the product consists of a food packaged in a reusable container where the container is part of the presentation of the food and has value that is both significant in proportion to the value of the product and independent of its function to hold the food, such as a gift product consisting of a food or foods combined with a container that is intended for further use after the food is consumed or durable commemorative or promotional packages.
- (6) Inability to increase the level of fill or to further reduce the size of the package, such as where some minimum package size is necessary to accommodate required food labeling exclusive of any vignettes or other nonmandatory designs or label information, discourage pilfering, facilitate handling, or accommodate tamper-resistent devices.

This section shall be interpreted consistent with the comments by the United States Food and Drug Administration on the regulations contained in Section 100.100 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, interpreting Section 403(d) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 343(d)), as those comments are reported on pages 64123 to 64137, inclusive, of Volume 58 of the Federal Register.

- (d) If the requirements of this section do not impose the same requirements as are imposed by Section 403(d) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 343(d), or any regulation promulgated pursuant thereto, then this section is not operative to the extent that it is not identical to the federal requirements, and for this purpose those federal requirements are incorporated into this section and shall apply as if they were set forth in this section.
- (e) Any sealer may seize any container that is in violation of this section and the contents of the container. By order of the municipal or superior court of the city or county within which a violation of this section occurs, the containers seized shall be condemned and destroyed or released upon any conditions that the court may impose to ensure against their use in violation of this chapter. The contents of any condemned container shall be returned to the owner thereof if the owner furnishes proper facilities for the return.

## Note: Comment Requested

Subdivision (e) of Business and Professions Code Section 12606.2 can be construed to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the municipal and superior courts. Further study is required to determine how to amend this provision so as to provide appropriate guidance regarding jurisdictional classification, if necessary. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

(The Commission is aware that "tamper-resistant" is misspelled in subdivision (c) and a left parentheses is missing after "343(d)" in subdivision (d). The Commission will seek to correct these mistakes once the proper treatment of subdivision (e) is determined.)

## Bus. & Prof. Code § 17511.12 (amended). Bond of telephonic seller

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 17511.12 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read: 17511.12. (a) Every telephonic seller shall maintain a bond issued by a surety company admitted to do business in this state. The bond shall be in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in favor of the State of California for the benefit of any person suffering pecuniary loss in a transaction commenced during the period of bond coverage with a telephonic seller who violated this chapter. The bond shall include coverage for the payment of the portion of any judgment, including a judgment entered pursuant to Section 17203 or 17535, that provides for restitution to any person suffering pecuniary loss, notwithstanding whether the surety is joined or served in the action or proceeding. A copy of the bond shall be filed with the Consumer Law Section of the Department of Justice. This bond shall not be required of any cable television operator franchised or licensed pursuant to Section 53066 of the Government Code.

(b)(1) At least 10 days prior to the inception of any promotion offering a premium with an actual market value or advertised value of five hundred dollars (\$500) or more, the telephonic seller shall notify the Attorney General in writing of the details of the promotion, describing the premium, its current market value, the value at which it is advertised or held out to the customer, and the date the premium shall be awarded. All premiums offered shall be awarded. The telephonic seller shall maintain an additional bond for the total current market value or advertised value, whichever is greater, of the premiums held out or advertised to be available to a purchaser or recipient. A copy of the bond shall be filed with the Consumer Law Section of the Department of Justice. The bond shall be for the benefit of any person entitled to the premium who did not receive it within 30 days of the date disclosed to the Attorney General as the date on which the premium would be awarded. The amount paid to a person under a bond required by this subdivision shall not exceed the greater of the current market value or advertised or represented value of the premium offered to that person. The bond shall include coverage for the payment of any judgment, including a judgment entered pursuant to Section 17203 or 17535, that provides for payment of the value of premiums that were not timely awarded, notwithstanding whether the surety is joined or served in the action or proceeding. The bond shall also provide for payment upon motion by the Attorney General pursuant to subdivision (d) in the event the seller fails to provide the Attorney General with proof of the award of premiums as required in paragraph (2).

(2) Within 45 days after the date disclosed to the Attorney General for the award of premiums, the seller shall provide to the Attorney General proof that all premiums were awarded. The proof shall include the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the recipients of the premiums and the date or dates on which the premiums were awarded. The bond shall be maintained until the seller files proof with the Attorney General as

required by this subdivision or until payment of the amount of the bond is ordered pursuant to subdivision (d).

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- (c)(1) In addition to any other means for the enforcement of the surety's liability on a bond required by this section, the surety's liability on the bond may be enforced by motion, as provided in this subdivision, after a judgment has been obtained against the seller.
- (2) The Attorney General, district attorney, city attorney, or any other person who obtained a judgment for restitution against the seller, as described in subdivision (a), may file a motion in the court that entered the judgment to enforce liability on the bond without first attempting to enforce the judgment against any party liable under the judgment.
- (3) The notice of motion, the motion, and a copy for the judgment shall be served on the surety as provided in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 1010) of Title 14 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The notice shall set forth the amount of the claim and a brief statement indicating that the claim is covered by the bond. Service shall also be made on the Consumer Law Section of the Department of Justice.
- (4) The court shall grant the motion unless (A) the surety establishes that the claim is not covered by the bond or (B) the court sustains an objection made by the Attorney General that the grant of the motion might impair the rights of actual or potential claimants or is not in the public interest.
- (d)(1) In addition to any other means for the enforcement of the surety's liability on a bond required by subdivision (b), the surety's liability on the bond may be enforced by motion as provided in this subdivision.
- (2) The Attorney General, district attorney, city attorney, or any person who claims the premium, may file a motion in a court of competent jurisdiction in the superior court of the county or judicial district from which the seller made an offer of a premium, in which the seller maintains any office or place of business, or in which an offeree of the premium resides. The motion shall set forth the nature of the seller's offer, the greater of the current market value or advertised or represented value of the premium, the date by which the premium should have been awarded, and the fact that the premium was not awarded as represented.
- (3) The notice of motion and motion shall be served on the surety as provided in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 1010) of Title 14 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (4) The court shall grant the motion unless the surety establishes that the claim is untrue or is not covered by the bond.
- (5) The Attorney General may file a motion in a court of competent jurisdiction in the superior court of the county or judicial district from which the seller made an offer of a premium, or in which an offeree of a premium resides, for the payment of the entire bond if the seller fails to file proof with the Attorney General of the award of all premiums as required by paragraph (2) of subdivision (b). The notice of motion and motion shall be served as provided in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 1010) of Title 14 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The motion shall be granted if the Attorney General establishes that the seller failed to file proof of making the timely award of all premiums. The recovery on the bond shall be distributed pro rata to the promised recipients of the premiums to the extent their identity is actually known to the Attorney General at the time payment is made by the surety. The balance of the recovery shall be paid to any judicially established consumer protection trust fund designated by the Attorney General or as directed by the court under the cy pres doctrine.

- (e) No stay of a motion filed pursuant to this section shall be granted pending the determination of conflicting claims among beneficiaries. An order enforcing liability on a bond may be enforced in the same manner as a money judgment pursuant to Title 9 (commencing with Section 680.010) of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Nothing herein affects the rights of the surety against the principal.
- (f) The surety shall not be liable on the bond for payment of a judgment against a seller for any violation of this chapter unless the action or proceeding is filed within two years after the cancellation or termination of the bond, the termination of the seller's registration, or the seller's cessation of business, whichever is later.
- (g) The surety shall not be liable on a motion made pursuant to subdivision (d) unless the motion is filed within two years of the date on which the seller represented the premium was to have been awarded.
- (h) For the purpose of this section, "judgment" includes a final order in a proceeding for the termination of telephone service pursuant to Public Utilities Commission Tariff Rule 31.
- (i) Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 995.010) of Title 14 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to the enforcement of a bond given pursuant to this section except to the extent of any inconsistency with this section, in which event this section shall apply.

**Comment.** Subdivision (d) of Section 17511.12 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts).

#### Note: Comment Requested

Business and Professions Code Section 17511.12 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose further revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

#### Bus. & Prof. Code § 22391 (amended). Deposit in lieu of bond of invention developer

SEC. . Section 22391 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

- 22391. (a) When a deposit has been made in lieu of a bond pursuant to Section 995.710 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the person asserting a claim against the deposit shall, in lieu of Section 996.430 of the Code of Civil Procedure, establish the claim by furnishing evidence to the Secretary of State of a money judgment entered by a court together with evidence that the claimant is a person described in Section 22390.
- (b) When a person has established the claim with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State shall review and approve the claim and enter the date of approval thereon. The claim shall be designated an "approved claim."
- (c) When the first claim against a particular deposit account has been approved, it shall not be paid until the expiration of a period of 240 days after the date of its approval by the Secretary of State. Subsequent claims that are approved by the Secretary of State within the same 240-day period shall similarly not be paid until the expiration of the 240-day period. Upon the expiration of the 240-day period, the Secretary of State shall pay all approved claims from that 240-day period in full unless the deposit is insufficient, in which case each approved claim shall be paid a pro rata share of the deposit.
- (d) When the Secretary of State approves the first claim against a particular deposit account after the expiration of a 240-day period, the date of approval of that claim shall begin a new 240-day period to which subdivision (c) shall apply with respect to the amount remaining in the deposit account.

- (e) After a deposit account is exhausted, no further claims shall be paid by the Secretary of State. Claimants who have had their claims paid in full or in part pursuant to subdivisions (c) and (d) shall not be required to return funds received from the deposit for the benefit of other claimants.
- (f) When a deposit has been made in lieu of a bond, the amount of the deposit shall not be subject to attachment, garnishment, or execution with respect to an action or judgment against the invention developer, other than as to an amount no longer needed or required for the purpose of this chapter which would otherwise be returned to the invention developer by the Secretary of State.
- (g) The Secretary of State shall retain a cash deposit for two years from the date the Secretary of State receives written notification from the assignor of the deposit that the assignor has ceased to engage in the business of an invention developer or has filed a bond pursuant to Section 22389, provided that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit. The written notice shall include all of the following: (1) name, address, and telephone number of the assignor; (2) name, address, and telephone number of the bank at which the deposit is located; (3) account number of the deposit; and (4) a statement whether the assignor is ceasing to engage in the business of an invention developer or has filed a bond with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall forward an acknowledgment of receipt of the written notification to the assignor at the address indicated therein, specifying the date of receipt of the written notice and anticipated date of release of the deposit.
  - (h) This section shall apply to all deposits retained by the Secretary of State.
- (i) A judge of a municipal or superior court may order the return of the deposit prior to the expiration of two years upon evidence satisfactory to the judge that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit or order the Secretary of State to retain the deposit for a sufficient period beyond the two years specified in subdivision (g) to resolve outstanding claims against the deposit.

**Comment.** Subdivision (i) of Section 22391 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Business & Professions Code Section 22391 does not specify the procedure for seeking a court order requiring return of a deposit. Would it be helpful to address this point? Is it necessary to provide guidance regarding the jurisdictional classification of such a request? See Code Civ. Proc. § 86(a) (case at law in which demand or value of property in controversy is \$25,000 or less is limited civil case); see also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases), 88 (unlimited civil cases). The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

#### Bus. & Prof. Code § 22455 (amended). Bond or deposit of professional photocopier

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 22455 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

22455. (a) A certificate of registration shall be accompanied by a bond of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) which is executed by a corporate surety qualified to do business in this state and conditioned upon compliance with the provisions of this chapter and all laws governing the transmittal of confidential documentary information under the code sections specified in Section 22450. The total aggregate liability on the bond shall be limited to five thousand dollars (\$5,000). The bond may be terminated pursuant to the provisions of Section 995.440 and Article 13 (commencing with Section 996.310) of Chapter 2 of Title 14 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) The county clerk shall, upon filing the bond, deliver the bond forthwith to the county recorder for recording. The recording fee specified in Section 27361 of the

Government Code shall be paid by the registered professional photocopier. The fee may be paid to the county clerk, who shall transmit it to the recorder.

- (2) The fee for filing, canceling, revoking, or withdrawing the bond is seven dollars (\$7).
- (3) The county recorder shall record the bond and any notice of cancellation, revocation, or withdrawal of the bond, and shall thereafter mail the instrument, unless specified to the contrary, to the person named in the instrument and, if no person is named, to the party leaving it for recording. The recording fee specified in Section 27361 of the Government Code for the notice of cancellation, revocation, or withdrawal of the bond shall be paid to the county clerk, who shall transmit it to the county recorder.
- (b) In lieu of the bond required by subdivision (a), a registrant may deposit five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in cash with the county clerk.
- (c) If the certificate is revoked, the bond or cash deposit shall be returned to the bonding party or depositor subject to the provisions of subdivision (d) and the right of a person to recover against the bond or cash deposit under Section 22459.
- (d) The county clerk may retain a cash deposit until the expiration of three years from the date the registrant has ceased to do business, or three years from the expiration or revocation date of the registration, in order to ensure there are no outstanding claims against the deposit. A judge of a municipal or superior court may order the return of the deposit prior to the expiration of three years upon evidence satisfactory to the judge that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (d) of Section 22455 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Note: Comment Requested

Business & Professions Code Section 22455 does not specify the procedure for seeking a court order requiring return of a deposit. Would it be helpful to address this point? Is it necessary to provide guidance regarding the jurisdictional classification of such a request? See Code Civ. Proc. § 86(a) (case at law in which demand or value of property in controversy is \$25,000 or less is limited civil case); see also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases), 88 (unlimited civil cases). The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

## Bus. & Prof. Code § 25361 (amended). Notice of seizure and intended forfeiture proceeding

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 25361 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

25361. Notice of the seizure and of the intended forfeiture proceeding shall be filed with the county clerk of the court and shall be served on all persons, firms, or corporations having any right, title, or interest in the alcoholic beverages or other property seized. If the owner or owners are unknown or cannot be found, notice of the seizure and intended forfeiture proceedings shall be made upon such owners by publication pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code in the county where the seizure was made.

**Comment.** Section 25361 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

#### Bus. & Prof. Code § 25762 (amended). Fines and forfeitures of bail

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 25762 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

25762. All fines and forfeitures of bail imposed for a violation of this division and collected in any court other than a municipal court shall be paid to the county treasurer of the county in which the court is held.

All fines and forfeitures of bail imposed for violation of this division and collected upon conviction or upon forfeiture of bail, together with money deposited as bail, in any municipal court shall be deposited with the county treasurer of the county in which the court is situated and the money deposited shall be distributed and disposed of pursuant to Section 1463 of the Penal Code.

**Comment.** Section 25762 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

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The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Business and Professions Code Section 25762.

19 CIVIL CODE

# Civ. Code § 52.1 (amended). Protection of rights guaranteed by federal or state constitution SEC. . Section 52.1 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

52.1. (a) If a person or persons, whether or not acting under color of law, interferes by threats, intimidation, or coercion, or attempts to interfere by threats, intimidation, or coercion, with the exercise or enjoyment by any individual or individuals of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of the rights secured by the Constitution or laws of this state, the Attorney General, or any district attorney or city attorney may bring a civil action for injunctive and other appropriate equitable relief in the name of the people of the State of California, in order to protect the peaceable exercise or enjoyment of the right or rights secured. An action brought by the Attorney General, any district attorney, or any city attorney may also seek a civil penalty of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). If this civil penalty is requested, it shall be assessed individually against each person who is determined to have violated this section are determined to have been violated.

- (b) Any individual whose exercise or enjoyment of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of this state, has been interfered with, or attempted to be interfered with, as described in subdivision (a), may institute and prosecute in his or her own name and on his or her own behalf a civil action for damages, including, but not limited to, damages under Section 52, injunctive relief, and other appropriate equitable relief to protect the peaceable exercise or enjoyment of the right or rights secured.
- (c) An action brought pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) may be filed either in the superior court for the county in which the conduct complained of occurred or in the superior court for the county in which a person whose conduct complained of resides or has his or her place of business. An action brought by the Attorney General pursuant to subdivision (a) also may be filed in the superior court for any county wherein the

Attorney General has an office, and in such a case, the jurisdiction of the court shall extend throughout the state.

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- (d) If a court issues a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction in an action brought pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b), ordering a defendant to refrain from conduct or activities, the order issued shall include the following statement: VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER IS A CRIME PUNISHABLE UNDER SECTION 422.9 OF THE PENAL CODE.
- (e) The court shall order the plaintiff or the attorney for the plaintiff to deliver, or the eounty clerk of the court to mail, two copies of any order, extension, modification, or termination thereof granted pursuant to this section, by the close of the business day on which the order, extension, modification, or termination was granted, to each local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the residence of the plaintiff and any other locations where the court determines that acts of violence against the plaintiff are likely to occur. Those local law enforcement agencies shall be designated by the plaintiff or the attorney for the plaintiff. Each appropriate law enforcement agency receiving any order, extension, or modification of any order issued pursuant to this section shall serve forthwith one copy thereof upon the defendant. Each appropriate law enforcement agency shall provide to any law enforcement officer responding to the scene of reported violence, information as to the existence of, terms, and current status of, any order issued pursuant to this section.
- (f) A court shall not have jurisdiction to issue an order or injunction under this section, if that order or injunction would be prohibited under Section 527.3 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (g) An action brought pursuant to this section is independent of any other action, remedy, or procedure that may be available to an aggrieved individual under any other provision of law, including, but not limited to, an action, remedy, or procedure brought pursuant to Section 51.7.
- (h) In addition to any damages, injunction, or other equitable relief awarded in an action brought pursuant to subdivision (b), the court may award the petitioner or plaintiff reasonable attorney's fees.
- (i) A violation of an order described in subdivision (d) may be punished either by prosecution under Section 422.9 of the Penal Code, or by a proceeding for contempt brought pursuant to Title 5 (commencing with Section 1209) of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure. However, in any such proceeding pursuant to the Code of Civil Procedure, if it be determined that the person proceeded against is guilty of the contempt charged, in addition to any other relief, a fine may be imposed not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$ 1,000), or the person may be ordered imprisoned in a county jail not exceeding six months, or the court may order both the imprisonment and fine.
- (j) Speech alone is not sufficient to support an action brought pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b), except upon a showing that the speech itself threatens violence against a specific person or group of persons; and the person or group of persons against whom the threat is directed reasonably fears that, because of the speech, violence will be committed against them or their property and that the person threatening violence had the apparent ability to carry out the threat.
- (k) No order issued in any proceeding brought pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) shall restrict the content of any person's speech. An order restricting the time, place, or manner of any person's speech shall do so only to the extent reasonably necessary to protect the peaceable exercise or enjoyment of constitutional or statutory rights, consistent with the constitutional rights of the person sought to be enjoined.

**Comment.** Section 52.1 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

Note. Civil Code Section 52.1 reflects legislative changes made in AB 587 (Firebaugh). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 261, § 2.

#### Civ. Code § 798.61 (amended). Abandoned mobilehomes

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 798.61 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

798.61. (a)(1) As used in this section, "abandoned mobilehome" means a mobilehome about which all of the following are true:

- (A) It is located in a mobilehome park on a site for which no rent has been paid to the management for the preceding 60 days.
  - (B) It is unoccupied.

- (C) A reasonable person would believe it to be abandoned.
- (2) For purposes of this section:
- (A) "Mobilehome" shall include a trailer coach, as defined in Section 635 of the Vehicle Code, or a recreational vehicle, as defined in Section 18010 of the Health and Safety Code, if the trailer coach or recreational vehicle also satisfies the requirements of paragraph (1), including being located on any site within a mobilehome park, even if the site is in a separate designated section pursuant to Section 18215 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (B) "Abandoned mobilehome" shall include a mobilehome that is uninhabitable because of its total or partial destruction that cannot be rehabilitated, if the mobilehome also satisfies the requirements of paragraph (1).
- (b) After determining a mobilehome in a mobilehome park to be an abandoned mobilehome, the management shall post a notice of belief of abandonment on the mobilehome for not less than 30 days, and shall deposit copies of the notice in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the homeowner at the last known address and to any known registered owner, if different from the homeowner, and to any known holder of a security interest in the abandoned mobilehome. This notice shall be mailed by registered or certified mail with a return receipt requested.
- (c) Thirty or more days following posting pursuant to subdivision (b), the management may file a petition in the municipal court for the judicial district in which the mobilehome park is located, or in the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court the county in which the mobilehome park is located, for a judicial declaration of abandonment of the mobilehome. A proceeding under this subdivision is a limited civil case. Copies of the petition shall be served upon the homeowner, any known registered owner, and any known person having a lien or security interest of record in the mobilehome by posting a copy on the mobilehome and mailing copies to those persons at their last known addresses by registered or certified mail with a return receipt requested in the United States mail, postage prepaid.
- (d)(1) Hearing on the petition shall be given precedence over other matters on the court's calendar.
- (2) If, at the hearing, the petitioner shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the criteria for an abandoned mobilehome has been satisfied and no party establishes an interest therein at the hearing, the court shall enter a judgment of abandonment, determine

the amount of charges to which the petitioner is entitled, and award attorney's fees and costs to the petitioner. For purposes of this subdivision, an interest in the mobilehome shall be established by evidence of a right to possession of the mobilehome or a security or ownership interest in the mobilehome.

- (3) A default may be entered by the court clerk upon request of the petitioner, and a default judgment shall be thereupon entered, if no responsive pleading is filed within 15 days after service of the petition by mail.
- (e)(1) Within 10 days following a judgment of abandonment, the management shall enter the abandoned mobilehome and complete an inventory of the contents and submit the inventory to the court.
- (2) During this period the management shall post and mail notice of intent to sell the abandoned mobilehome and its contents under this section, and announcing the date of sale, in the same manner as provided for the notice of determination of abandonment under subdivision (b).
- (3) At any time prior to the sale of a mobilehome under this section, any person having a right to possession of the mobilehome may recover and remove it from the premises upon payment to the management of all rent or other charges due, including reasonable costs of storage and other costs awarded by the court. Upon receipt of this payment and removal of the mobilehome from the premises pursuant to this paragraph, the management shall immediately file an acknowledgment of satisfaction of judgment pursuant to Section 724.030 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (f) Following the judgment of abandonment, but not less than 10 days following the notice of sale specified in subdivision (e), the management may conduct a public sale of the abandoned mobilehome and its contents. The management may bid at the sale and shall have the right to offset its bids to the extent of the total amount due it under this section. The proceeds of the sale shall be retained by the management, but any unclaimed amount thus retained over and above the amount to which the management is entitled under this section shall be deemed abandoned property and shall be paid into the treasury of the county in which the sale took place within 30 days of the date of the sale. The former homeowner or any other owner may claim any or all of that unclaimed amount within one year from the date of payment to the county by making application to the county treasurer or other official designated by the county. If the county pays any or all of that unclaimed amount to a claimant, neither the county nor any officer or employee of the county is liable to any other claimant as to the amount paid.
- (g) Within 30 days of the date of the sale, the management shall submit to the court an accounting of the moneys received from the sale and the disposition of the money and the items contained in the inventory submitted to the court pursuant to subdivision (e).
- (h) The management shall provide the purchaser at the sale with a copy of the judgment of abandonment and evidence of the sale, as shall be specified by the State Department of Housing and Community Development or the Department of Motor Vehicles, which shall register title in the abandoned mobilehome to the purchaser upon presentation thereof. The sale shall pass title to the purchaser free of any prior interest, including any security interest or lien, except the lien provided for in Section 18116.1 of the Health and Safety Code, in the abandoned mobilehome.

**Comment.** Subdivision (c) of Section 798.61 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts).

# **Note: Comment Requested**

Civil Code Section 798.61 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose further revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

#### 5 Civ. Code § 1181 (amended). Proof of acknowledgment of instrument

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1181 of the Civil Code is amended to read:
- 1181. The proof or acknowledgment of an instrument may be made before a notary public at any place within this state, or within the county or city and county in this state in which the officer specified below was elected or appointed, before either:
- (a) A clerk of a superior or municipal court.
- 11 (b) A county clerk.

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- 12 (c) A court commissioner.
- 13 (d) A judge or retired judge of a municipal or justice court.
- (e) A district attorney.
- 15 (f) A clerk of a board of supervisors.
- 16 (g) A city clerk.
- 17 (h) A county counsel.
- (i) A city attorney.
- (j) Secretary of the Senate.
- 20 (k) Chief Clerk of the Assembly.
- Comment. Subdivisions (a) and (d) of Section 1181 are amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Civ. Code § 1780 (amended). Action for unlawful method, act, or practice

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1780 of the Civil Code is amended to read:
- 1780. (a) Any consumer who suffers any damage as a result of the use or employment by any person of a method, act, or practice declared to be unlawful by Section 1770 may bring an action against that person to recover or obtain any of the following:
- (1) Actual damages, but in no case shall the total award of damages in a class action be less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
  - (2) An order enjoining the methods, acts, or practices.
  - (3) Restitution of property.
- (4) Punitive damages.
  - (5) Any other relief that the court deems proper.
  - (b) Any consumer who is a senior citizen or a disabled person, as defined in subdivisions (f) and (g) of Section 1761, as part of an action under subdivision (a), may seek and be awarded, in addition to the remedies specified therein, up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) where the trier of fact (1) finds that the consumer has suffered substantial physical, emotional, or economic damage resulting from the defendant's conduct, (2) makes an affirmative finding in regard to one or more of the factors set forth in subdivision (b) of Section 3345, and (3) finds that an additional award is appropriate. Judgment in a class action by senior citizens or disabled persons under Section 1781 may award each class member such an additional award where the trier of fact has made the foregoing findings.
  - (c) An action under subdivision (a) or (b) may be commenced in the county in which the person against whom it is brought resides, has his or her principal place of business, or is doing business, or in the county where the transaction or any substantial portion thereof occurred.

If within the county there is a municipal court, having jurisdiction of the subject matter, established in the city and county or judicial district in which the person against whom the action is brought resides, has his or her principal place of business, or is doing business, or in which the transaction or any substantial portion thereof occurred, then that court is the proper court for the trial of the action. Otherwise, any court in the county having jurisdiction of the subject matter is the proper court for the trial thereof.

In any action subject to the provisions of this section, concurrently with the filing of the complaint, the plaintiff shall file an affidavit stating facts showing that the action has been commenced in a county or judicial district described in this section as a proper place for the trial of the action. If a plaintiff fails to file the affidavit required by this section, the court shall, upon its own motion or upon motion of any party, dismiss the action without prejudice.

(d) The court shall award court costs and attorney's fees to a prevailing plaintiff in litigation filed pursuant to this section. Reasonable attorney's fees may be awarded to a prevailing defendant upon a finding by the court that the plaintiff's prosecution of the action was not in good faith.

**Comment.** Subdivision (c) of Section 1780 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts).

#### Note: Comment Requested

Civil Code Section 1780 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose further revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

# Civ. Code § 1789.24 (amended). Deposit in lieu of bond of credit services organization

SEC. . Section 1789.24 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

1789.24. (a) When a deposit has been made in lieu of a bond pursuant to Section 995.710 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the person asserting a claim against the deposit shall, in lieu of proceeding under Section 996.430 of the Code of Civil Procedure, establish the claim by furnishing evidence to the Secretary of State of a money judgment entered by a court, together with evidence that the claimant is a person described in subdivision (b) of Section 1789.18.

- (b) When a person has established the claim with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State shall review and approve the claim and enter the date of approval thereon. The claim shall be designated an "approved claim."
- (c) When the first claim against a particular deposit has been approved, it shall not be paid until the expiration of a period of 240 days after the date of its approval by the Secretary of State. Subsequent claims that are approved by the Secretary of State within the same 240-day period shall similarly not be paid until the expiration of the 240-day period. Upon the expiration of the 240-day period, the Secretary of State shall pay all approved claims from that 240-day period in full unless the deposit is insufficient, in which case each approved claim shall be paid a pro rata share of the deposit.
- (d) When the Secretary of State approves the first claim against a particular deposit after the expiration of a 240-day period, the date of approval of that claim shall begin a new 240-day period to which subdivision (c) shall apply with respect to any amount remaining in the deposit.
- (e) After a deposit is exhausted, no further claims shall be paid by the Secretary of State. Claimants who have had their claims paid in full or in part pursuant to subdivision

- (c) or (d) shall not be required to return funds received from the deposit for the benefit of other claimants.
- (f) When a deposit has been made in lieu of a bond, as specified in subdivision (a), the amount of the deposit shall not be subject to attachment, garnishment, or execution with respect to an action or judgment against the credit services organization, other than as to an amount as no longer needed or required for the purpose of this title which would otherwise be returned to the credit services organization by the Secretary of State.
- (g) The Secretary of State shall retain a cash deposit for two years from the date the Secretary of State receives written notification from the assignor of the deposit that the assignor has ceased to engage in the business of a credit services organization or has filed a bond pursuant to Section 1789.18, provided that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit. The written notice shall include all of the following: (1) name, address, and telephone number of the assignor; (2) name, address, and telephone number of the bank at which the deposit is located; (3) account number of the deposit; and (4) a statement whether the assignor is ceasing to engage in the business of a credit services organization or has filed a bond with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall forward an acknowledgment of receipt of the written notice to the assignor at the address indicated therein, specifying the date of receipt of the written notice and anticipated date of release of the deposit.
  - (h) This section shall apply to all deposits retained by the Secretary of State.
- (i) A judge of a municipal or superior court may order the return of the deposit prior to the expiration of two years upon evidence satisfactory to the judge that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit or order the Secretary of State to retain the deposit for a sufficient period beyond the two years specified in subdivision (g) to resolve outstanding claims against the deposit account.

**Comment.** Subdivision (i) of Section 1789.24 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Civil Code Section 1789.24 does not specify the procedure for seeking a court order requiring return of a deposit. Would it be helpful to address this point? Is it necessary to provide guidance regarding the jurisdictional classification of such a request? See Code Civ. Proc. § 86(a) (case at law in which demand or value of property in controversy is \$25,000 or less is limited civil case); see also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases), 88 (unlimited civil cases). The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

#### Civ. Code § 1812.10 (amended). Action on contract or installment account

SEC. . Section 1812.10 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

1812.10. An action on a contract or installment account under the provisions of this chapter shall be tried in the county in which the contract was in fact signed by the buyer, in the county in which the buyer resided at the time the contract was entered into, in the county in which the buyer resides at the commencement of the action, or in the county in which the goods purchased pursuant to the contract have been so affixed to real property as to become a part of that real property.

If within the county there is a municipal court, having jurisdiction of the subject matter, established in the city and county or judicial district in which the contract was in fact signed by the buyer, or in which the buyer resided at the time the contract was entered into, or in which the buyer resides at the commencement of the action or in which the goods purchased pursuant to the contract have been so affixed to real property as to become a part of that real property, then that court is the proper court for the trial of the

action. Otherwise, any court in the county, having jurisdiction of the subject matter, is the proper court for the trial thereof.

In any action subject to the provisions of this section, concurrently with the filing of the complaint, the plaintiff shall file an affidavit stating facts showing that the action has been commenced in a county or judicial district described in this section as a proper place for the trial of the action. Those facts may be stated in a verified complaint and shall not be stated on information or belief. When that affidavit is filed with the complaint, a copy thereof shall be served with the summons. If a plaintiff fails to file the affidavit or state facts in a verified complaint required by this section, no further proceedings shall be had, but the court shall, upon its own motion or upon motion of any party, dismiss the action without prejudice; however, the court may, on such terms as may be just, permit the affidavit to be filed subsequent to the filing of the complaint and a copy of the affidavit shall be served on the defendant. The time to answer or otherwise plead shall date from that service.

**Comment.** Section 1812.10 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts).

#### Note: Comment Requested

Civil Code Section 1812.10 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose further revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

#### Civ. Code § 1812.105 (amended). Deposit in lieu of bond of discount buying organization

SEC. . Section 1812.105 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

1812.105. (a) When a deposit has been made in lieu of a bond pursuant to Section 995.710 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the person asserting a claim against the deposit shall, in lieu of Section 996.430 of the Code of Civil Procedure, establish the claim by furnishing evidence to the Secretary of State of a money judgment entered by a court together with evidence that the claimant is a person described in Section 1812.104.

- (b) When a person has established the claim with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State shall review and approve the claim and enter the date of approval on the claim. The claim shall be designated an "approved claim."
- (c) When the first claim against a particular deposit has been approved, it shall not be paid until the expiration of a period of 240 days after the date of its approval by the Secretary of State. Subsequent claims that are approved by the Secretary of State within the same 240-day period shall similarly not be paid until the expiration of the 240-day period. Upon the expiration of the 240-day period, the Secretary of State shall pay all approved claims from that 240-day period in full unless the deposit is insufficient, in which case each approved claim shall be paid a pro rata share of the deposit.
- (d) When the Secretary of State approves the first claim against a particular deposit after the expiration of a 240-day period, the date of approval of that claim shall begin a new 240-day period to which subdivision (c) shall apply with respect to the amount remaining in the deposit.
- (e) After a deposit is exhausted, no further claims shall be paid by the Secretary of State. Claimants who have had their claims paid in full or in part pursuant to subdivisions (c) and (d) shall not be required to return funds received from the deposit for the benefit of other claimants.

- (f) When a deposit has been made in lieu of a bond, the amount of the deposit shall not be subject to attachment, garnishment, or execution with respect to an action or judgment against the discount buying organization, other than as to an amount as no longer needed or required for the purpose of this title that would otherwise be returned to the discount buying organization by the Secretary of State.
- (g) The Secretary of State shall retain a cash deposit for two years from the date the Secretary of State receives written notification from the assignor of the deposit that the assignor has ceased to engage in the business of a discount buying organization or has filed a bond pursuant to Section 1812.103, provided that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit. This written notice shall include all of the following: (1) name, address, and telephone number of the assignor; (2) name, address, and telephone number of the bank at which the deposit is located; (3) account number of the deposit; and (4) a statement whether the assignor is ceasing to engage in the business of a discount buying organization or has filed a bond with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall forward an acknowledgment of receipt of the written notice to the assignor at the address indicated therein, specifying the date of receipt of the written notice and anticipated date of release of the deposit, provided there are no outstanding claims against the deposit.
- (h) A judge of a municipal or superior court may order the return of the deposit prior to the expiration of two years upon evidence satisfactory to the judge that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit or order the Secretary of State to retain the deposit for a sufficient period beyond the two years specified in subdivision (g) to resolve outstanding claims against the deposit.

**Comment.** Subdivision (h) of Section 1812.105 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Civil Code Section 1812.105 does not specify the procedure for seeking a court order requiring return of a deposit. Would it be helpful to address this point? Is it necessary to provide guidance regarding the jurisdictional classification of such a request? See Code Civ. Proc. § 86(a) (case at law in which demand or value of property in controversy is \$25,000 or less is limited civil case); see also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases), 88 (unlimited civil cases). The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

#### Civ. Code § 1812.503 (amended). Bond or deposit of employment agency

SEC. . Section 1812.503 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

1812.503. (a) Every employment agency subject to this title shall maintain a bond issued by a surety company admitted to do business in this state. The principal sum of the bond shall be three thousand dollars (\$3,000). A copy of the bond shall be filed with the Secretary of State.

(b) The bond required by this section shall be in favor of, and payable to, the people of the State of California and shall be conditioned that the person obtaining the bond will comply with this title and will pay all sums due any individual or group of individuals when the person or his or her representative, agent, or employee has received those sums. The bond shall be for the benefit of any person or persons damaged by any violation of this title or by fraud, dishonesty, misstatement, misrepresentation, deceit, unlawful acts or omissions, or failure to provide the services of the employment agency in performance of the contract with the jobseeker, by the employment agency or its agents, representatives, or employees while acting within the scope of their employment.

(c)(1) No employment agency shall conduct any business without having a current surety bond in the amount prescribed by this title and filing a copy of the bond with the Secretary of State.

- (2) Thirty days prior to the cancellation or termination of any surety bond required by this section, the surety shall send a written notice of that cancellation or termination to both the employment agency and the Secretary of State, identifying the bond and the date of cancellation or termination.
- (3) If any employment agency fails to obtain a new bond and file a copy of that bond with the Secretary of State by the effective date of the cancellation or termination of the former bond, the employment agency shall cease to conduct any business unless and until a new surety bond is obtained and a copy of that bond is filed with the Secretary of State.
- (d) When a deposit has been made in lieu of the bond pursuant to Section 995.710 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the person asserting a claim against the deposit shall, in lieu of Section 996.430 of the Code of Civil Procedure, establish the claim by furnishing evidence to the Secretary of State of a money judgment entered by a court together with evidence that the claimant is a person described in subdivision (b).
- (e) When a claimant has established the claim with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State shall review and approve the claim and enter the date of approval thereon. The claim shall be designated an "approved claim."
- (f) When the first claim against a particular deposit has been approved, it shall not be paid until the expiration of a period of 240 days after the date of its approval by the Secretary of State. Subsequent claims that are approved by the Secretary of State within the same 240-day period shall similarly not be paid until the expiration of the 240-day period. Upon the expiration of the 240-day period, the Secretary of State shall pay all approved claims from that 240-day period in full unless the deposit is insufficient, in which case each approved claim shall be paid a pro rata share of the deposit.
- (g) When the Secretary of State approves the first claim against a particular deposit after the expiration of a 240-day period, the date of approval of that claim shall begin a new 240-day period to which subdivision (f) shall apply with respect to any amount remaining in the deposit.
- (h) After a deposit is exhausted, no further claims shall be paid by the Secretary of State. Claimants who have had their claims paid in full or in part pursuant to subdivision (f) or (g) shall not be required to return funds received from the deposit for the benefit of other claimants.
- (i) When a deposit has been made in lieu of a bond, the amount of the deposit shall not be subject to attachment, garnishment, or execution with respect to an action or judgment against the employment agency, other than as to an amount as no longer needed or required for the purpose of this title that would otherwise be returned to the employment agency by the Secretary of State.
- (j) The Secretary of State shall retain a cash deposit for two years from the date the Secretary of State receives written notification from the assignor of the deposit that the assignor has ceased to engage in the business of an employment agency or has filed a bond pursuant to subdivision (a), provided that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit. This written notice shall include all of the following: (1) name, address, and telephone number of the assignor; (2) name, address, and telephone number of the bank at which the deposit is located; (3) account number of the deposit; and (4) a statement whether the assignor is ceasing to engage in the business of an employment agency or has filed a bond with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall forward an acknowledgment of receipt of the written notice to the assignor at the address indicated

therein, specifying the date of receipt of the written notice and anticipated date of release of the deposit, provided there are no outstanding claims against the deposit.

- (k) A judge of a municipal or superior court may order the return of the deposit prior to the expiration of two years upon evidence satisfactory to the judge that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit or order the Secretary of State to retain the deposit for a sufficient period beyond the two years pursuant to subdivision (j) to resolve outstanding claims against the deposit account.
- (*l*) The Secretary of State shall charge a filing fee not to exceed the cost of filing the bond or deposit filed in lieu of a bond as set forth in Section 995.710 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (m) The Secretary of State shall enforce the provisions of this chapter that govern the filing and maintenance of bonds and deposits in lieu of bonds.

**Comment.** Subdivision (k) of Section 1812.503 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Note: Comment Requested

Civil Code Section 1812.503 does not specify the procedure for seeking a court order requiring return of a deposit. Would it be helpful to address this point? Is it necessary to provide guidance regarding the jurisdictional classification of such a request? See Code Civ. Proc. § 86(a) (case at law in which demand or value of property in controversy is \$25,000 or less is limited civil case); see also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases), 88 (unlimited civil cases). The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

#### Civ. Code § 1812.510 (amended). Bond or deposit of employment counseling service

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1812.510 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

- 1812.510. (a) Every employment counseling service subject to this title shall maintain a bond issued by a surety company admitted to do business in this state. The principal sum of the bond shall be ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). A copy of the bond shall be filed with the Secretary of State.
- (b) The bond required by this section shall be in favor of, and payable to, the people of the State of California, and shall be conditioned that the person obtaining the bond will comply with this title and will pay all sums due any individual or group of individuals when the person or his or her representative, agent, or employee has received those sums. The bond shall be for the benefit of any person or persons damaged by any violation of this title or by fraud, dishonesty, misstatement, misrepresentation, deceit, unlawful acts of or omissions, or failure to provide the services of the employment counseling service in performance of the contract with the customer by the employment counseling service or its agents, representatives, or employees while acting within the scope of their employment.
- (c)(1) No employment counseling service shall conduct any business without having a current surety bond in the amount prescribed by this title and filing a copy of the bond with the Secretary of State.
- (2) Thirty days prior to the cancellation or termination of any surety bond required by this section, the surety shall send a written notice of that cancellation or termination to both the employment counseling service and the Secretary of State, identifying the bond and the date of cancellation or termination.
- (3) If any employment counseling service fails to obtain a new bond and file a copy of that bond with the Secretary of State by the effective date of the cancellation or termination of the former bond, the employment counseling service shall cease to conduct

any business unless and until a new surety bond is obtained and a copy of that bond is filed with the Secretary of State.

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- (d) When a deposit has been made in lieu of the bond pursuant to Section 995.710 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the person asserting a claim against the deposit shall, in lieu of Section 996.430 of the Code of Civil Procedure, establish the claim by furnishing evidence to the Secretary of State of a money judgment entered by a court together with evidence that the claimant is a person described in subdivision (b).
- (e) When a person has established the claim with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State shall immediately review and approve the claim and enter the date of approval on the claim. The claim shall be designated an "approved claim."
- (f) When the first claim against a particular deposit has been approved, it shall not be paid until the expiration of a period of 240 days after the date of its approval by the Secretary of State. Subsequent claims that are approved by the Secretary of State within the same 240-day period shall similarly not be paid until the expiration of the 240-day period. Upon the expiration of the 240-day period, the Secretary of State shall pay all approved claims from that 240-day period in full unless the deposit is insufficient, in which case each approved claim shall be paid a pro rata share of the deposit.
- (g) When the Secretary of State approves the first claim against a particular deposit account after the expiration of the 240-day period, the date of approval of that claim shall begin a new 240-day period to which subdivision (f) shall apply with respect to the amount remaining in the deposit account.
- (h) After a deposit account is exhausted, no further claims shall be paid by the Secretary of State. Claimants who have had their claims paid in full or in part pursuant to subdivisions (f) and (g) shall not be required to return funds received from the deposit for the benefit of other claimants.
- (i) When a deposit has been made in lieu of a bond, the amount of the deposit shall not be subject to attachment, garnishment, or execution with respect to an action or judgment against the employment counseling service, other than as to an amount as no longer needed or required for the purpose of this title that would otherwise be returned to the employment counseling service by the Secretary of State.
- (j) The Secretary of State shall retain a cash deposit for two years from the date the Secretary of State receives written notification from the assignor of the deposit that the assignor has ceased to engage in the business of a counseling service or has filed a bond pursuant to subdivision (a), provided that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit. Written notification to the Secretary of State shall include all of the following: (1) name, address, and telephone number of the assignor; (2) name, address, and telephone number of the bank at which the deposit is located; (3) account number of the deposit; and (4) a statement whether the assignor is ceasing to engage in the business of a counseling service or has filed a bond with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall forward an acknowledgment of receipt of the written notice to the assignor at the address indicated in the notice, specifying the date of receipt of the written notice and anticipated date of release of the deposit, provided there are no outstanding claims against the deposit account.
- (k) A judge of a municipal or superior court may order the return of the deposit prior to the expiration of two years upon evidence satisfactory to the judge that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit or order the Secretary of State to retain the deposit for a sufficient period beyond the two years pursuant to subdivision (j) to resolve outstanding claims against the deposit account.

- (*l*) The Secretary of State shall charge a filing fee not to exceed the cost of filing the bond or the deposit filed in lieu of a bond pursuant to Section 995.710 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (m) The Secretary of State shall enforce the provisions of this chapter that govern the filing and maintenance of bonds and deposits in lieu of bonds.

**Comment.** Subdivision (b) of Section 1812.510 is amended to make a technical change.

Subdivision (k) is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

 Civil Code Section 1812.510 does not specify the procedure for seeking a court order requiring return of a deposit. Would it be helpful to address this point? Is it necessary to provide guidance regarding the jurisdictional classification of such a request? See Code Civ. Proc. § 86(a) (case at law in which demand or value of property in controversy is \$25,000 or less is limited civil case); see also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases), 88 (unlimited civil cases). The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

#### Civ. Code § 1812.515 (amended). Bond or deposit of job listing service

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1812.515 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

1812.515. (a) Every job listing service subject to this title shall maintain a bond issued by a surety company admitted to do business in this state. The principal sum of the bond shall be ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each location. A copy of the bond shall be filed with the Secretary of State.

- (b) The bond required by this section shall be in favor of, and payable to, the people of the State of California, and shall be conditioned that the person obtaining the bond will comply with this title and will pay all sums due any individual or group of individuals when the person or his or her representative, agent, or employee has received those sums. The bond shall be for the benefit of any person or persons damaged by any violation of misrepresentation, deceit, unlawful acts of omissions, or failure to provide the services of the job listing service in performance of the contract with the jobseeker, by the job listing service or its agent, representatives, or employees while acting within the scope of their employment.
- (c)(1) No job listing service shall conduct any business without having a current surety bond in the amount prescribed by this chapter and filing a copy of the bond with the Secretary of State, identifying the bond and the date of cancellation or termination.
- (2) Thirty days prior to the cancellation or termination of any surety bond required by this section, the surety shall send a written notice of that cancellation or termination to both the job listing service and the Secretary of State, identifying the bond and the date of cancellation or termination.
- (3) If any job listing service fails to obtain a new bond and file a copy of that bond with the Secretary of State by the effective date of the cancellation or termination of the former bond, the job listing service shall cease to conduct any business unless and until a new surety bond is obtained and a copy of that bond is filed with the Secretary of State.
- (d) When a deposit has been made in lieu of a bond pursuant to Section 995.710 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the person asserting a claim against the deposit shall, in lieu of Section 996.430 of the Code of Civil Procedure, establish the claim by furnishing evidence to the Secretary of State of a money judgment entered by a court together with evidence that the claimant is a person described in subdivision (b).

(e) When a person has established the claim with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State shall review and approve the claim and enter the date of approval on the claim. The claim shall be designated an "approved claim."

- (f) When the first claim against a particular deposit has been approved, it shall not be paid until the expiration of a period of 240 days after the date of its approval by the Secretary of State. Subsequent claims that are approved by the Secretary of State within the same 240-day period shall similarly not be paid until the expiration of the 240-day period. Upon the expiration of the 240-day period, the Secretary of State shall pay all approved claims from that 240-day period in full unless the deposit is insufficient, in which case each approved claim shall be paid in a pro rata share of the deposit.
- (g) When the Secretary of State approves the first claim against a particular deposit after the expiration of the 240-day period, the date of approval of that claim shall begin a new 240-day period to which subdivision (f) shall apply with respect to the amount remaining in the deposit.
- (h) After a deposit is exhausted, no further claims shall be paid by the Secretary of State. Claimants who have had their claims paid in full or in part pursuant to subdivisions (f) and (g) shall not be required to return funds received from the deposit for the benefit of other claimants.
- (i) When a deposit has been made in lieu of a bond, the amount of the deposit shall not be subject to attachment, garnishment, or execution with respect to an action or judgment against the job listing service, other than as to an amount as no longer needed or required for the purpose of this title that would otherwise be returned to the job listing service by the Secretary of State.
- (j) The Secretary of State shall retain a cash deposit for two years from the date the Secretary of State receives written notification from the assignor of the deposit that the assignor has ceased to engage in the business of a job listing service or has filed a bond pursuant to subdivision (a), provided that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit. Written notification to the Secretary of State shall include all of the following: (1) name, address, and telephone number of the assignor; (2) name, address, and telephone number of the deposit is located; (3) account number of the deposit; and (4) a statement whether the assignor is ceasing to engage in the business of a job listing service or has filed a bond with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall forward an acknowledgment of receipt of the written notice to the assignor at the address indicated therein, specifying the date of receipt of the written notice and anticipated date of release of the deposit, provided there are no outstanding claims against the deposit.
- (k) A judge of a municipal or superior court may order the return of the deposit prior to the expiration of two years upon evidence satisfactory to the judge that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit or order the Secretary of State to retain the deposit for a specified period beyond the two years pursuant to subdivision (j) to resolve outstanding claims against the deposit account.
- (*l*) The Secretary of State shall charge a filing fee not to exceed the cost of filing the bond or deposit filed in lieu of a bond pursuant to Section 995.710 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (m) The Secretary of State shall enforce the provisions of this chapter that govern the filing and maintenance of bonds and deposits in lieu of bonds.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (k) of Section 1812.515 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Note: Comment Requested

There appears to be an error in the last sentence of subdivision (b) of Civil Code Section 1812.515. The sentence probably should read: "The bond shall be for the benefit of any person or persons damaged by any violation of this title or by fraud, dishonesty, misstatement, misrepresentation, deceit, unlawful acts of or omissions, or failure to provide the services of the job listing service in performance of the contract with the jobseeker, by the job listing service or its agent, representatives, or employees while acting within the scope of their employment." *Cf.* Civ. Code § 1812.510(b). The Commission has not proposed to make such a correction here, because it might be considered substantive, but this might be addressed in a future proposal. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

Section 1812.515 does not specify the procedure for seeking a court order requiring return of a deposit. Would it be helpful to address this point? Is it necessary to provide guidance regarding the jurisdictional classification of such a request? See Code Civ. Proc. § 86(a) (case at law in which demand or value of property in controversy is \$25,000 or less is limited civil case); see also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases), 88 (unlimited civil cases). The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

## Civ. Code § 1812.525 (amended). Bond or deposit of nurses' registry

SEC. . Section 1812.525 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

1812.525. (a) Every nurses' registry subject to this title shall maintain a bond issued by a surety company admitted to do business in this state. The principal sum of the bond shall be three thousand dollars (\$3,000). A copy of the bond shall be filed with the Secretary of State.

- (b) The bond required by this section shall be in favor of, and payable to, the people of the State of California, and shall be conditioned that the person obtaining the bond will comply with this title and will pay all sums due any individual or group of individuals when the person or his or her representative, agent, or employee has received those sums. The bond shall be for the benefit of any person or persons damaged by any violation of this title or by fraud, dishonesty, misstatement, misrepresentation, deceit, unlawful acts or omissions, or failure to provide the services of the nurses' registry in performance of the contract with the nurse by the nurses' registry or its agents, representatives, or employees while acting within the scope of their employment.
- (c)(1) No nurses' registry shall conduct any business without having a current surety bond in the amount prescribed by this title and filing a copy of the bond with the Secretary of State.
- (2) Thirty days prior to the cancellation or termination of any surety bond required by this section, the surety shall send a written notice of that cancellation or termination to both the nurses' registry and the Secretary of State, identifying the bond and the date of cancellation or termination.
- (3) If any nurses' registry fails to obtain a new bond and file a copy of that bond with the Secretary of State by the effective date of the cancellation or termination of the former bond, the nurses' registry shall cease to conduct any business unless and until a new surety bond is obtained and a copy of that bond is filed with the Secretary of State.
- (d) When a deposit has been made in lieu of a bond pursuant to Section 995.710 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the person asserting a claim against the deposit shall, in lieu of Section 996.430 of the Code of Civil Procedure, establish the claim by furnishing evidence to the Secretary of State of a money judgment entered by a court together with evidence that the claimant is a person described in subdivision (b).

(e) When a person has established the claim with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State shall review and approve the claim and enter the date of approval on the claim. The claim shall be designated an "approved claim."

- (f) When the first claim against a particular deposit has been approved, it shall not be paid until the expiration of a period of 240 days after the date of its approval by the Secretary of State. Subsequent claims that are approved by the Secretary of State within the same 240-day period shall similarly not be paid until the expiration of the 240-day period. Upon the expiration of the 240-day period, the Secretary of State shall pay all approved claims from that 240-day period in full unless the deposit is insufficient, in which case each approved claim shall be paid a pro rata share of the deposit.
- (g) When the Secretary of State approves the first claim against a particular deposit after the expiration of a 240-day period, the date of approval of that claim shall begin a new 240-day period to which subdivision (f) shall apply with respect to the amount remaining in the deposit.
- (h) After a deposit is exhausted, no further claims shall be paid by the Secretary of State. Claimants who have had their claims paid in full or in part pursuant to subdivisions (f) and (g) shall not be required to return funds received from the deposit for the benefit of other claimants.
- (i) When a deposit has been made in lieu of a bond, the amount of the deposit shall not be subject to attachment, garnishment, or execution with respect to an action or judgment against the nurses' registry, other than as to an amount as no longer needed or required for the purpose of this title that would otherwise be returned to the nurses' registry by the Secretary of State.
- (j) The Secretary of State shall retain a cash deposit for two years from the date the Secretary of State receives written notification from the assignor of the deposit that the assignor has ceased to engage in the business of a nurse's registry or has filed a bond pursuant to subdivision (a), provided that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit. The written notice to the Secretary of State shall include all of the following: (1) name, address, and telephone number of the assignor; (2) name, address, and telephone number of the bank at which the deposit is located; (3) account number of the deposit; and (4) a statement whether the assignor is ceasing to engage in the business of a nurse's registry or has filed a bond with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall forward an acknowledgment of receipt of the written notice to the assignor at the address indicated therein, specifying the date of receipt of the written notice and anticipated date of release of the deposit, provided there are no outstanding claims against the deposit.
- (k) A judge of a municipal or superior court may order the return of the deposit prior to the expiration of two years upon evidence satisfactory to the judge that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit or order the Secretary of State to retain the deposit for a specified period beyond the two years pursuant to subdivision (j) to resolve outstanding claims against the deposit.
- (*l*) The Secretary of State shall charge a filing fee not to exceed the cost of filing the bond or deposit filed in lieu of a bond pursuant to Section 995.710 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (m) The Secretary of State shall enforce the provisions of this chapter that govern the filing and maintenance of bonds and deposits in lieu of bonds.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (k) of Section 1812.525 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Note: Comment Requested

 Civil Code Section 1812.525 does not specify the procedure for seeking a court order requiring return of a deposit. Would it be helpful to address this point? Is it necessary to provide guidance regarding the jurisdictional classification of such a request? See Code Civ. Proc. § 86(a) (case at law in which demand or value of property in controversy is \$25,000 or less is limited civil case); see also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases), 88 (unlimited civil cases). The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

## Civ. Code § 1812.600 (amended). Bond or deposit of auctioneer or auction company

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1812.600 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

1812.600. (a) Every auctioneer and auction company shall maintain a bond issued by a surety company admitted to do business in this state. The principal sum of the bond shall be twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000). A copy of the bond shall be filed with the Secretary of State.

- (b) The bond required by this section shall be in favor of, and payable to, the people of the State of California and shall be for the benefit of any person or persons damaged by any fraud, dishonesty, misstatement, misrepresentation, deceit, unlawful acts or omissions, or failure to provide the services of the auctioneer or auction company in performance of the auction by the auctioneer or auction company or its agents, representatives, or employees while acting within the scope of their employment.
- (c)(1) No auctioneer or auction company shall conduct any business without having a current surety bond in the amount prescribed by this section and without filing a copy of the bond with the Secretary of State.
- (2) Thirty days prior to the cancellation or termination of any surety bond required by this section, the surety shall send a written notice of that cancellation or termination to both the auctioneer or auction company and the Secretary of State, identifying the bond and the date of cancellation or termination.
- (3) If any auctioneer or auction company fails to obtain a new bond and file a copy of that bond with the Secretary of State by the effective date of the cancellation or termination of the former bond, the auctioneer or auction company shall cease to conduct any business unless and until that time as a new surety bond is obtained and a copy of that bond is filed with the Secretary of State.
- (d) A deposit may be made in lieu of a bond as set forth in Section 995.710 of the Code of Civil Procedure. When a deposit is made in lieu of the bond, the person asserting the claim against the deposit shall establish the claim by furnishing evidence to the Secretary of State of a money judgment entered by a court together with evidence that the claimant is a person described in subdivision (b).
- (e) When a claimant has established the claim with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State shall review and approve the claim and enter the date of approval on the claim. The claim shall be designated an "approved claim."
- (f) When the first claim against a particular deposit has been approved, it shall not be paid until the expiration of a period of 240 days after the date of its approval by the Secretary of State. Subsequent claims that are approved by the Secretary of State within the same 240-day period shall similarly not be paid until the expiration of the 240-day period. Upon expiration of the 240-day period, the Secretary of State shall pay all approved claims from that 240-day period in full unless the deposit is insufficient, in which case each approved claim shall be paid a pro rata share of the deposit.
- (g) When the Secretary of State approves the first claim against a particular deposit after the expiration of a 240-day period, the date of approval of that claim shall begin a

new 240-day period to which subdivision (f) shall apply with respect to any amount remaining in the deposit.

- (h) After a deposit is exhausted, no further claims shall be paid by the Secretary of State. Claimants who have had their claims paid in full or in part pursuant to subdivision (f) or (g) shall not be required to return funds received from the deposit for the benefit of other claimants.
- (i) When a deposit has been made in lieu of a bond, the amount of the deposit shall not be subject to attachment, garnishment, or execution with respect to an action or judgment against the auctioneer or auction company, other than as to that amount that is no longer needed or required for the purpose of this section that otherwise would be returned to the auctioneer or auction company by the Secretary of State.
- (j) The Secretary of State shall retain a cash deposit for two years from the date the Secretary of State receives written notification from the assignor of the deposit that the assignor has ceased to engage in the business of an auctioneer or auction company or has filed a bond pursuant to subdivision (a), provided that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit. Written notification to the Secretary of State shall include all of the following: (1) name, address, and telephone number of the assignor; (2) name, address, and telephone number of the bank at which the deposit is located; (3) account number of the deposit; and (4) a statement whether the assignor is ceasing to engage in the business of an auctioneer or auction company or has filed a bond with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall forward an acknowledgment of receipt of the written notice to the assignor at the address indicated in the notice, specifying the date of receipt of the written notice and anticipated date of release of the deposit, provided there are no outstanding claims against the deposit.
- (k) A judge of a municipal or superior court may order the return of the deposit prior to the expiration of two years upon evidence satisfactory to the judge that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit or order the Secretary of State to retain the deposit for a specified period beyond the two years pursuant to subdivision (j) to resolve outstanding claims against the deposit.
- (*l*) If an auctioneer or auction company fails to perform any of the duties specifically imposed upon him or her pursuant to this title, any person may maintain an action for enforcement of those duties or to recover a civil penalty in the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or for both enforcement and recovery.
- (m) In any action to enforce these duties or to recover civil penalties, or for both enforcement and recovery, the prevailing plaintiff shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs, in addition to the civil penalties provided under subdivision (l).
- (n) Notwithstanding the repeal of Chapter 3.7 (commencing with Section 5700) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code by the act adding this chapter, any cash security in lieu of the surety bond formerly required and authorized by former Chapter 3.7 (commencing with Section 5700) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, shall be transferred to, and maintained by, the Secretary of State.
- (*o*) The Secretary of State shall charge and collect a filing fee not to exceed the cost of filing the bond or deposit filed in lieu of a bond as set forth in Section 995.710 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (p) The Secretary of State shall enforce the provisions of this chapter that govern the filing and maintenance of bonds and deposits in lieu of bonds.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (k) of Section 1812.600 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

 Civil Code Section 1812.600 does not specify the procedure for seeking a court order requiring return of a deposit. Would it be helpful to address this point? Is it necessary to provide guidance regarding the jurisdictional classification of such a request? See Code Civ. Proc. § 86(a) (case at law in which demand or value of property in controversy is \$25,000 or less is limited civil case); see also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases), 88 (unlimited civil cases). The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

# Civ. Code § 2924j (amended). Proceeding to discharge trustee and distribute proceeds of sale under deed of trust

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 2924j of the Civil Code is amended to read:

2924j. (a) Unless an interpleader action has been filed, within 30 days of the execution of the trustee's deed resulting from a sale in which there are proceeds remaining after payment of the amounts required by paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 2924k, the trustee shall send written notice to all persons with recorded interests in the real property as of the date immediately prior to the trustee's sale who would be entitled to notice pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 2924b. The notice shall be sent by first-class mail in the manner provided in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 2924b and inform each entitled person of each of the following:

- (1) That there has been a trustee's sale of the described real property.
- (2) That the noticed person may have a claim to all or a portion of the sale proceeds remaining after payment of the amounts required by paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 2924k.
- (3) The noticed person may contact the trustee at the address provided in the notice to pursue any potential claim.
- (4) That before the trustee can act, the noticed person may be required to present proof that the person holds the beneficial interest in the obligation and the security interest therefor. In the case of a promissory note secured by a deed of trust, proof that the person holds the beneficial interest may include the original promissory note and assignment of beneficial interests related thereto. The noticed person shall also submit a written claim to the trustee, executed under penalty of perjury, stating the following:
  - (A) The amount of the claim to the date of trustee's sale.
  - (B) An itemized statement of the principal, interest, and other charges.
- (C) That claims must be received by the trustee at the address stated in the notice no later than 30 days after the date the trustee sends notice to the potential claimant.
- (b) The trustee shall exercise due diligence to determine the priority of the written claims received by the trustee to the trustee's sale surplus proceeds from those persons to whom notice was sent pursuant to subdivision (a). In the event there is no dispute as to the priority of the written claims submitted to the trustee, proceeds shall be paid within 30 days after the conclusion of the notice period. If the trustee has failed to determine the priority of written claims within 90 days following the 30-day notice period, then within 10 days thereafter the trustee shall deposit the funds with the clerk of the court pursuant to subdivision (c) or file an interpleader action pursuant to subdivision (e). Nothing in this section shall preclude any person from pursuing other remedies or claims as to surplus proceeds.
- (c) If, after due diligence, the trustee is unable to determine the priority of the written claims received by the trustee to the trustee's sale surplus of multiple persons or if the trustee determines there is a conflict between potential claimants, the trustee may file a declaration of the unresolved claims and deposit with the clerk of the superior or

municipal court, as applicable, court of the county in which the sale occurred, that portion of the sales proceeds that cannot be distributed, less any fees charged by the clerk pursuant to this subdivision. The declaration shall specify the date of the trustee's sale, a description of the property, the names and addresses of all persons sent notice pursuant to subdivision (a), a statement that the trustee exercised due diligence pursuant to subdivision (b), that the trustee provided written notice as required by subdivisions (a) and (d) and the amount of the sales proceeds deposited by the trustee with the superior or municipal court. Further, the trustee shall submit a copy of the trustee's sales guarantee and any information relevant to the identity, location, and priority of the potential claimants with the superior or municipal court and shall file proof of service of the notice required by subdivision (d) on all persons described in subdivision (a).

The clerk shall deposit the amount with the county treasurer subject to order of the superior or municipal court upon the application of any interested party. The clerk may charge a reasonable fee for the performance of activities pursuant to this subdivision equal to the fee for filing an interpleader action pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 26820) of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code. Upon deposit of that portion of the sale proceeds that cannot be distributed by due diligence, the trustee shall be discharged of further responsibility for the disbursement of sale proceeds. A deposit with the clerk of the superior or municipal court pursuant to this subdivision may be either for the total proceeds of the trustee's sale, less any fees charged by the clerk, if a conflict or conflicts exist with respect to the total proceeds, or that portion that cannot be distributed after due diligence, less any fees charged by the clerk.

(d) Before the trustee deposits the funds with the clerk of the court pursuant to subdivision (c), the trustee shall send written notice by first-class mail, postage prepaid, to all persons described in subdivision (a) informing them that the trustee intends to deposit the funds with the clerk of the superior or municipal court, as applicable, and that a claim for the funds must be filed with the court within 30 days from the date of the notice, providing the address of the court in which the funds were deposited, and a phone number for obtaining further information.

Within 90 days after deposit with the clerk, the court shall consider all claims filed at least 15 days before the date on which the hearing is scheduled by the court, the clerk shall serve written notice of the hearing by first-class mail on all claimants identified in the trustees' declaration at the addresses specified therein. Where the amount of the deposit is twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or less, a proceeding pursuant to this section is a limited civil case. The court shall distribute the deposited funds to any and all claimants entitled thereto.

- (e) Nothing in this section restricts the ability of a trustee to file an interpleader action in order to resolve a dispute about the proceeds of a trustee's sale. Once an interpleader action has been filed, thereafter the provisions of this section shall not apply.
- (f) "Due diligence," for the purposes of this section means that the trustee researched the written claims submitted or other evidence of conflicts and determined that a conflict of priorities exists between two or more claimants which the trustee is unable to resolve.
- (g) To the extent required by the Unclaimed Property Law, a trustee in possession of surplus proceeds not required to be deposited with the court pursuant to subdivision (b) shall comply with the Unclaimed Property Law (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 1500) of Title 10 of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure).
- (h) Prior to July 1, 2000, the Judicial Council shall adopt a form to accomplish the filing authorized by this section.

**Comment.** Subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 2924j are amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Subdivision (d) is also amended to clarify the jurisdictional classification of a proceeding to distribute excess sale proceeds. This is declaratory of existing law. See Code Civ. Proc. § 85 (limited civil cases & Comment). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 88 (unlimited civil cases).

**Note.** The Commission is examining other issues relating to Civil Code Section 2924j in its study of *Civil Procedure: Technical Corrections* (Study J-1320). Additional reforms may be proposed at a later date.

#### Civ. Code § 2984.4 (amended). Action on contract or purchase order

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 2984.4 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

2984.4. An action on a contract or purchase order under the provisions of this chapter shall be tried in the county in which the contract or purchase order was in fact signed by the buyer, in the county in which the buyer resided at the time the contract or purchase order was entered into, in the county in which the buyer resides at the commencement of the action or in the county in which the motor vehicle purchased pursuant to the contract or purchase order is permanently garaged.

In any action involving multiple claims, or causes of action, venue shall lie in such counties so long as there is at least one claim or cause of action arising from a contract subject to the provisions of this chapter.

If within the county there is a municipal court, having jurisdiction of the subject matter, established in the judicial district in which the contract, conditional sale contract, or purchase order was in fact signed by the buyer, or in which the buyer resided at the time the contract, conditional sale contract, or purchase order was entered into, or in which the buyer resides at the commencement of the action, or in which the motor vehicle purchased pursuant to the contract is permanently garaged, that court is the proper court for the trial of the action. Otherwise, any court in the county, having jurisdiction of the subject matter, is the proper court for the trial of the action.

In any action subject to the provisions of this section, concurrently with the filing of the complaint, the plaintiff shall file an affidavit stating facts showing that the action has been commenced in a county or judicial district described in this section as a proper place for the trial of the action. Those facts may be stated in a verified complaint and shall not be stated on information or belief. When that affidavit is filed with the complaint, a copy thereof shall be served with the summons. If a plaintiff fails to file the affidavit or state facts in a verified complaint required by this section, no further proceedings shall be had, but the court shall, upon its own motion or upon motion of any party, dismiss the action without prejudice; however, the court may, on such terms as may be just, permit the affidavit to be filed subsequent to the filing of the complaint and a copy of the affidavit shall be served on the defendant. The time to answer or otherwise plead shall date from that service.

**Comment.** Section 2984.4 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts).

# Note: Comment Requested

Civil Code Section 2984.4 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose further revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

#### CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 17 (amended). Words and phrases

SEC. . Section 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

17. Words used in this code in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; the word "person" includes a corporation as well as a natural person; the word "county" includes "city and county"; and the words "judicial district" include "city and county"; writing includes printing and typewriting; oath includes affirmation or declaration; and every mode of oral statement, under oath or affirmation, is embraced by the term "testify," and every written one in the term "depose"; signature or subscription includes mark, when the person cannot write, his or her name or her being written near it by a person who writes his or her own name as a witness; provided, that when a signature is by mark it must, in order that the same may be acknowledged or may serve as the signature to any sworn statement, be witnessed by two persons who must subscribe their own names as witness thereto.

The following words have in this code the signification attached to them in this section, unless otherwise apparent from the context:

- 1. The word "property" includes both real and personal property;
- 2. The words "real property" are coextensive with lands, tenements, and hereditaments;
- 3. The words "personal property" include money, goods, chattels, things in action, and evidences of debt;
  - 4. The word "month" means a calendar month, unless otherwise expressed;
  - 5. The word "will" includes codicil;
- 6. The word "writ" signifies an order or precept in writing, issued in the name of the people, or of a court or judicial officer; and the word "process" a writ or summons issued in the course of judicial proceedings;
- 7. The word "state," when applied to the different parts of the United States, includes the District of Columbia and the territories; and the words "United States" may include the district and territories;
- 8. The word "section" whenever hereinafter employed, refers to a section of this code, unless some other code or statute is expressly mentioned;
- 9. The word "affinity" when applied to the marriage relation, signifies the connection existing in consequence of marriage, between each of the married persons and the blood relatives of the other;
  - 10. The word "sheriff" shall include "marshal."

**Comment.** Section 17 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 38 (judicial districts). *Cf.* Gov't Code § 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).

## Code Civ. Proc. § 32.5 (amended). Jurisdictional classification

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 32.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 32.5. The "jurisdictional classification" of a case means its classification as a limited civil case or otherwise an unlimited civil case.
  - **Comment**. Section 32.5 is amended to replace the reference to "otherwise" with a reference to an "unlimited civil case." See Section 88 (civil action or proceeding other than limited civil case may be referred to as unlimited civil case).

## Code Civ. Proc. § 34 (repealed). Application of code provisions to trial courts

- SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 34 of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed.
- 34. The provisions of this code relating to the commencement and prosecution of, and the practice, procedure, and enforcement of judgments and decrees in, actions and proceedings in trial courts, shall apply to all such courts, except where special provision is made for particular courts, or where a general provision is not applicable by reason of jurisdictional limitations.
- **Comment.** Section 34 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (unchanged). Judicial district

- 38. Unless the provision or context otherwise requires, a reference in a statute to a judicial district means:
  - (a) As it relates to a court of appeal, the court of appeal district.
- (b) As it relates to a superior court, the county.
  - (c) As it relates to a municipal court, the municipal court district.
  - (d) As it relates to a county in which there is no municipal court, the county.

## Note: Comment Requested

All of the various code sections using the term "judicial district" need to be reviewed before any revisions are made to Code of Civil Procedure Section 38. The Commission has not yet completed that process. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

# Code Civ. Proc. § 73e (amended). Session at location of juvenile hall

SEC. . Section 73e of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

73e. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, in each county wherein the juvenile hall is not located at the county seat of the county, a majority of the judges of the superior court in and for such county may by an order filed with the county clerk of such county clerk of the court direct that a session or sessions of the superior court, while sitting for the purpose of hearing and determining cases and proceedings arising under Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 2 or Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 6 or Chapter 4 of Part 4 of Division 6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, may be held or continued in any judicial district place in the county in which the juvenile hall is located and thereafter such session or sessions of the superior court may be held or continued in the judicial district location designated in such order. In a county having two superior court judges the senior presiding judge may make the order.

**Comment.** Section 73e is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. *Cf.* Section 38 (judicial districts).

The section is also amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

The section is also amended to replace language referring to the senior judge with a reference to the presiding judge. Every superior court has a presiding judge. See Gov't Code §§ 69508, 69508.5.

## Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Code of Civil Procedure Section 73e pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 75 (amended). Superior court with one judge

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 75 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

75. The superior court in any county in which there is only one judge may by rule provide that, whenever the judge is absent from the county upon assignment by the Chairman of the Judicial Council, any noncontested matter in which no evidence is required, or which may be submitted upon affidavits, shall be deemed submitted upon the filing with the clerk of a statement of submission by the party or his the party's attorney or upon the date set for the hearing.

**Comment.** Section 75 is amended to reflect the fact that every superior court has at least two judgeships due to unification of the municipal courts with the superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 77 (amended). Appellate division

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 77 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

77. (a) In every county and city and county, there is an appellate division of the superior court consisting of three judges or, when the Chief Justice finds it necessary, four judges.

The Chief Justice shall assign judges to the appellate division for specified terms pursuant to rules, not inconsistent with statute, adopted by the Judicial Council to promote the independence and quality of each appellate division. Each judge assigned to the appellate division of a superior court shall be a judge of that court, a judge of the superior court of another county, or a judge retired from the superior court or a court of higher jurisdiction in this state.

The Chief Justice shall designate one of the judges of each appellate division as the presiding judge of the division.

- (b) In each appellate division, no more than three judges shall participate in a hearing or decision. The presiding judge of the division shall designate the three judges who shall participate.
- (c) In addition to their other duties, the judges designated as members of the appellate division of the superior court shall serve for the period specified in the order of designation. Whenever a judge is designated to serve in the appellate division of the superior court of a county other than the county in which that judge was elected or appointed as a superior court judge, or if the judge is retired, in a county other than the county in which the judge resides, the judge shall receive from the county to which the judge is designated expenses for travel, board, and lodging. If the judge is out of the judge's county overnight or longer, by reason of the designation, that judge shall be paid a per diem allowance in lieu of expenses for board and lodging in the same amounts as are payable for those purposes to justices of the Supreme Court under the rules of the State Board of Control. In addition, a retired judge shall receive from the state and the county to which the judge is designated, for the time so served, amounts equal to that which the judge would have received from each if the judge had been assigned to the superior court of the county.

- (d) The concurrence of two judges of the appellate division of the superior court shall be necessary to render the decision in every case in, and to transact any other business except business that may be done at chambers by the presiding judge of, the division. The presiding judge shall convene the appellate division when necessary. The presiding judge shall also supervise its business and transact any business that may be done at chambers.
- (e) The appellate division of the superior court has jurisdiction on appeal from the following courts in all cases in which an appeal may be taken to the superior court or the appellate division of the superior court as provided by law, except where the appeal is a retrial in the superior court:
  - (1) The municipal courts within the county.

- (2) The superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court.
- (f) The powers of each appellate division shall be the same as are now or may hereafter be provided by law or rule of the Judicial Council relating to appeals to the appellate division of the superior courts.
- (g) The Judicial Council shall promulgate rules, not inconsistent with law, to promote the independence of, and govern the practice and procedure and the disposition of the business of the appellate division.
- (h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief Justice may designate any municipal court judge as a member of the appellate division of the superior court if the municipal court is participating in a trial court coordination plan approved by the Judicial Council and the designated municipal court judge has been assigned to the superior court of the county by the Chief Justice.
- (i) A reference in any other statute to the appellate department of the superior court means the appellate division of the superior court.
- (j) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions (b) and (d), appeals from convictions of traffic infractions may be heard and decided by one judge of the appellate division of the superior court.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (c) of Section 77 is amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).
- Subdivisions (e) and (h) are amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.
  - Subdivision (i) is deleted as obsolete.

Note. Two statutes other than Code of Civil Procedure Section 77 still use the term "appellate department." See Gov't Code §§ 69894, 69894.1. The proposed deletion of Section 77(i) is premised on repeal of those provisions.

### Code Civ. Proc. §§ 81-84 (repealed). Municipal courts

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 81) of Title 1 of Part 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 81-84 are repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Note. The text of the repealed chapter is set out below.

## Chapter 5. Municipal Courts

81. The headings to this chapter and the articles in this chapter shall not be deemed to govern or limit the scope or meaning of such chapter and articles.

- 82. The establishment of a municipal court in a county, or city and county, or the determination of the jurisdiction of a municipal court by the Legislature, shall not affect, alter or diminish the previously existing jurisdiction of the superior court of any county, or city and county, other than that of the county, or city and county, wherein such municipal court is established.
  - 84. The process of the municipal courts shall extend throughout the State.

#### 6 Code Civ. Proc. § 85.1 (repealed). Original jurisdiction

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- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 85.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed.
- 85.1. Except as otherwise provided by statute, the municipal court, or the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, has original jurisdiction in a limited civil case.
- Comment. Section 85.1 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 10 (original jurisdiction).

## Code Civ. Proc. § 86.1 (amended). Long-Term Care, Health, Safety, and Security Act

- SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 86.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 86.1. An action brought pursuant to the Long-Term Care, Health, Safety, and Security
  Act of 1973 (Chapter 2.4 (commencing with Section 1417) of Division 2 of the Health
  and Safety Code) is a limited civil case if civil penalties are not sought or amount to
  twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or less. An action brought in a municipal court
  may be transferred to the superior court for consolidation with any other citation
  enforcement action pending in that court, on the motion of either party.
- Comment. Section 86.1 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 1048 (consolidation of actions in superior court).

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 116.210 (amended). Small claims division

- 26 SEC. . Section 116.210 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 116.210. In each municipal court and each superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, there shall be a small claims division. The small claims division may be known as the small claims court.
- Comment. Section 116.210 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 116.250 (amended). Small claims court sessions

- SEC. \_ . Section 116.250 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 116.250. (a) Sessions of the small claims court may be scheduled at any time and on any day, including Saturdays, but excluding other judicial holidays. They may also be scheduled at any public building within the judicial district county, including places outside the courthouse.
  - (b) Each small claims division of a municipal court with four or more judicial officers, and each small claims division of a superior court with seven or more judicial officers, officers shall conduct at least one night session or Saturday session each month for the purpose of hearing small claims cases other than small claims appeals. The term "session" includes, but is not limited to, a proceeding conducted by a member of the State
- Bar acting as a mediator or referee.

**Comment.** Section 116.250 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 38 (judicial districts).

## Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Code of Civil Procedure Section 116.250 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 116.940 (amended). Advisory services

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 116.940 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

116.940. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section or in rules adopted by the Judicial Council, the characteristics of the small claims advisory service required by Section 116.260 shall be determined by each eounty superior court in accordance with local needs and conditions.

- (b) Each advisory service shall provide the following services:
- (1) Individual personal advisory services, in person or by telephone, and by any other means reasonably calculated to provide timely and appropriate assistance.
- (2) Recorded telephone messages may be used to supplement the individual personal advisory services, but shall not be the sole means of providing advice available in the county.
  - (3) Adjacent Superior courts in adjacent counties may provide advisory services jointly.
- (c) In any county in which the number of small claims actions filed annually is 1,000 or less as averaged over the immediately preceding two fiscal years, the county superior court may elect to exempt itself from the requirements set forth in subdivision (b). This exemption shall be formally noticed through the adoption of a resolution by the board of supervisors local rule. If a county court so exempts itself, the county court shall nevertheless provide the following minimum advisory services in accordance with rules adopted by the Judicial Council:
- (1) Recorded telephone messages providing general information relating to small claims actions filed in the county shall be provided during regular business hours.
- (2) Small claims information booklets shall be provided in the court clerk's office of each municipal superior court, the court clerk's office of each superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, the county administrator's office, other appropriate county offices, and in any other location that is convenient to prospective small claims litigants in the county.
- (d) The advisory service shall operate in conjunction and cooperation with the small claims division, and shall be administered so as to avoid the existence or appearance of a conflict of interest between the individuals providing the advisory services and any party to a particular small claims action or any judicial officer deciding small claims actions.
- (e) Advisors may be volunteers, and shall be members of the State Bar, law students, paralegals, or persons experienced in resolving minor disputes, and shall be familiar with small claims court rules and procedures. Advisors shall not appear in court as an advocate for any party.
- (f) Advisors and other court employees and volunteers have the immunity conferred by Section 818.9 of the Government Code with respect to advice provided under this chapter.
- **Comment.** Section 116.940 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. The section is also

- amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 ("court
- operations" defined), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations); Cal. R. Court 810, Function
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# 4 Note: Comment Requested

The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Code of Civil Procedure Section 116.940.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 116.950 (amended). Advisory committee

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 116.950 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

116.950. (a) This section shall become operative only if the Department of Consumer Affairs determines that sufficient private or public funds are available in addition to the funds available in the department's current budget to cover the costs of implementing this section.

- (b) There shall be established an advisory committee, constituted as set forth in this section, to study small claims practice and procedure, with particular attention given to the improvement of procedures for the enforcement of judgments.
- (c) The members of the advisory committee shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for expenses actually and necessarily incurred by them in the performance of their duties.
  - (d) The advisory committee shall be composed as follows:
  - (1) The Attorney General or a representative.
- (2) Two consumer representatives from consumer groups or agencies, appointed by the Secretary of the State and Consumer Services Agency.
- (3) One representative appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly and one representative appointed by the President pro Tempore of the Senate.
  - (4) Two representatives appointed by the Board of Governors of the State Bar.
- (5) Two representatives of the business community, appointed by the Secretary of the Trade and Commerce Agency.
- (6) Six judicial officers who have extensive experience presiding in small claims court, appointed by the Judicial Council. Judicial officers appointed under this subdivision may include judicial officers of the superior court, judicial officers of the municipal court, judges of the appellate courts, retired judicial officers, and temporary judges.
  - (7) One representative appointed by the Governor.
  - (8) Two clerks of the court appointed by the Judicial Council.
- (e) Staff assistance to the advisory committee shall be provided by the Department of Consumer Affairs, with the assistance of the Judicial Council, as needed.
- **Comment.** Section 116.950 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Note. Code of Civil Procedure Section 116.950 reflects legislative changes made in SB 1191 (Speier). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 745, § 8.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 134 (amended). Court closure on judicial holidays

- SEC. . Section 134 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 134. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (c), the courts shall be closed for the transaction of judicial business on judicial holidays for all but the following purposes:
- 44 (1) To give, upon their request, instructions to a jury when deliberating on their verdict.
- 45 (2) To receive a verdict or discharge a jury.

- (3) For the conduct of arraignments and the exercise of the powers of a magistrate in a criminal action, or in a proceeding of a criminal nature.
- (4) For the conduct of Saturday small claims court sessions pursuant to the Small Claims Act set forth in Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 116.110).
  - (b) Injunctions and writs of prohibition may be issued and served on any day.
- (c) In any superior or municipal court, one or more departments of the court may remain open and in session for the transaction of any business that may come before the department in the exercise of the civil or criminal jurisdiction of the court, or both, on a judicial holiday or at any hours of the day or night, or both, as the judges of the court prescribe.
- (d) The fact that a court is open on a judicial holiday shall not make that day a nonholiday for purposes of computing the time required for the conduct of any proceeding nor for the performance of any act. Any paper lodged with the court at a time when the court is open pursuant to subdivision (c), shall be filed by the court on the next day that is not a judicial holiday, if the document meets appropriate criteria for filing.

**Comment.** Section 134 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Code of Civil Procedure Section 134 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 166 (amended). Authority of superior court judge

SEC. . Section 166 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

166. (a) The judge or judges of the superior and municipal courts may, in chambers, in the matters within the jurisdiction of their respective courts:

- (1) Grant all orders and writs that are usually granted in the first instance upon an ex parte application, and hear and dispose of those orders and writs, appoint referees, require and receive inventories and accounts to be filed, order notice of settlement of supplemental accounts, suspend the powers of personal representatives, guardians, or conservators in the cases allowed by law, appoint special administrators, grant letters of temporary guardianship or conservatorship, approve or reject claims, and direct the issuance from the court of all writs and process necessary in the exercise of their powers in matters of probate.
  - (2) Hear and determine all motions made pursuant to Section 657 or 663.
- (3) Hear and determine all uncontested actions, proceedings, demurrers, motions, petitions, applications, and other matters pending before the court other than actions for dissolution of marriage, for legal separation, or for a judgment of nullity of the marriage, and except also applications for confirmation of sale of real property in probate proceedings.
  - (4) Hear and determine motions to tax costs of enforcing a judgment.
  - (5) Approve bonds and undertakings.
- (b) A judge may, out of court, anywhere in the state, exercise all the powers and perform all the functions and duties conferred upon a judge as contradistinguished from the court, or that a judge may exercise or perform in chambers.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 166 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

- Subdivision (a) is also amended to delete language referring to "the judge" of the court. Every
- 2 superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Gov't Code §
- 3 69580 et seq. (number of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or
- otherwise, a reference to the judges of the court means the sole judge of the court. See Gov't
- Code § 13 (plural includes singular).

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 170.5 (amended). Definitions

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 170.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

170.5. For the purposes of Sections 170 to 170.5, inclusive, the following definitions apply:

- (a) "Judge" means judges of the municipal and superior courts, and court commissioners and referees.
- (b) "Financial interest" means ownership of more than a 1 percent legal or equitable interest in a party, or a legal or equitable interest in a party of a fair market value in excess of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500), or a relationship as director, advisor or other active participant in the affairs of a party, except as follows:
- (1) Ownership in a mutual or common investment fund that holds securities is not a "financial interest" in those securities unless the judge participates in the management of the fund.
- (2) An office in an educational, religious, charitable, fraternal, or civic organization is not a "financial interest" in securities held by the organization.
- (3) The proprietary interest of a policyholder in a mutual insurance company, or a depositor in a mutual savings association, or a similar proprietary interest, is a "financial interest" in the organization only if the outcome of the proceeding could substantially affect the value of the interest.
- (c) "Officer of a public agency" does not include a Member of the Legislature or a state or local agency official acting in a legislative capacity.
- (d) The third degree of relationship shall be calculated according to the civil law system.
- (e) "Private practice of law" includes a fee for service, retainer, or salaried representation of private clients or public agencies, but excludes lawyers as full-time employees of public agencies or lawyers working exclusively for legal aid offices, public defender offices, or similar nonprofit entities whose clientele is by law restricted to the indigent.
- (f) "Proceeding" means the action, case, cause, motion, or special proceeding to be tried or heard by the judge.
  - (g) "Fiduciary" includes any executor, trustee, guardian, or administrator.

**Comment.** Section 170.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Code Civ. Proc. § 170.6 (amended). Prejudice against party or attorney

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 170.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

170.6. (1) No judge, court commissioner, or referee of any superior or municipal court of the State of California shall try any civil or criminal action or special proceeding of any kind or character nor hear any matter therein that involves a contested issue of law or fact when it shall be established as hereinafter provided that the judge or court commissioner is prejudiced against any party or attorney or the interest of any party or attorney appearing in the action or proceeding.

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(2) Any party to or any attorney appearing in any such action or proceeding may establish this prejudice by an oral or written motion without notice supported by affidavit or declaration under penalty of perjury or an oral statement under oath that the judge, court commissioner, or referee before whom the action or proceeding is pending or to whom it is assigned is prejudiced against any such party or attorney or the interest of the party or attorney so that the party or attorney cannot or believes that he or she cannot have a fair and impartial trial or hearing before the judge, court commissioner, or referee. Where the judge, other than a judge assigned to the case for all purposes, court commissioner, or referee assigned to or who is scheduled to try the cause or hear the matter is known at least 10 days before the date set for trial or hearing, the motion shall be made at least five days before that date. If directed to the trial of a cause where there is a master calendar, the motion shall be made to the judge supervising the master calendar not later than the time the cause is assigned for trial. If directed to the trial of a cause that has been assigned to a judge for all purposes, the motion shall be made to the assigned judge or to the presiding judge by a party within 10 days after notice of the all purpose assignment, or if the party has not yet appeared in the action, then within 10 days after the appearance. If the court in which the action is pending is authorized to have no more than one judge and the motion claims that the duly elected or appointed judge of that court is prejudiced, the motion shall be made before the expiration of 30 days from the date of the first appearance in the action of the party who is making the motion or whose attorney is making the motion. In no event shall any judge, court commissioner, or referee entertain the motion if it be made after the drawing of the name of the first juror, or if there be no jury, after the making of an opening statement by counsel for plaintiff, or if there is no such statement, then after swearing in the first witness or the giving of any evidence or after trial of the cause has otherwise commenced. If the motion is directed to a hearing (other than the trial of a cause), the motion shall be made not later than the commencement of the hearing. In the case of trials or hearings not herein specifically provided for, the procedure herein specified shall be followed as nearly as may be. The fact that a judge, court commissioner, or referee has presided at or acted in connection with a pretrial conference or other hearing, proceeding or motion prior to trial and not involving a determination of contested fact issues relating to the merits shall not preclude the later making of the motion provided for herein at the time and in the manner hereinbefore provided.

A motion under this paragraph may be made following reversal on appeal of a trial court's decision, or following reversal on appeal of a trial court's final judgment, if the trial judge in the prior proceeding is assigned to conduct a new trial on the matter. Notwithstanding paragraph (3) of this section, the party who filed the appeal that resulted in the reversal of a final judgment of a trial court may make a motion under this section regardless of whether that party or side has previously done so. The motion shall be made within 60 days after the party or the party's attorney has been notified of the assignment.

(3) If the motion is duly presented and the affidavit or declaration under penalty of perjury is duly filed or such oral statement under oath is duly made, thereupon and without any further act or proof, the judge supervising the master calendar, if any, shall assign some other judge, court commissioner, or referee to try the cause or hear the matter. In other cases, the trial of the cause or the hearing of the matter shall be assigned or transferred to another judge, court commissioner, or referee of the court in which the trial or matter is pending or, if there is no other judge, court commissioner, or referee of the court in which the trial or matter is pending, the Chair of the Judicial Council shall assign some other judge, court commissioner, or referee to try the cause or hear the

matter as promptly as possible. Except as provided in this section, no party or attorney shall be permitted to make more than one such motion in any one action or special proceeding pursuant to this section; and in actions or special proceedings where there may be more than one plaintiff or similar party or more than one defendant or similar party appearing in the action or special proceeding, only one motion for each side may be made in any one action or special proceeding.

- (4) Unless required for the convenience of the court or unless good cause is shown, a continuance of the trial or hearing shall not be granted by reason of the making of a motion under this section. If a continuance is granted, the cause or matter shall be continued from day to day or for other limited periods upon the trial or other calendar and shall be reassigned or transferred for trial or hearing as promptly as possible.
- (5) Any affidavit filed pursuant to this section shall be in substantially the following form:

14	(Here set forth court and cause)
15	State of California, PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE
16	State of California, ) PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE County of ) ss.
17	, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he or she is a party (or attorney
18	for a party) to the within action (or special proceeding). That the judge, court
19	commissioner, or referee before whom the trial of the (or a hearing in the) aforesaid
20	action (or special proceeding) is pending (or to whom it is assigned) is prejudiced against
21	the party (or his or her attorney) or the interest of the party (or his or her attorney) so that
22	affiant cannot or believes that he or she cannot have a fair and impartial trial or hearing
23	before the judge, court commissioner, or referee.
24	Subscribed and sworn to before me this
25	day of, <u>19_20</u>
26	(Clerk or notary public or
27	other officer administering oath)

- (6) Any oral statement under oath or declaration under penalty of perjury made pursuant to this section shall include substantially the same contents as the affidavit above.
- (7) Nothing in this section shall affect or limit Section 170 or Title 4 (commencing with Section 392) of Part 2, and this section shall be construed as cumulative thereto.
- (8) If any provision of this section or the application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the section that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application and to this end the provisions of this section are declared to be severable.
- **Comment.** Section 170.6 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 170.9 (amended). Gifts to judges

40 SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 170.9 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

170.9. (a) No judge shall accept gifts from any single source in any calendar year with a total value of more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250). This section shall not be construed to authorize the receipt of gifts that would otherwise be prohibited by the

California Code of Judicial Ethics adopted by the California Supreme Court or any other provision of law.

(b) This section shall not prohibit or limit the following:

- (1) Payments, advances, or reimbursements for travel and related lodging and subsistence permitted by subdivision (e).
- (2) Wedding gifts and gifts exchanged between individuals on birthdays, holidays and other similar occasions, provided that the gifts exchanged are not substantially disproportionate in value.
- (3) A gift, bequest, favor, or loan from any person whose preexisting relationship with a judge would prevent the judge from hearing a case involving that person, under the Code of Judicial Ethics adopted by the California Supreme Court.
- (c) For purposes of this section, "judge" means judges of the municipal or superior courts, and justices of the courts of appeal or the Supreme Court.
- (d) The gift limitation amounts in this section shall be adjusted biennially by the Commission on Judicial Performance to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index, rounded to the nearest ten dollars (\$10).
- (e) Payments, advances, or reimbursements, for travel, including actual transportation and related lodging and subsistence which is reasonably related to a judicial or governmental purpose, or to an issue of state, national, or international public policy, is not prohibited or limited by this section if any of the following apply:
- (1) The travel is in connection with a speech, practice demonstration, or group or panel discussion given or participated in by the judge, the lodging and subsistence expenses are limited to the day immediately preceding, the day of, and the day immediately following the speech, demonstration, or discussion, and the travel is within the United States.
- (2) The travel is provided by a government, a governmental agency or authority, a foreign government, a foreign bar association, an international service organization, a bona fide public or private educational institution, as defined in Section 203 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, or a nonprofit charitable or religious organization which is exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or by a person domiciled outside the United States who substantially satisfies the requirements for tax exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

For purposes of this section, "foreign bar association" means an association of attorneys located outside the United States (A) that performs functions substantially equivalent to those performed by state or local bar associations in this state and (B) that permits membership by attorneys in that country representing various legal specialties and does not limit membership to attorneys generally representing one side or another in litigation. "International service organization" means a bona fide international service organization of which the judge is a member. A judge who accepts travel payments from an international service organization pursuant to this subdivision shall not preside over or participate in decisions affecting that organization, its state or local chapters, or its local members.

- (3) The travel is provided by a state or local bar association or judges professional association in connection with testimony before a governmental body or attendance at any professional function hosted by the bar association or judges professional association, the lodging and subsistence expenses are limited to the day immediately preceding, the day of, and the day immediately following the professional function.
- (f) Payments, advances, and reimbursements for travel not described in subdivision (e) are subject to the limit in subdivision (a).
  - (g) No judge shall accept any honorarium.

- (h) "Honorarium" means any payment made in consideration for any speech given, article published, or attendance at any public or private conference, convention, meeting, social event, meal or like gathering.
- (i) "Honorarium" does not include earned income for personal services which are customarily provided in connection with the practice of a bona fide business, trade, or profession, such as teaching or writing for a publisher, and does not include fees or other things of value received pursuant to Section 94.5 of the Penal Code for performance of a marriage.

For purposes of this section, "teaching" shall include presentations to impart educational information to lawyers in events qualifying for credit under Mandatory Continuing Legal Education, to students in bona fide educational institutions, and to associations or groups of judges.

- (j) Subdivision (a) and (e) shall apply to all payments, advances, reimbursements for travel and related lodging and subsistence.
- (k) This section does not apply to any honorarium that is not used and, within 30 days after receipt, is either returned to the donor or delivered to the Controller for deposit in the General Fund without being claimed as a deduction from income for tax purposes.
- (1) "Gift" means any payment to the extent that consideration of equal or greater value is not received and includes a rebate or discount in the price of anything of value unless the rebate or discount is made in the regular course of business to members of the public without regard to official status. Any person, other than a defendant in a criminal action, who claims that a payment is not a gift by reason of receipt of consideration has the burden of proving that the consideration received is of equal or greater value. However, the term "gift" does not include:
- (1) Informational material such as books, reports, pamphlets, calendars, periodicals, cassettes and discs, or free or reduced-price admission, tuition, or registration, for informational conferences or seminars. No payment for travel or reimbursement for any expenses shall be deemed "informational material."
- (2) Gifts which are not used and which, within 30 days after receipt, are returned to the donor or delivered to a charitable organization without being claimed as a charitable contribution for tax purposes.
- (3) Gifts from a judge's spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, or first cousin or the spouse of any such person; provided that a gift from any such person shall be considered a gift if the donor is acting as an agent or intermediary for any person not covered by this paragraph.
- (4) Campaign contributions required to be reported under Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 84100) of Title 9 of the Government Code.
  - (5) Any devise or inheritance.

- (6) Personalized plaques and trophies with an individual value of less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).
- (7) Admission to events hosted by state or local bar associations or judges' professional associations, and provision of related food and beverages at such events, when attendance does not require "travel" as described in paragraph (3) of subdivision (e).
- (m) The Commission on Judicial Performance shall enforce the prohibitions of this section.

**Comment.** Subdivision (c) of Section 170.9 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Code Civ. Proc. § 179 (amended). Taking and certifying acknowledgments, affidavits, or depositions

- SEC. . Section 179 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 179. Each of the justices of the Supreme Court and of any court of appeal and the judges of the superior courts, shall have power in any part of the state, and every municipal court judge shall have power within the county or city and county in which the judge is elected or appointed, to take and certify:
- 1. The proof and acknowledgment of a conveyance of real property, or of any other written instrument.
  - 2. The acknowledgment of satisfaction of a judgment of any court.
  - 3. An affidavit or deposition to be used in this state.
- 12 **Comment.** Section 179 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Code Civ. Proc. § 194 (amended). Definitions

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- SEC. . Section 194 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 194. The following definitions govern the construction of this chapter:
- (a) "County" means any county or any coterminous city and county.
- (b) "Court" means the <u>a</u> superior and municipal courts <u>court</u> of this state, and includes, when the context requires, any judge of the court.
- (c) "Deferred jurors" are those prospective jurors whose request to reschedule their service to a more convenient time is granted by the jury commissioner.
- (d) "Excused jurors" are those prospective jurors who are excused from service by the jury commissioner for valid reasons based on statute, state or local court rules, and policies.
- (e) "Juror pool" means the group of prospective qualified jurors appearing for assignment to trial jury panels.
- (f) "Jury of inquest" is a body of persons summoned from the citizens before the sheriff, coroner, or other ministerial officers, to inquire of particular facts.
  - (g) "Master list" means a list of names randomly selected from the source lists.
  - (h) "Potential juror" means any person whose name appears on a source list.
  - (i) "Prospective juror" means a juror whose name appears on the master list.
- (j) "Qualified juror" means a person who meets the statutory qualifications for jury service.
  - (k) "Qualified juror list" means a list of qualified jurors.
  - (1) "Random" means that which occurs by mere chance indicating an unplanned sequence of selection where each juror's name has substantially equal probability of being selected.
    - (m) "Source list" means a list used as a source of potential jurors.
  - (n) "Summons list" means a list of prospective or qualified jurors who are summoned to appear or to be available for jury service.
  - (o) "Trial jurors" are those jurors sworn to try and determine by verdict a question of fact.
  - (p) "Trial jury" means a body of persons selected from the citizens of the area served by the court and sworn to try and determine by verdict a question of fact.
- (q) "Trial jury panel" means a group of prospective jurors assigned to a courtroom for the purpose of voir dire.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (b) of Section 194 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 195 (amended). Jury commissioner

SEC. . Section 195 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

195. (a) In each county, there shall be one jury commissioner who shall be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, a majority of the judges of the superior court. In any county where there is a superior court administrator or executive officer, that person shall serve as ex officio jury commissioner. The person so appointed shall serve as jury commissioner for all trial courts within the county. In any municipal court district in the county, a majority of the judges may appoint the clerk/administrator to select jurors for their court pursuant to this chapter. In any court jurisdiction where any person other than a court administrator or clerk/administrator is serving as jury commissioner on the effective date of this section, that person shall continue to so serve at the pleasure of a majority or the judges of the appointing court.

- (b) Except where the superior court administrator or executive officer serves as ex officio jury commissioner, the jury commissioner's salary shall be set by joint action of the board of supervisors and a majority of the superior court judges. Any jury commissioner may, whenever the business of court requires, and with the consent of the board of supervisors, appoint deputy jury commissioners. Salaries and benefits of those deputies shall be fixed in the same manner as salaries and benefits of other court employees.
- (c) The jury commissioner shall be primarily responsible for managing the jury system under the general supervision of the court in conformance with the purpose and scope of this act. He or she shall have authority to establish policies and procedures necessary to fulfill this responsibility.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 195 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Subdivision (b) is amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Gov't Code §§ 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries).

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether the court executive or administrative officer serves as the jury commissioner in all 58 counties. If so, further revisions to Code of Civil Procedure Section 195 may be made to reflect this fact. The Commission is also considering whether provisions relating to jury commissioners in other codes should be relocated to the Code of Civil Procedure. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 198.5 (amended). Superior court venires

SEC. . Section 198.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

198.5. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), in counties where sessions of the superior court are held in cities other than the county seat, the names for master jury lists and qualified jury lists to serve in those cities may be selected from the judicial district in which the city is located and, if the judges of the court determine that it is necessary or advisable, from a judicial district adjacent to a judicial district in which the city is located.

(b) In a county in which there is no municipal court, if If sessions of the superior court are held in a location other than the county seat, the names for master jury lists and qualified jury lists to serve in a session may be selected from the area in which the session is held, pursuant to a local superior court rule that (1) divides the county in a manner that provides all qualified persons in the county an equal opportunity to be considered for jury service and (2) gives each prospective juror residing in the county an opportunity to elect to serve on a jury with respect to a trial held anywhere in the county.

Nothing in this section precludes the court, in its discretion, from ordering a countywide venire in the interest of justice.

**Comment.** Section 198.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. It incorporates provisions drawn from former Sections 199 (El Dorado County venires), 199.2 (Placer County venires), 199.3 (Nevada County venires), and 199.5 (Santa Barbara County venires).

## Note: Comment Requested

- (1) It is proposed that Code of Civil Procedure Section 198.5 be amended with a one-year deferred operative date; this will allow adequate time for a superior court to revise any local rule on the matter.
- (2) The Commission particularly solicits comment on the following matter: Is the provision appropriate that would require each prospective juror to be given an opportunity to elect to serve on a jury with respect to a trial held anywhere in the county?
- (3) The amendment by this act of Section 198.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure is operative January 1, 2004.
- (4) Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Section 198.5 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 199 (repealed). El Dorado County venires

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 199 of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed.

199. In El Dorado County, trial jury venires for the superior court shall be drawn from residents of the supervisorial district, or a portion thereof, within which the court will sit for such trial and from residents of such other immediately adjacent supervisorial district, or portion thereof, as may be specified by local superior court rules. Such venireman shall serve the court sitting in the geographical portion of the county from which this section and such court rules specify trial jury venires shall be drawn; provided that such rules shall afford to each eligible resident of such county an opportunity for selection as a trial jury venireman. Such court may, in its discretion, order a countywide venire in the interest of justice.

**Comment.** The special rule of Section 199 is superseded by the general rule of Section 198.5 (superior court venires).

Note. The purpose of Code of Civil Procedure Section 199 — to enable smaller than countywide jury venires in El Dorado County — can be achieved by local court rule, without the need for special legislation. See Code of Civil Procedure Section 198.5. It is unnecessary to provide a deferred operative date for repeal of Section 199, since the El Dorado County Superior Court has a local rule on the matter. See El Dorado County Superior Court Rules, Rule 3.00.01.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 199.2 (repealed). Placer County venires

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 199.2 of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed.

199.2. In Placer County prospective jurors residing in the Tahoe Division of the Placer County Municipal Court, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall only be included in trial court venires for sessions of the superior court held within that division. However, each prospective juror residing in the county shall be given the opportunity to elect to serve on juries with respect to trials held anywhere in the county in accordance with the rules of the superior court, which shall afford to each eligible resident of the county an opportunity for selection as a trial jury venireman. Additionally, nothing in this

section shall preclude the superior or municipal court, in its discretion, from ordering a countywide venire in the interest of justice.

**Comment.** The special rule of Section 199.2 is superseded by the general rule of Section 198.5 (superior court venires).

#### Note: Comment Requested

The purpose of Code of Civil Procedure Section 199.2 — to enable smaller than county-wide jury venires in Placer County — can be achieved by local court rule, without the need for special legislation. See Code of Civil Procedure Section 198.5. It is proposed that Section 199.2 be repealed with a one-year deferred operative date; this will allow adequate time for the Placer County Superior Court to adopt a satisfactory local rule on the matter.

The repeal by this act of Section 199.2 of the Code of Civil Procedure is operative January 1, 2004.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 199.3 (repealed). Nevada County venires

14 SEC. . Section 199.3 of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed.

199.3. In Nevada County, trial jury venires for the Truckee Branch of the Superior Court shall be drawn from residents of the Truckee Division of the Nevada County Municipal Court, except as otherwise provided in this section. Prospective jurors residing in the Truckee Division of Nevada County Municipal Court, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall only be included in trial court venires or sessions of the municipal and superior court held within that division. However, each prospective juror residing in the county shall be given the opportunity to elect to serve on juries with respect to trials held anywhere in the county in accordance with the rules of the superior and municipal court, which shall afford to each eligible resident of the county an opportunity for selection as a trial jury venireman. Additionally, nothing in this section shall preclude the superior or municipal court, in its discretion, from ordering a countywide venire in the interest of justice.

**Comment.** The special rule of Section 199.3 is superseded by the general rule of Section 198.5 (superior court venires).

#### Note: Comment Requested

The purpose of Code of Civil Procedure Section 199.3 — to enable smaller than county-wide jury venires in Nevada County — can be achieved by local court rule, without the need for special legislation. See Code of Civil Procedure Section 198.5. It is proposed that Section 199.3 be repealed with a one-year deferred operative date; this will allow adequate time for the Nevada County Superior Court to adopt a satisfactory local rule on the matter.

The repeal by this act of Section 199.3 of the Code of Civil Procedure is operative January 1, 2004.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 199.5 (repealed). Santa Barbara County venires

SEC. . Section 199.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed.

199.5. In Santa Barbara County, trial jury venires for the superior court shall be drawn from residents of the supervisorial district within which the court will sit for that trial and from residents of such other immediately adjacent supervisorial district, or portion thereof, as may be specified by local superior court rules. The venireman shall serve the court sitting in the geographical portion of the county from which this section and such court rules specify trial jury venires shall be drawn. However, those rules shall afford to each eligible resident of such county an opportunity for selection as a trial jury

venireman. The court may, in its discretion, order a countywide venire in the interest of iustice.

**Comment.** The special rule of Section 199.5 is superseded by the general rule of Section 198.5 (superior court venires).

#### Note: Comment Requested

The purpose of Code of Civil Procedure Section 199.5 — to enable smaller than county-wide jury venires in Santa Barbara County — can be achieved by local court rule, without the need for special legislation. See Code of Civil Procedure Section 198.5. It is unnecessary to provide a deferred operative date for repeal of Section 199.5, since the Santa Barbara County Superior Court has a local rule on the matter. See Santa Barbara County Unified Superior Court Rules, Rule 801

# Code Civ. Proc. § 200 (repealed). Municipal court jury pools

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 200 of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed.

200. When authorized by local superior court rules, a municipal court district pursuant to duly adopted court rule may use the same juror pool as that summoned for use in the superior court. Persons so selected for jury service in those municipal courts need not be residents of the judicial district. In Los Angeles County, the municipal courts shall use the same jury pool as that summoned for use in the superior court.

**Comment.** Section 200 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 201 (amended). Jury panels

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 201 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

201. In any county having two or more judges of the superior court, or in any judicial district, or city and county, in which a municipal court having two or more judges is established, a In any superior court, a separate trial jury panel may be drawn, summoned, and impaneled for each judge, or any one panel may be drawn, summoned, and impaneled by any one of the judges, for use in the trial of cases before any of the judges, as occasion may require. In those counties or judicial districts courts, when a panel of jurors is in attendance for service before one or more of the judges, whether impaneled for common use or not, the whole or any number of the jurors from such panel may be required to attend and serve in the trial of cases, or to complete a panel, or jury, before any other of the judges.

**Comment.** Section 201 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The section is also amended to reflect the fact that every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Gov't Code § 69580 *et seq*. (number of judges).

### Code Civ. Proc. § 215 (amended). Fees and mileage for jurors

SEC. . Section 215 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

215. (a) Beginning July 1, 2000, the fee for jurors in the superior and municipal courts court, in civil and criminal cases, is fifteen dollars (\$15) a day for each day's attendance as a juror after the first day.

(b) Unless a higher rate of mileage is otherwise provided by statute or by county or city and county ordinance, jurors in the superior and municipal courts court shall be

reimbursed for mileage at the rate of fifteen cents (\$0.15) per mile for each mile actually traveled in attending court as a juror, in going only.

Comment. Section 215 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 217 (amended). Food, lodging, and necessities for jurors in criminal cases

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 217 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

217. In criminal cases only, while the jury is kept together, either during the progress of the trial or after their retirement for deliberation, the court may direct the sheriff or marshal to provide the jury with suitable and sufficient food and lodging, or other reasonable necessities. In the superior and municipal courts, the The expenses incurred under the provisions of this section shall be charged against the county or city and county court operations fund of the county in which the court is held. All those expenses shall be paid on the order of the court.

**Comment.** Section 217 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The section is also amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 234 (amended). Alternate jurors

SEC. . Section 234 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

234. Whenever, in the opinion of a judge of a superior or municipal court about to try a civil or criminal action or proceeding, the trial is likely to be a protracted one, or upon stipulation of the parties, the court may cause an entry to that effect to be made in the minutes of the court and thereupon, immediately after the jury is impaneled and sworn, the court may direct the calling of one or more additional jurors, in its discretion, to be known as "alternate jurors."

These alternate jurors shall be drawn from the same source, and in the same manner, and have the same qualifications, as the jurors already sworn, and shall be subject to the same examination and challenges. However, each side, or each defendant, as provided in Section 231, shall be entitled to as many peremptory challenges to the alternate jurors as there are alternate jurors called.

The alternate jurors shall be seated so as to have equal power and facilities for seeing and hearing the proceedings in the case, and shall take the same oath as the jurors already selected, and shall, unless excused by the court, attend at all times upon the trial of the cause in company with the other jurors, but shall not participate in deliberation unless ordered by the court, and for a failure to do so are liable to be punished for contempt.

They shall obey the orders of and be bound by the admonition of the court, upon each adjournment of the court; but if the regular jurors are ordered to be kept in the custody of the sheriff or marshal during the trial of the cause, the alternate jurors shall also be kept in confinement with the other jurors; and upon final submission of the case to the jury, the alternate jurors shall be kept in the custody of the sheriff or marshal who shall not suffer any communication to be made to them except by order of the court, and shall not be discharged until the original jurors are discharged, except as provided in this section.

If at any time, whether before or after the final submission of the case to the jury, a juror dies or becomes ill, or upon other good cause shown to the court is found to be unable to perform his or her duty, or if a juror requests a discharge and good cause appears therefor, the court may order the juror to be discharged and draw the name of an

alternate, who shall then take his or her place in the jury box, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as though he or she has been selected as one of the original jurors.

All laws relative to fees, expenses, and mileage or transportation of jurors shall be applicable to alternate jurors, except that in civil cases the sums for fees and mileage or transportation need not be deposited until the judge directs alternate jurors to be impaneled.

**Comment.** Section 234 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 259 (amended). Powers of court commissioners

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 259. Subject to the supervision of the court, every court commissioner shall have power to do all of the following:
- (a) Hear and determine ex parte motions for orders and alternative writs and writs of habeas corpus in the superior court for which the court commissioner is appointed.
- (b) Take proof and make and report findings thereon as to any matter of fact upon which information is required by the court. Any party to any contested proceeding may except to the report and the subsequent order of the court made thereon within five days after written notice of the court's action. A copy of the exceptions shall be filed and served upon opposing party or counsel within the five days. The party may argue any exceptions before the court on giving notice of motion for that purpose within 10 days from entry thereof. After a hearing before the court on the exceptions, the court may sustain, or set aside, or modify its order.
- (c) Take and approve any bonds and undertakings in actions or proceedings, and determine objections to the bonds and undertakings.
- (d) Administer oaths and affirmations, and take affidavits and depositions in any action or proceeding in any of the courts of this state, or in any matter or proceeding whatever, and take acknowledgments and proof of deeds, mortgages, and other instruments requiring proof or acknowledgment for any purpose under the laws of this or any other state or country.
- (e) Act as temporary judge when otherwise qualified so to act and when appointed for that purpose, or by written consent of an appearing party. While acting as temporary judge the commissioner shall receive no compensation therefor other than compensation as commissioner.
- (f) Hear and report findings and conclusions to the court for approval, rejection, or change, all preliminary matters including motions or petitions for the custody and support of children, the allowance of temporary spousal support, costs and attorneys' fees, and issues of fact in contempt proceedings in proceedings for support, dissolution of marriage, nullity of marriage, or legal separation.
- (g) Hear actions to establish paternity and to establish or enforce child and spousal support pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 4251 of the Family Code.
- (h) Hear, report on, and determine all uncontested actions and proceedings subject to the requirements of subdivision (e).
- (i) Charge and collect the same fees for the performance of official acts as are allowed by law to notaries public in this state for like services. This subdivision does not apply to any services of the commissioner, the compensation for which is expressly fixed by law. The fees so collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the county, for deposit in the general fund of the county.

- (j) Provide an official seal, upon which must be engraved the words "Court Commissioner" and the name of the county, or city and county, in which the commissioner resides is appointed.
  - (k) Authenticate with the official seal the commissioner's official acts.

**Comment**. Subdivision (e) of Section 259 is amended to eliminate the implication that a commissioner may act as a temporary judge with the written consent of one party. The court may order a cause to be tried by a temporary judge only on stipulation of all parties. Cal. Const. art. VI, § 21.

Subdivision (j) is amended in recognition of the fact that a Commissioner may be appointed in more than one county. Gov't Code § 71622(e).

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 269 (amended). Reporting of cases

SEC. . Section 269 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

269. (a) The official reporter of a superior court, or any of them where there are two or more, shall, at the request of either party, or of the court in a civil case other than a limited civil case, and on the order of the court, the district attorney, or the attorney for the defendant in a felony case, An official reporter or official reporter pro tempore of the superior court shall take down in shorthand all testimony, objections made, rulings of the court, exceptions taken, all arraignments, pleas, and sentences of defendants in felony eases, arguments of the prosecuting attorney attorneys to the jury, and all statements and remarks made and oral instructions given by the judge. If directed judge or other judicial officer, in the following cases:

- (1) In a civil case, on order of the court or at the request of a party.
- (2) In a felony case, on order of the court or at the request of the prosecution, the defendant, or the attorney for the defendant.
  - (3) In a misdemeanor or infraction case, on order of the court.
- (b) Where a transcript is ordered by the court, or requested by either a party, or where a nonparty requests a transcript that the nonparty is entitled to receive, regardless of whether the nonparty was permitted to attend the proceeding to be transcribed, the official reporter or official reporter pro tempore shall, within such a reasonable time after the trial of the case as that the court may designate designates, write the transcripts out, or the specific portions thereof as may be requested, in plain and legible longhand, or by typewriter, or other printing machine, and certify that the transcripts were correctly reported and transcribed, and when directed by the court, file the transcripts with the clerk of the court.
- (b) (c) In any case where a defendant is convicted of a felony, after a trial on the merits, the record on appeal shall be prepared immediately after the verdict or finding of guilt is announced unless the court determines that it is likely that no appeal from the decision will be made. The court's determination of a likelihood of appeal shall be based upon standards and rules adopted by the Judicial Council.
- (c) Any court, party, or person may request delivery of any transcript in a computer-readable form, except that an original transcript shall be on paper. A copy of the original transcript ordered within 120 days of the filing or delivery of the transcript by the official reporter shall be delivered in computer-readable form upon request if the proceedings were produced utilizing computer-aided transcription equipment. Except as modified by standards adopted by the Judicial Council, the computer-readable transcript shall be on disks in standard ASCII code unless otherwise agreed by the reporter and the court, party, or person requesting the transcript. Each disk shall be labeled with the case name and court number, the dates of proceedings contained on the disk, and the page and volume

numbers of the data contained on the disk. Each disk as produced by the court reporter shall contain the identical volume divisions, pagination, line numbering, and text of the certified original paper transcript or any portion thereof. Each disk shall be sequentially numbered within the series of disks.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 269 is amended to:

- (1) Continue former Section 274c without substantive change.
- (2) Refer to official reporters pro tempore, as well as official reporters. This is not a substantive change. See Gov't Code § 69941 (appointment of official reporters).
- (3) Substitute "arguments of the attorneys" for "arguments of the prosecuting attorney," consistent with standard practice. See, e.g., Gov't Code § 72194.5 ("arguments of the attorneys").
- (4) Substitute "prosecution" for "district attorney," to reflect that the Attorney General sometimes acts as prosecutor in place of the district attorney. See Gov't Code § 12553 (disqualification of district attorney); see also Penal Code § 1424 (motion to disqualify district attorney).
- (5) Make clear that it requires shorthand reporting regardless of whether a proceeding is conducted by a judge or by another type of judicial officer (e.g., a commissioner). For an exception to this rule, see Gov't Code § 70141.11 (court reporting for Contra Costa County Commissioner).
- (6) Make clear that a felony defendant, whether represented by counsel or in pro per, is entitled to a court reporter on request by the defendant personally or by the defendant's attorney (if any). This is not a substantive change. See generally People v. Turner, 67 Cal. App. 4th 1258, 1266, 79 Cal. Rptr. 2d 740 (1998) ("a verbatim record is implicitly among the rights of which a defendant appearing in propria persona must be apprised"); Andrus v. Municipal Court, 143 Cal. App. 3d 1041, 1050, 192 Cal. Rptr. 341 (1983) (California confers right to free verbatim record "in felony proceedings by statute (Code Civ. Proc., § 269)."); *In re* Armstrong, 126 Cal. App. 3d 565, 572, 178 Cal. Rptr. 902 (1981) (a "felony defendant *is*, as a matter of right, entitled to have 'taken down,' all related testimony and oral proceedings") (emphasis in original); People v. Godeau, 8 Cal. App. 3d 275, 279-80, 87 Cal. Rptr. 424 (1970) ("In California felony proceedings a court reporter must be present if requested by the defendant, the district attorney, or an order of the court. (Code Civ. Proc., § 269.)"); People v. Hollander, 194 Cal. App. 2d 386, 391-93, 14 Cal. Rptr. 917 (1961) (denial of transcript to pro per indigent defendant was prejudicial error).

Subdivision (b) is amended to make clear that a nonparty is generally entitled to request preparation of a transcript. This is consistent with longstanding practice and conforms to constitutional constraints. See, e.g., Press-Enterprise Co. v. Superior Court, 478 U.S. 1 (1986) (media request for transcript of preliminary hearing); Fisher v. King, 232 F.3d 391, 397 (4th Cir. 2000) (general public and press "enjoy a qualified right of access under the First Amendment to criminal proceedings and transcripts thereof") (emphasis added); United States v. Antar, 38 F.3d 1348, 1360-61 (3d Cir. 1994) ("First Amendment right of access must extend equally to transcripts as to live proceedings"); United States v. Berger, 990 F. Supp. 1054, 1057 (C.D. Ill. 1998) (there "is no question that a written transcript of the Governor's deposition would be made available to the public upon admission of his testimony before the jury"); State ex rel. Scripps Howard Broadcasting Co. v. Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas, 73 Ohio St. 3d 19, 21, 652 N.E.2d 179 (1995) (right of access "includes both the live proceedings and the transcripts which document those proceedings"); see also NBC Subsidiary (KNBC-TV), Inc. v. Superior Court, 20 Cal. 4th 1178, 980 P.2d 337, 86 Cal. Rptr. 2d 778 (1999) (constitutional right of access applies to civil as well as criminal cases). A nonparty is entitled to a transcript of (1) a proceeding that was open to the public, see Scripps Howard Broadcasting, 73 Ohio St. 3d at 21; (2) a proceeding that was erroneously closed to the public, see generally *Press-Enterprise*, 478 U.S. at 15; and (3) a proceeding that was properly closed, once "the competing interests precipitating closure are no longer viable," see Phoenix Newspapers, Inc. v. KPNX, 156 F.3d 940, 947-48 (9th Cir. 1998).

Subdivision (b) is also amended to refer to official reporters pro tempore, as well as official reporters.

- Former subdivision (c) is continued in Section 271 without substantive change.
- The other revisions in Section 269 are technical, nonsubstantive changes.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 271 (added). Computer-readable transcripts

 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 271 is added to the Code of Civil Procedure, to read:

- 271. (a) Any court, party, or other person entitled to a transcript may request that it be delivered in a computer-readable form, except that an original transcript shall be on paper. A copy of the original transcript ordered within 120 days of the filing or delivery of the transcript by the official reporter or official reporter pro tempore shall be delivered in computer-readable form upon request if the proceedings were produced utilizing computer-aided transcription equipment.
- (b) Except as modified by standards adopted by the Judicial Council, the computer-readable transcript shall be on disks in standard ASCII code unless otherwise agreed by the reporter and the court, party, or other person requesting the transcript. Each disk shall be labeled with the case name and court number, the dates of proceedings contained on the disk, and the page and volume numbers of the data contained on the disk. Except where modifications are necessary to reflect corrections of a transcript, each disk as produced by the official reporter shall contain the identical volume divisions, pagination, line numbering, and text of the certified original paper transcript or any portion thereof. Each disk shall be sequentially numbered within the series of disks.

**Comment.** Section 271 continues former Section 269(c) without change, except to insert subdivisions, refer to official reporters pro tempore as well as official reporters, make clear that a computer-readable version of a transcript is available only where a person is entitled to a hard-copy version, and clarify how the provision applies where a transcript is corrected. These revisions are nonsubstantive. See Gov't Code § 69945 (official reporter pro tempore shall perform same duties as official reporter).

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 274a (amended). Reporting and transcription of proceedings

SEC. . Section 274a of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

274a. Any judge of the superior court may have any opinion given or rendered by the judge in the trial of a felony case or a civil case other than a limited an unlimited civil case, pending in that court, or any necessary order, petition, citation, commitment or judgment in any probate proceeding, proceeding concerning new or additional bonds of county officials or juvenile court proceeding, or necessary order, petition, citation, commitment, or oral testimony or judgment in any insanity proceeding or proceedings relative to an alleged feebleminded person, or the testimony or judgment relating to the custody or support of minor children in any proceeding in which the custody or support of minor children is involved, taken down in shorthand and transcribed together with such copies as the court may deem necessary by the official reporter or an official reporter pro tempore of the court, but if there be no official reporter for the court, then by any competent stenographer; the cost thereof shall be a legal charge against the county, payable out of the county treasury, except the fee for reporting and transcribing in any civil action or proceeding or in any probate proceeding, in the manner set forth in Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, of the Government Code.

**Comment.** Section 274a is amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Gov't Code §§ 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities), 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

The section is also amended to delete the reference to insanity proceedings or proceedings for the feebleminded. That provision is superseded by Government Code Section 69952(a)(4) (verbatim record in proceedings under Lanterman-Petris-Short Act).

The section is also amended to replace "civil case other than a limited civil case" with a reference to "unlimited civil case." See Section 88 (civil action or proceeding other than limited civil case may be referred to as unlimited civil case).

# Code Civ. Proc. § 274c (repealed). Reporting of limited civil cases and misdemeanor and infraction cases

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 274c of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed.

274c. Official reporters shall, at the request of either party or of the court in a limited civil case, or on the order of the court in a misdemeanor or infraction case, take down in shorthand all the testimony, the objections made, the rulings of the court, the exceptions taken, all arraignments, pleas and sentences of defendants in criminal cases, the arguments of the prosecuting attorney to the jury, and all statements and remarks made and oral instructions given by the judge; and if directed by the court, or requested by either party, must, within such reasonable time after the trial of such case as the court may designate, write out the same, or such specific portions thereof as may be requested, in plain and legible longhand, or by typewriter, or other printing machine, and certify to the same as being correctly reported and transcribed, and when directed by the court, file the same with the clerk of the court.

**Comment.** Section 274c is continued in Section 269(a) without substantive change.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 392 (amended). Venue in real property actions

SEC. . Section 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

392. (1) Subject to the power of the court to transfer actions and proceedings as provided in this title, the county in which the real property, that is the subject of the action, or some part thereof, is situated, is the proper county for the trial of the following actions:

- (a) For the recovery of real property, or of an estate or interest therein, or for the determination in any form, of that right or interest, and for injuries to real property;
  - (b) For the foreclosure of all liens and mortgages on real property.
- (2) The proper court for the trial of any such action, in the county hereinabove designated as the proper county, shall be determined as follows:

If there is a municipal court, having jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action, established in the city and county or judicial district in which the real property that is the subject of the action, or some part thereof, is situated, that court is the proper court for the trial of the action; otherwise any court in the county having jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action, is a proper court for the trial thereof.

**Comment.** Section 392 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Code of Civil Procedure Section 392 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose further revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

# Code Civ. Proc. § 393 (amended). Venue in actions for statutory penalty or forfeiture and against public officers

SEC. . Section 393 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

- 393. (1) Subject to the power of the court to transfer actions and proceedings as provided in this title, the county in which the cause, or some part thereof, arose, is the proper county for the trial of the following actions:
- (a) For the recovery of a penalty or forfeiture imposed by statute; except, that when it is imposed for an offense committed on a lake, river, or other stream of water, situated in two or more counties, the action may be tried in any county bordering on the lake, river, or stream, and opposite to the place where the offense was committed;
- (b) Against a public officer or person especially appointed to execute the duties of a public officer, for an act done by the officer or person in virtue of the office; or against a person who, by the officer's command or in the officer's aid, does anything touching the duties of the officer.
- (2) The proper court for the trial of any such action, in the county hereinabove designated as the proper county, shall be determined as follows:

If there is a municipal court having jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action, established in the city and county or judicial district in which the cause, or some part thereof, arose, that court is the proper court for the trial of the action; otherwise, any court in the county, having jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action, is a proper court for the trial thereof. In the case of offenses committed on a lake, river, or stream, hereinabove mentioned, the court, having jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action, nearest to the place where the offense was committed, in any county mentioned in subdivision 1 of this section, is a proper court for the trial of the action.

**Comment.** Section 393 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Code of Civil Procedure Section 393 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose further revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 394 (amended). Venue in action against county, city, or local agency

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 394 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

394. (a) An action or proceeding against a county, or city and county, a city, or local agency, may be tried in such county, or city and county, or the county in which such city or local agency is situated, unless the action or proceeding is brought by a county, or city and county, a city, or local agency, in which case it may be tried in any county, or city and county, not a party thereto and in which the city or local agency is not situated. Except for actions initiated by the district attorney pursuant to Section 11350, 11350.1, 11475.1, or 11476.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, any action or proceeding brought by a county, city and county, city, or local agency within a certain county, or city and county, against a resident of another county, city and county, or city, or a corporation doing business in the latter, shall be, on motion of either party, transferred for trial to a county, or city and county, other than the plaintiff, if the plaintiff is a county, or city and county, and other than that in which the defendant resides, or is doing business, or is situated. Whenever an action or proceeding is brought against a county, city and county, city, or local agency, in any county, or city and county, other than the defendant,

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47 48 if the defendant is a county, or city and county, or, if the defendant is a city, or local agency, other than that in which the defendant is situated, the action or proceeding must be, on motion of the said defendant, transferred for trial to a county, or city and county, other than that in which the plaintiff, or any of the plaintiffs, resides, or is doing business, or is situated, and other than the plaintiff county, or city and county, or county in which such plaintiff city or local agency is situated, and other than the defendant county, or city and county, or county in which such defendant city or local agency is situated; provided, however, that any action or proceeding against the city, county, city and county, or local agency for injury occurring within the city, county, or city and county, or within the county in which such local agency is situated, to person or property or person and property caused by the negligence or alleged negligence of such city, county, city and county, local agency, or its agents or employees, shall be tried in such county, or city and county, or if a city is a defendant, in such city or in the county in which such city is situated, or if a local agency is a defendant, in such county in which such local agency is situated. In any such action or proceeding, the parties thereto may, by stipulation in writing, or made in open court, and entered in the minutes, agree upon any county, or city and county, for the place of trial thereof. When the action or proceeding is one in which a jury is not of right, or in case a jury be waived, then in lieu of transferring the cause the court in the original county may request the chairman of the Judicial Council to assign a disinterested judge from a neutral county to hear said cause and all proceedings in connection therewith. When such action or proceeding is transferred to another county for trial, a witness required to respond to a subpoena for a hearing within the original county shall be compelled to attend hearings in the county to which the cause is transferred. If the demand for transfer be made by one party and the opposing party does not consent thereto the additional costs of the nonconsenting party occasioned by the transfer of the cause, including living and traveling expenses of said nonconsenting party and material witnesses, found by the court to be material, and called by such nonconsenting party, not to exceed five dollars (\$5) per day each in excess of witness fees and mileage otherwise allowed by law, shall be assessed by the court hearing the cause against the party requesting the transfer. To the extent of such excess, such costs shall be awarded to the nonconsenting party regardless of the outcome of the trial. This section shall apply to actions or proceedings now pending or hereafter brought.

- (b) Any court in a county hereinabove designated as a proper county, which has jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action or proceeding, is a proper court for the trial thereof.
- (e) For the purposes of this section, "local agency" shall mean any governmental district, board, or agency, or any other local governmental body or corporation, but shall not include the State of California or any of its agencies, departments, commissions, or boards.

**Comment.** Section 394 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 395 (amended). Venue in actions generally

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 395 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

395. (a) Except as otherwise provided by law and subject to the power of the court to transfer actions or proceedings as provided in this title, the county in which the defendants or some of them reside at the commencement of the action is the proper county for the trial of the action. If the action is for injury to person or personal property or for death from wrongful act or negligence, either the county where the injury occurs or

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the injury causing death occurs or the county in which the defendants, or some of them reside at the commencement of the action, shall be a proper county for the trial of the action. In a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, the county in which either the petitioner or respondent has been a resident for three months next preceding the commencement of the proceeding is the proper county for the trial of the proceeding. In a proceeding for nullity of marriage or legal separation of the parties, the county in which either the petitioner or the respondent resides at the commencement of the proceeding is the proper county for the trial of the proceeding. In a proceeding to enforce an obligation of support under Section 3900 of the Family Code, the county in which the child resides is the proper county for the trial of the action. In a proceeding to establish and enforce a foreign judgment or court order for the support of a minor child, the county in which the child resides is the proper county for the trial of the action. Subject to subdivision (b), when a defendant has contracted to perform an obligation in a particular county, either the county where the obligation is to be performed or in which the contract in fact was entered into or the county in which the defendant or any defendant resides at the commencement of the action shall be a proper county for the trial of an action founded on that obligation, and the county in which the obligation is incurred shall be deemed to be the county in which it is to be performed unless there is a special contract in writing to the contrary. If none of the defendants reside in the state or if residing in the state and the county in which they reside is unknown to the plaintiff, the action may be tried in any county that the plaintiff may designate in his or her complaint, and, if the defendant is about to depart from the state, the action may be tried in any county where either of the parties reside or service is made. If any person is improperly joined as a defendant or has been made a defendant solely for the purpose of having the action tried in the county or judicial district where he or she resides, his or her residence shall not be considered in determining the proper place for the trial of the action.

- (b) Subject to the power of the court to transfer actions or proceedings as provided in this title, in an action arising from an offer or provision of goods, services, loans or extensions of credit intended primarily for personal, family or household use, other than an obligation described in Section 1812.10 or Section 2984.4 of the Civil Code, or an action arising from a transaction consummated as a proximate result of either an unsolicited telephone call made by a seller engaged in the business of consummating transactions of that kind or a telephone call or electronic transmission made by the buyer or lessee in response to a solicitation by the seller, the county in which the buyer or lessee in fact signed the contract, the county in which the buyer or lessee resided at the time the contract was entered into, or the county in which the buyer or lessee resides at the commencement of the action is the proper county for the trial thereof.
- (c) If within the county there is a municipal court having jurisdiction of the subject matter established, in the cases mentioned in subdivision (a), in the judicial district in which the defendant or any defendant resides, in which the injury to person or personal property or the injury causing death occurs, or, in which the obligation was contracted to be performed or, in cases mentioned in subdivision (b), in the judicial district in which the buyer or lessee resides, in which the buyer or lessee in fact signed the contract, in which the buyer or lessee resided at the time the contract was entered into, or in which the buyer or lessee resides at the commencement of the action, then that court is the proper court for the trial of the action. Otherwise, any court in the county having jurisdiction of the subject matter is a proper court for the trial thereof.
- (d) Any provision of an obligation described in subdivision (b) or (c) waiving those subdivisions that subdivision is void and unenforceable.

**Comment.** Section 395 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 38 (judicial districts).

## Note: Comment Requested

Code of Civil Procedure Section 395 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose further revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 396 (amended). Court without jurisdiction

SEC. . Section 396 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

396. If an action or proceeding is commenced in a court that lacks jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof, as determined by the complaint or petition, if there is a court of this state that has subject matter jurisdiction, the action or proceeding shall not be dismissed (except as provided in Section 399, and subdivision 1 of Section 581) but shall, on the application of either party, or on the court's own motion, be transferred to a court having jurisdiction of the subject matter that may be agreed upon by the parties, or, if they do not agree, to a court having subject matter jurisdiction that is designated by law as a proper court for the trial or determination thereof, and it shall thereupon be entered and prosecuted in the court to which it is transferred as if it had been commenced therein, all prior proceedings being saved. In any such case, if summons is served prior to the filing of the action or proceeding in the court to which it is transferred, as to any defendant, so served, who has not appeared in the action or proceeding, the time to answer or otherwise plead shall date from service upon that defendant of written notice of filing of the action or proceeding in the court to which it is transferred.

If an action or proceeding is commenced in or transferred to a court that has jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof as determined by the complaint or petition, and it thereafter appears from the verified pleadings, or at the trial, or hearing, that the determination of the action or proceeding, or of a cross-complaint, will necessarily involve the determination of questions not within the jurisdiction of the court, in which the action or proceeding is pending, the court, whenever that lack of jurisdiction appears, must suspend all further proceedings therein and transfer the action or proceeding and certify the pleadings (or if the pleadings be oral, a transcript of the same), and all papers and proceedings therein to a court having jurisdiction thereof that may be agreed upon by the parties, or, if they do not agree, to a court having subject matter jurisdiction that is designated by law as a proper court for the trial or determination thereof.

An action or proceeding that is transferred under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to have been commenced at the time the complaint or petition was filed in the court from which it was originally transferred.

Nothing herein shall be construed to preclude or affect the right to amend the pleadings as provided in this code.

Nothing herein shall be construed to require the superior court to transfer any action or proceeding because the judgment to be rendered, as determined at the trial or hearing, is one that might have been rendered by a municipal court in the same county or city and county.

In any case where the lack of jurisdiction is due solely to an excess in the amount of the demand, the excess may be remitted and the action may continue in the court where it is pending.

Upon the making of an order for transfer, proceedings shall be had as provided in Section 399 of this code, the costs and fees thereof, and of filing the case in the court to

which transferred, to be paid by the party filing the pleading in which the question outside the jurisdiction of the court appears unless the court ordering the transfer shall otherwise direct.

**Comment.** Section 396 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 403.040(e)-(f) (reclassification where judgment could have been rendered in limited civil case; reclassification where misclassification is due solely to excess in amount of demand).

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The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying whether Code of Civil Procedure Section 396 is still necessary in a unified trial court system. Further reforms may be proposed later. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

### Code Civ. Proc. § 396a (unchanged). Statement of jurisdictional facts

396a. In a limited civil case that is subject to Sections 1812.10 and 2984.4 of the Civil Code, or subdivision (b) of Section 395 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or is an action or proceeding for an unlawful detainer as defined in Section 1161 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the plaintiff shall state facts in the complaint, verified by the plaintiff's oath, or the oath of the plaintiff's attorney, or in an affidavit of the plaintiff or of the plaintiff's attorney filed with the complaint, showing that the action has been commenced in the proper court for the trial of the action or proceeding, and showing that the action is subject to the provisions of Sections 1812.10 and 2984.4 of the Civil Code or subdivision (b) of Section 395 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or is an action for an unlawful detainer. When the affidavit is filed with the complaint, a copy thereof shall be served with the summons. Except as herein provided, if the complaint or affidavit be not so filed, no further proceedings shall be had in the action or proceeding, except to dismiss the same without prejudice. However, the court may, on such terms as may be just, permit the affidavit to be filed subsequent to the filing of the complaint, and a copy of the affidavit shall be served on the defendant and the time to answer or otherwise plead shall date from that service. If it appears from the complaint or affidavit, or otherwise, that the court in which the action or proceeding is commenced is not the proper court for the trial thereof, the court in which the action or proceeding is commenced, or a judge thereof, shall, whenever that fact appears, transfer it to the proper court, on its own motion, or on motion of the defendant, unless the defendant consents in writing, or in open court (consent in open court being entered in the minutes or docket of the court), to the keeping of the action or proceeding in the court where commenced. If that consent be given, the action or proceeding may continue in the court where commenced. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1801.1 and subdivision (f) of Section 2983.7 of the Civil Code, that consent may be given by a defendant who is represented by counsel at the time the consent is given, and where an action or proceeding is subject to subdivision (b) of Section 395 or is for an unlawful detainer, that consent may only be given by a defendant who is represented by counsel at the time the consent is given. In any case where the transfer of the action or proceeding is ordered under the provisions of this paragraph, if summons is served prior to the filing of the action or proceeding in the court to which it is transferred, as to any defendant, so served, who has not appeared in the action or proceeding, the time to answer or otherwise plead shall date from service upon that defendant of written notice of the filing.

When it appears from the complaint or affidavit of the plaintiff that the court in which the action or proceeding is commenced is a proper court for the trial thereof, all proper proceedings may be had, and the action or proceeding may be tried therein; provided,

however, that a motion for a transfer of the action or proceeding may be made as in other cases, within the time, upon the grounds, and in the manner provided in this title, and if upon that motion it appears that the action or proceeding is not pending in the proper court, or should for other cause be transferred, the same shall be ordered transferred as provided in this title.

When any action or proceeding is ordered transferred as herein provided, proceedings shall be had, and the costs and fees shall be paid, as provided in Sections 398 and 399 of this code.

## Note: Comment Requested

Code of Civil Procedure Section 396a raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose further revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 402 (repealed). Transfer for convenience of municipal court

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 402 of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed.

402. The presiding judge of a municipal court district may order, for the convenience of the court, that any case pending trial be transferred to a contiguous municipal court district in the same county if the presiding judge in the district to which the case is proposed to be transferred consents to the transfer and notice thereof is given to the parties or their attorneys at least 10 days in advance of the date fixed for trial.

No fees shall be charged for the transfer of any case pursuant to this section.

**Comment.** Section 402 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 402.5 (repealed). Change of venue in limited civil case

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 402.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed.

402.5. The superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court may transfer a limited civil case to another branch or location of the superior court in the same county.

**Comment.** Section 402.5 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal courts and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. The section was a transitional provision, to emphasize that there was to be no disparity of treatment between a party appearing in a municipal court and a similarly situated party appearing in a unified superior court. It is no longer necessary. For authority of the superior court to assign a case to a court location within the county, see Gov't Code § 69508(a). See also Cal. R. Ct. 6.603(c)(1)(D).

### Note: Comment Requested

Code of Civil Procedure Section 402.5 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose further revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 403 (amended). Transfer and coordination of noncomplex cases

SEC. . Section 403 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

403. A judge may, on motion, transfer an action or actions from another court to that judge's court for coordination with an action involving a common question of fact or law within the meaning of Section 404. The motion shall be supported by a declaration stating facts showing that the actions meet the standards specified in Section 404.1, are not complex as defined by the Judicial Council and that the moving party has made a good faith effort to obtain agreement to the transfer from all parties to each action. Notice of

the motion shall be served on all parties to each action and on each court in which an action is pending. Any party to that action may file papers opposing the motion within the time permitted by rule of the Judicial Council. The court to which a case is transferred may order the cases consolidated for trial pursuant to Section 1048 without any further motion or hearing.

If the cases are pending in different courts of the same county, the judge who grants the motion to transfer may also order the cases consolidated for trial in the receiving court.

The Judicial Council may adopt rules to implement this section, including rules prescribing procedures for preventing duplicative or conflicting transfer orders issued by different courts.

**Comment.** Section 403 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. *Cf.* Sections 404-404.8 (coordination of complex cases).

## Note: Comment Requested

 The Commission is studying whether further revisions relating to coordination or consolidation are necessary. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of these areas.

## 17 Code Civ. Proc. § 403.010 (amended). Effect of chapter

- SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 403.010 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 19 403.010. (a) This chapter applies in a county in which there is no municipal court.
  - (b) Nothing in this chapter expands or limits the law on whether a plaintiff, cross-complainant, or petitioner may file an amended complaint or other amended initial pleading. Nothing in this chapter expands or limits the law on whether, and to what extent, an amendment relates back to the date of filing the original complaint or other initial pleading.
  - **Comment.** Section 403.010 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 404 (amended). Petition for coordination of complex cases

SEC. . Section 404 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

404. When civil actions sharing a common question of fact or law are pending in different courts, a petition for coordination may be submitted to the Chairperson of the Judicial Council, by the presiding judge of any such court, or by any party to one of the actions after obtaining permission from the presiding judge, or by all of the parties plaintiff or defendant in any such action. A petition for coordination, or a motion for permission to submit a petition, shall be supported by a declaration stating facts showing that the actions are complex, as defined by the Judicial Council and that the actions meet the standards specified in Section 404.1. On receipt of a petition for coordination, the Chairperson of the Judicial Council may assign a judge to determine whether the actions are complex, and if so, whether coordination of the actions is appropriate, or the Chairperson of the Judicial Council may authorize the presiding judge of a court to assign the matter to judicial officers of the court to make the determination in the same manner as assignments are made in other civil cases.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when civil actions sharing a common question of fact or law are pending in a superior court and in a municipal court of the same county, the superior court may, on the motion of any party supported by an affidavit stating facts showing that the actions meet the standards specified in Section 404.1, order transfer from the municipal court and consolidation of the actions in the superior court.

**Comment.** Section 404 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. *Cf.* Section 403 (transfer and coordination of noncomplex cases).

## Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is studying whether further revisions relating to coordination or consolidation are necessary. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of these areas.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 404.3 (amended). Order coordinating actions

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 404.3 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

- 404.3. (a) A judge assigned pursuant to Section 404 who determines that coordination is appropriate shall order the actions coordinated, report that fact to the Chairperson of the Judicial Council, and the Chairperson of the Judicial Council shall either assign a judge to hear and determine the actions in the site or sites the assigned judge finds appropriate or authorize the presiding judge of a court to assign the matter to judicial officers of the court in the same manner as assignments are made in other civil cases.
- (b) When an action pending in a superior court is sought to be coordinated with an action pending in a municipal court located in the same county, the presiding judge of the superior court may, as an alternative to coordination, order the municipal court action transferred to the superior court and consolidated with the superior court action.
- **Comment.** Section 404.3 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. *Cf.* Section 403 (transfer and coordination of noncomplex cases).

# Code Civ. Proc. § 404.9 (amended). Delegation of duties by presiding judge

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 404.9 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

404.9. Any duties of the presiding judge specified in this chapter may be delegated by the presiding judge to another judge of the court. The term "presiding judge," as used in this chapter, includes the sole judge of a court having only one judge.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Judicial Council shall provide by rule the practice and procedure for the transfer or coordination of civil actions in convenient courts under this chapter, including provision for giving notice and presenting evidence.

**Comment.** Section 404.9 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The first paragraph is amended to delete language referring to the sole judge. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Gov't Code § 69580 *et seq.* (number of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or otherwise, the reference to the "presiding judge" means the sole judge of the court. See Gov't Code § 69508.5 (presiding judge).

The second paragraph is deleted as unnecessary. The provision relating to proceedings for transfer from a municipal court is obsolete. The provision for coordination rules is redundant. See Section 404.7 (rules for coordination of complex cases). Cf. Section 403 (transfer and coordination of noncomplex cases).

## 41 Code Civ. Proc. § 422.30 (amended). Caption

- 42 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 422.30 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 43 422.30. (a) Every pleading shall contain a caption setting forth:
  - (1) The name of the court and county, and, in municipal courts, the name of the judicial district, in which the action is brought.
    - (2) The title of the action.

(b) In a limited civil case in a county in which there is no municipal court, the caption shall state that the case is a limited civil case, and the clerk shall classify the case accordingly.

**Comment.** Section 422.30 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 38 (judicial districts). *Cf.* Gov't Code § 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).

## Code Civ. Proc. § 575 (amended). Promulgation of rules by Judicial Council

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 575 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

575. The Judicial Council may promulgate rules governing pretrial conferences, and the time, manner and nature thereof, in civil cases at issue, or in one or more classes thereof, in the superior and municipal courts.

**Comment**. Section 575 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 575.1 (amended). Local court rules

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 575.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

575.1. (a) The presiding judge of each superior and municipal court may prepare, with the assistance of appropriate committees of the court, proposed local rules designed to expedite and facilitate the business of the court. The rules need not be limited to those actions on the civil active list, but may provide for the supervision and judicial management of actions from the date they are filed. Rules prepared pursuant to this section shall be submitted for consideration to the judges of the court and, upon approval by a majority of the judges, the judges shall have the proposed rules published and submitted to the local bar and others, as specified by the Judicial Council, for consideration and recommendations.

- (b) After a majority of the judges have officially adopted the rules, 61 copies or a greater number as specified by Judicial Council rule, or an electronic copy, shall be filed with the Judicial Council as required by Section 68071 of the Government Code. The Judicial Council shall deposit, by electronic or other means, a copy of each rule and amendment with each county law library or county clerk where it shall be made clerk of the superior court, which shall make a hard copy available for public examination. The local rules shall also be published for general distribution in accordance with rules adopted by the Judicial Council. Each court shall make its local rules available for inspection and copying in every location of the court that generally accepts filing of papers. The court may impose a reasonable charge for copying the rules and may impose a reasonable page limit on copying. The rules shall be accompanied by a notice indicating where a full set of the rules may be purchased.
- (c) If a judge of a court adopts a rule that applies solely to cases in that judge's courtroom, or a particular branch or district of a court adopts a rule that applies solely to cases in that particular branch or district of a court, the court shall publish these rules as part of the general publication of rules required by the California Rules of Court. The court shall organize the rules so that rules on a common subject, whether individual, branch, district, or courtwide appear sequentially. Individual judges' rules and branch and district rules are local rules of court for purposes of this section and for purposes of the adoption, publication, comment, and filing requirements set forth in the Judicial Council rules applicable to local court rules.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 575.1 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Subdivision (b) is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

Subdivision (b) is also amended to make clear that a hard copy of each rule and amendment must be made available for public examination. It is not sufficient for a county law library or clerk of a superior court to provide the material to the public solely in electronic form. But the material may be electronically transmitted from a court to the Judicial Council or from the Judicial Council to the county law library or clerk of the superior court.

## Note: Comment Requested

 The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Code of Civil Procedure Section 575.1. The Commission is particularly interested in whether it would make sense to require the Judicial Council to deposit a copy of local rules with both the county law library and the clerk of the superior court in every county, instead of with only one of these entities.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 594 (amended). Bringing issues to trial or hearing

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 594 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

594. (a) In superior and municipal courts either party may bring an issue to trial or to a hearing, and, in the absence of the adverse party, unless the court, for good cause, otherwise directs, may proceed with the case and take a dismissal of the action, or a verdict, or judgment, as the case may require; provided, however, if the issue to be tried is an issue of fact, proof shall first be made to the satisfaction of the court that the adverse party has had 15 days' notice of such trial or five days' notice of the trial in an unlawful detainer action as specified in subdivision (b). If the adverse party has served notice of trial upon the party seeking the dismissal, verdict, or judgment at least five days prior to the trial, the adverse party shall be deemed to have had notice.

(b) The notice to the adverse party required by subdivision (a) shall be served by mail on all the parties by the clerk of the court not less than 20 days prior to the date set for trial. In an unlawful detainer action where notice is served by mail that service shall be mailed not less than 10 days prior to the date set for trial. If notice is not served by the clerk as required by this subdivision, it may be served by mail by any party on the adverse party not less than 15 days prior to the date set for trial, and in an unlawful detainer action where notice is served by mail that service shall be mailed not less than 10 days prior to the date set for trial. The time provisions of Section 1013 shall not serve to extend the notice of trial requirements under this subdivision for unlawful detainer actions. If notice is served by the clerk, proof thereof may be made by introduction into evidence of the clerk's certificate pursuant to subdivision (3) of Section 1013a or other competent evidence. If notice is served by a party, proof may be made by introduction into evidence of an affidavit or certificate pursuant to subdivision (1) or (2) of Section 1013a or other competent evidence. The provisions of this subdivision are exclusive.

**Comment.** Section 594 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 628 (amended). Entry upon receipt of verdict

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 628 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

628. In superior and municipal courts upon receipt of a verdict, an entry must be made in the minutes of the court, specifying the time of trial, the names of the jurors and

witnesses, and setting out the verdict at length; and where a special verdict is found, either the judgment rendered thereon, or if the case be reserved for argument or further

3 consideration, the order thus reserving it.

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**Comment.** Section 628 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 632 (amended). Statement of decision

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 632 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

632. In superior and municipal courts, upon the trial of a question of fact by the court, written findings of fact and conclusions of law shall not be required. The court shall issue a statement of decision explaining the factual and legal basis for its decision as to each of the principal controverted issues at trial upon the request of any party appearing at the trial. The request must be made within 10 days after the court announces a tentative decision unless the trial is concluded within one calendar day or in less than eight hours over more than one day in which event the request must be made prior to the submission of the matter for decision. The request for a statement of decision shall specify those controverted issues as to which the party is requesting a statement of decision. After a party has requested the statement, any party may make proposals as to the content of the statement of decision.

The statement of decision shall be in writing, unless the parties appearing at trial agree otherwise; however, when the trial is concluded within one calendar day or in less than 8 hours over more than one day, the statement of decision may be made orally on the record in the presence of the parties.

**Comment.** Section 632 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 655 (repealed). Application of article

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 655 of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed.
- 27 655. The provisions of this article apply to superior or municipal courts.
- Comment. Section 655 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 668 (amended). Judgment book

- SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 668 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 668. Except as provided in Section 668.5, the clerk of the superior court and municipal court, must keep, with the records of the court, a book called the "judgment book," in which judgments must be entered.
- Comment. Section 668 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 670 (amended). Judgment roll

- SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 670 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 670. In superior and municipal courts the following papers, without being attached together, shall constitute the judgment roll:
  - (a) In case the complaint is not answered by any defendant, the summons, with the affidavit or proof of service; the complaint; the request for entry of default with a memorandum indorsed thereon that the default of the defendant in not answering was entered, and a copy of the judgment; if defendant has appeared by demurrer, and the

demurrer has been overruled, then notice of the overruling thereof served on defendant's attorney, together with proof of the service; and in case the service so made is by publication, the affidavit for publication of summons, and the order directing the publication of summons.

(b) In all other cases, the pleadings, all orders striking out any pleading in whole or in part, a copy of the verdict of the jury, the statement of decision of the court, or finding of the referee, and a copy of any order made on demurrer, or relating to a change of parties, and a copy of the judgment; if there are two or more defendants in the action, and any one of them has allowed judgment to pass against him or her by default, the summons, with proof of its service, on the defendant, and if the service on the defaulting defendant be by publication, then the affidavit for publication, and the order directing the publication of the summons.

**Comment.** Section 670 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 688.010 (unchanged). Jurisdictional requirements

688.010. For the purpose of the remedies provided under this article, jurisdiction is conferred upon any of the following courts:

- (a) The superior court, regardless of whether the municipal court also has jurisdiction under subdivision (b).
- (b) The municipal court if (1) the amount of liability sought to be collected does not exceed the jurisdictional amount of the court and (2) the legality of the liability being enforced is not contested by the person against whom enforcement is sought.

# Note: Comment Requested

Code of Civil Procedure Section 688.010 requires further study, because it can be construed to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the municipal and superior courts. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section and the cross-reference in Code of Civil Procedure Section 688.030.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 701.530 (amended). Notice of sale of personal property

SEC. . Section 701.530 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

701.530. (a) Notice of sale of personal property shall be in writing, shall state the date, time, and place of sale, and shall describe the property to be sold.

- (b) Not less than 10 days before a sale of personal property, notice of sale shall be posted and served on the judgment debtor by the levying officer. Service shall be made personally or by mail.
  - (c) Posting under this section shall be in three public places in:
  - (1) The city in which the property is to be sold if it is to be sold in a city.
- (2) The judicial district county in which the property is to be sold if it is not to be sold in a city.
- (d) A sale of personal property of an individual may not take place until the expiration of the time during which the judgment debtor may make a claim of exemption under subdivision (a) of Section 703.520.

**Comment.** Subdivision (c)(2) of Section 701.530 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 38 (judicial districts).

# Code Civ. Proc. § 701.540 (amended). Notice of sale of interest in real property

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 701.540 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

701.540. (a) Notice of sale of an interest in real property shall be in writing, shall state the date, time, and place of sale, shall describe the interest to be sold, and shall give a legal description of the real property and its street address or other common designation, if any. If the real property has no street address or other common designation, the notice of sale shall include a statement that directions to its location may be obtained from the levying officer upon oral or written request or, in the discretion of the levying officer, the notice of sale may contain directions to its location. Directions are sufficient if information as to the location of the real property is given by reference to the direction and approximate distance from the nearest crossroads, frontage road, or access road. If an accurate legal description of the real property is given, the validity of the notice and sale is not affected by the fact that the street address or other common designation, or directions to its location, are erroneous or omitted.

- (b) Not less than 20 days before the date of sale, notice of sale of an interest in real property shall be served, mailed, and posted by the levying officer as provided in subdivisions (c), (d), (e), and (f).
- (c) Notice of sale shall be served on the judgment debtor. Service shall be made personally or by mail.
  - (d) Notice of sale shall be posted in the following places:
- (1) One public place in the city in which the interest in the real property is to be sold if it is to be sold in a city or, if not to be sold in a city, one public place in the judicial district county in which the interest in the real property is to be sold.
  - (2) A conspicuous place on the real property.

- (e) At the time notice is posted pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (d), notice of sale shall be served or service shall be attempted on one occupant of the real property. Service on the occupant shall be made by leaving the notice with the occupant personally or, in the occupant's absence, with any person of suitable age and discretion found upon the real property at the time service is attempted who is either an employee or agent of the occupant or a member of the occupant's household. If the levying officer is unable to serve such an occupant at the time service is attempted, the levying officer is not required to make any further attempts to serve an occupant.
- (f) If the property described in the notice of sale consists of more than one distinct lot, parcel, or governmental subdivision and any of the lots, parcels, or governmental subdivisions lies with relation to any of the others so as to form one or more continuous, unbroken tracts, only one service pursuant to subdivision (e) and posting pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) need be made as to each continuous, unbroken tract.
- (g) Notice of sale shall be published pursuant to Section 6063 of the Government Code, with the first publication at least 20 days prior to the time of sale, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city in which the real property or a part thereof is situated if any part thereof is situated in a city or, if not, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the judicial district in which the real property or a part thereof is situated. If no newspaper of general circulation is published in the city or judicial district, notice of sale shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the real property or a part thereof is situated.
- (h) Not earlier than 30 days after the date of levy, the judgment creditor shall determine the names of all persons having liens on the real property on the date of levy that are of record in the office of the county recorder and shall instruct the levying officer to mail notice of sale to each such person at the address used by the county recorder for the return

of the instrument creating the person's lien after recording. The levying officer shall mail notice to each such person, at the address given in the instructions, not less than 20 days before the date of sale.

**Comment.** Subdivision (d)(1) of Section 701.540 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 38 (judicial districts). *Cf.* Gov't Code § 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).

# Code Civ. Proc. § 904.1 (amended). Taking appeal

SEC. . Section 904.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

- 904.1. (a) An appeal, other than in a limited civil case, in an unlimited civil case is to the court of appeal. An appeal, other than in a limited civil case, in an unlimited civil case may be taken from any of the following:
- (1) From a judgment, except (A) an interlocutory judgment, other than as provided in paragraphs (8), (9), and (11), (B) a judgment of contempt that is made final and conclusive by Section 1222, or (C) a judgment granting or denying a petition for issuance of a writ of mandamus or prohibition directed to a municipal court or the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court or the judge or judges thereof that relates to a matter pending in the municipal or superior court. However, an appellate court may, in its discretion, review a judgment granting or denying a petition for issuance of a writ of mandamus or prohibition, or a judgment or order for the payment of monetary sanctions, upon petition for an extraordinary writ.
  - (2) From an order made after a judgment made appealable by paragraph (1).
- (3) From an order granting a motion to quash service of summons or granting a motion to stay or dismiss the action on the ground of inconvenient forum.
- (4) From an order granting a new trial or denying a motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict.
- (5) From an order discharging or refusing to discharge an attachment or granting a right to attach order.
- (6) From an order granting or dissolving an injunction, or refusing to grant or dissolve an injunction.
  - (7) From an order appointing a receiver.
- (8) From an interlocutory judgment, order, or decree, hereafter made or entered in an action to redeem real or personal property from a mortgage thereof, or a lien thereon, determining the right to redeem and directing an accounting.
- (9) From an interlocutory judgment in an action for partition determining the rights and interests of the respective parties and directing partition to be made.
- (10) From an order made appealable by the provisions of the Probate Code or the Family Code.
- (11) From an interlocutory judgment directing payment of monetary sanctions by a party or an attorney for a party if the amount exceeds five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
- (12) From an order directing payment of monetary sanctions by a party or an attorney for a party if the amount exceeds five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
  - (13) From an order granting or denying a special motion to strike under Section 425.16.
- (b) Sanction orders or judgments of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or less against a party or an attorney for a party may be reviewed on an appeal by that party after entry of final judgment in the main action, or, at the discretion of the court of appeal, may be reviewed upon petition for an extraordinary writ.

**Comment.** The first sentence of Section 904.1 is amended to replace the references to "other than a limited civil case" with references to an "unlimited civil case." See Section 88 (civil action or proceeding other than limited civil case may be referred to as unlimited civil case).

#### Note: Comment Requested

 The Commission is studying whether to relocate Code of Civil Procedure Section 904.1(a)(1)(C) to Code of Civil Procedure Section 904.2, with revisions to reflect unification. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of these provisions.

# 8 Code Civ. Proc. § 904.5 (amended). Small claims appeals

- SEC. . Section 904.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 904.5. Appeals from the small claims division of a municipal or superior court shall be governed by the Small Claims Act (Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 116.110) of Title 1 of Part 1).
- Comment. Section 904.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Code Civ. Proc. § 1052 (repealed). Register of civil actions in municipal court

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 1052 of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed.

1052. The clerk of a municipal court may keep among the records of the court a register of civil actions in which shall be entered the title of the action commenced in that court, with brief notes under it, from time to time, of all papers filed and proceedings had therein.

Comment. Section 1052 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Gov't Code §§ 69845 (register of actions in superior court); 69845.5 (alternative to maintaining register of actions in superior court). On unification of the municipal and superior courts in a county, the records of the municipal court became records of the superior court. Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23(c)(3); Gov't Code § 70212(c).

## Code Civ. Proc. § 1052.5 (repealed). Alternative methods of keeping register of actions

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 1052.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed.

1052.5. In lieu of maintaining a register of actions as described in Section 1052, the elerk of the municipal court may maintain a register of actions by means of photographing, microphotographing, or mechanically or electronically storing the whole content of all papers and records, or any portion thereof, as will constitute a memorandum, necessary to the keeping of a register of actions so long as the completeness and chronological sequence of the register are not disturbed.

All such reproductions shall be placed in convenient, accessible files, and provision shall be made for preserving, examining, and using them.

Any photograph, microphotograph, or photocopy that is made pursuant to this section shall be made in such manner and on such paper as will comply with the minimum standards of quality approved therefor by the National Bureau of Standards.

**Comment.** Section 1052.5 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Gov't Code §§ 69845 (register of actions in superior court); 69845.5 (alternative to maintaining register of actions in superior court).

## Code Civ. Proc. § 1060 (amended). Declaration of rights and duties

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 1060 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

1060. Any person interested under a written instrument, excluding a will or a trust, or under a contract, or who desires a declaration of his or her rights or duties with respect to another, or in respect to, in, over or upon property, or with respect to the location of the natural channel of a watercourse, may, in cases of actual controversy relating to the legal rights and duties of the respective parties, bring an original action or cross-complaint in the superior court or in the municipal court to the extent allowed pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 85) of Chapter 5.1 of Title 1 of Part 1 for a declaration of his or her rights and duties in the premises, including a determination of any question of construction or validity arising under the instrument or contract. He or she may ask for a declaration of rights or duties, either alone or with other relief; and the court may make a binding declaration of these rights or duties, whether or not further relief is or could be claimed at the time. The declaration may be either affirmative or negative in form and effect, and the declaration shall have the force of a final judgment. The declaration may be had before there has been any breach of the obligation in respect to which said declaration is sought.

**Comment.** Section 1060 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 1068 (amended). Courts authorized to grant writ of review

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 1068 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

- 1068. (a) A writ of review may be granted by any court, except a municipal court, court when an inferior tribunal, board, or officer, exercising judicial functions, has exceeded the jurisdiction of such tribunal, board, or officer, and there is no appeal, nor, in the judgment of the court, any plain, speedy, and adequate remedy.
- (b) The appellate division of the superior court may grant a writ of review directed to the superior court in a limited civil case or in a misdemeanor or infraction case. Where the appellate division grants a writ of review directed to the superior court, the superior court is an inferior tribunal for purposes of this chapter.

**Comment.** Section 1068 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 1085 (amended). Courts authorized to grant writ of mandate

SEC. . Section 1085 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

- 1085. (a) A writ of mandate may be issued by any court, except a municipal court, court to any inferior tribunal, corporation, board, or person, to compel the performance of an act which the law specially enjoins, as a duty resulting from an office, trust, or station, or to compel the admission of a party to the use and enjoyment of a right or office to which the party is entitled, and from which the party is unlawfully precluded by such inferior tribunal, corporation, board, or person.
- (b) The appellate division of the superior court may grant a writ of mandate directed to the superior court in a limited civil case or in a misdemeanor or infraction case. Where the appellate division grants a writ of review directed to the superior court, the superior court is an inferior tribunal for purposes of this chapter.

**Comment.** Section 1085 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Code Civ. Proc. § 1103 (amended). Courts authorized to grant writ of prohibition

- SEC. . Section 1103 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 1103. (a) A writ of prohibition may be issued by any eourt, except municipal courts, court to an inferior tribunal or to a corporation, board, or person, in all cases where there is not a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law. It is issued upon the verified petition of the person beneficially interested.
- (b) The appellate division of the superior court may grant a writ of prohibition directed to the superior court in a limited civil case or in a misdemeanor or infraction case. Where the appellate division grants a writ of review directed to the superior court, the superior court is an inferior tribunal for purposes of this chapter.
- **Comment.** Section 1103 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Code Civ. Proc. § 1132 (amended). Confession of judgment

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1132 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 1132. (a) A judgment by confession may be entered without action either for money due or to become due, or to secure any person against contingent liability on behalf of the defendant, or both, in the manner prescribed by this chapter. Such judgment may be entered in any <u>superior</u> court having jurisdiction for like amounts.
- (b) A judgment by confession shall be entered only if an attorney independently representing the defendant signs a certificate that the attorney has examined the proposed judgment and has advised the defendant with respect to the waiver of rights and defenses under the confession of judgment procedure and has advised the defendant to utilize the confession of judgment procedure. The certificate shall be filed with the filing of the statement required by Section 1133.
- **Comment**. Section 1132 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 1141.11 (amended). Arbitration of at-issue civil actions

- SEC. . Section 1141.11 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 1141.11. (a) In each superior court with 10 or more judges, or 18 or more judges in a county in which there is no municipal court, all at-issue civil actions pending on or filed after the operative date of this chapter, other than a limited civil case, shall be submitted to arbitration, by the presiding judge or the judge designated, under this chapter if the amount in controversy in the opinion of the court will not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for each plaintiff, which decision shall not be appealable.
- (b) In each superior court with less than 10 judges, or fewer than 18 judges in a county in which there is no municipal court, the court may provide by local rule, when it determines that it is in the best interests of justice, that all at-issue civil actions pending on or filed after the operative date of this chapter, shall be submitted to arbitration by the presiding judge or the judge designated under this chapter if the amount in controversy in the opinion of the court will not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for each plaintiff, which decision shall not be appealable.
- (c) Each municipal court, or superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, may provide by local rule, when it is determined to be in the best interests of justice, that all at-issue limited civil cases pending on or filed after the operative date of this chapter, shall be submitted to arbitration by the presiding judge or the judge designated under this chapter. This section does not apply to any action in small claims

court, or to any action maintained pursuant to Section 1781 of the Civil Code or Section 1161 of this code.

(d) In each court that has adopted judicial arbitration pursuant to subdivision (c), all limited civil cases pending on or after July 1, 1990, that involve a claim for money damages against a single defendant as a result of a motor vehicle collision, except those heard in the small claims division, shall be submitted to arbitration within 120 days of the filing of the defendant's answer to the complaint (except as may be extended by the court for good cause) before an arbitrator selected by the court, subject to disqualification for cause as specified in Sections 170.1 and 170.6.

The court may provide by local rule for the voluntary or mandatory use of case questionnaires, established under Section 93, in any proceeding subject to these provisions. Where local rules provide for the use of case questionnaires, the questionnaires shall be exchanged by the parties upon the defendant's answer and completed and returned within 60 days.

For the purposes of this subdivision, the term "single defendant" means (1) an individual defendant, whether a person or an entity, (2) two or more persons covered by the same insurance policy applicable to the motor vehicle collision, or (3) two or more persons residing in the same household when no insurance policy exists that is applicable to the motor vehicle collision. The naming of one or more cross-defendants, not a plaintiff, shall constitute a multiple- defendant case not subject to the provisions of this subdivision.

(e) No local rule of a superior court providing for judicial arbitration may dispense with the conference required pursuant to Section 1141.16.

**Comment.** Subdivisions (a)-(c) of Section 1141.11 are amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 1141.12 (amended). Arbitration

 SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 1141.12 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

- 1141.12 (a) In each superior court in which arbitration may be had is required pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 1141.11, or pursuant to a local rule adopted under subdivision (b) of Section 1141.11, upon stipulation of the parties, any at-issue civil actions shall be submitted to arbitration regardless of the amount in controversy.
- (b) In all other superior and municipal courts, the Judicial Council shall provide by rule for a uniform system of arbitration of the following causes:
  - (i) Any cause upon stipulation of the parties.
- (ii) Upon filing of an election by the plaintiff, any cause in which the plaintiff agrees that the arbitration award shall not exceed the amount in controversy as specified in Section 1141.11.
- (c) Any election by a plaintiff shall be filed no sooner than the filing of the at-issue memorandum, and no later than 90 days before trial, or at a later time if permitted by the court.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 1141.2 is amended to clarify its application. This is declaratory of existing law.

Subdivision (b) is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## **Note: Comment Requested**

The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Code of Civil Procedure Section 1141.2.

## Code Civ. Proc. § 1141.29 (repealed). Judicial Council report

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 1141.29 of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed.

1141.29. The Judicial Council shall, by rule, require each superior and municipal court subject to the provisions of this chapter to file with it such data as will enable it to provide, on or before January 1, 1984, a report to the Governor and the Legislature which shall serve as a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of this chapter, and which shall include recommendations for future action.

The Judicial Council, in consultation with the Department of Finance and the Auditor General, shall include in its study an estimate of the potential costs or savings, if any, should the program be continued beyond the life of the act.

**Comment.** Section 1141.29 is repealed as obsolete, because the report required by this section was due in 1984.

## Note: Comment Requested

Code of Civil Procedure Section 1141.29 appears to be obsolete. Amending it to delete the reference to municipal courts would not make sense, because those courts were still in existence when the data was supposed to be collected pursuant to the section. The Commission solicits comment on whether the provision continues to serve a useful purpose.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 1161.2 (amended). Case court records

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 1161.2 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

1161.2. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (g), in any case filed under this chapter as a limited civil case, the court clerk shall not allow access to the court file, index, register of actions, or other court records until 60 days following the date the complaint is filed, except pursuant to an ex parte court order upon a showing of good cause therefor by any person including, but not limited to, a newspaper publisher. However, the clerk of the court shall allow access to the court file to a party in the action, an attorney of a party in the action, or any other person who (1) provides to the clerk the names of at least one plaintiff, one defendant, and the address, including the apartment, unit, or space number, if applicable, of the subject premises, or (2) provides to the clerk the name of one of the parties or the case number and can establish through proper identification that he or she resides at the subject premises.

- (b) For purposes of this section, "good cause" includes, but is not limited to, the gathering of newsworthy facts by a person described in Section 1070 of the Evidence Code. It is the intent of the Legislature that a simple procedure be established to request the ex parte order described in subdivision (a).
- (c) Except as provided in subdivision (g), upon the filing of any case so restricted, the court clerk shall mail notice to each defendant named in the action. The notice shall be mailed to the address provided in the complaint. The notice shall contain a statement that an unlawful detainer complaint (eviction action) has been filed naming that party as a defendant, and that access to the court file will be delayed for 60 days except to a party, an attorney for one of the parties, or any other person who (1) provides to the clerk the names of at least one plaintiff and one defendant in the action and provides to the clerk the address, including any applicable apartment, unit, or space number, of the subject premises, or (2) provides to the clerk the name of one of the parties in the action or the case number and can establish through proper identification that he or she lives at the subject premises. The notice shall also contain a statement that access to the court index, register of actions, or other records is not permitted until 60 days after the complaint is filed, except pursuant to an ex parte order upon a showing of good cause therefor. The

notice shall contain on its face the name and phone number of the county bar association and the name and phone number of an office funded by the federal Legal Services Corporation that provides legal services to low- income persons in the county in which the action is filed. The notice shall state that these numbers may be called for legal advice regarding the case. The notice shall be issued between 24 and 48 hours of the filing of the complaint, excluding weekends and holidays. One copy of the notice shall be addressed to "all occupants" and mailed separately to the subject premises. The notice shall not constitute service of the summons and complaint.

- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall charge an additional fee of four dollars (\$4) for filing a first appearance by the plaintiff. This fee shall be included as part of the total filing fee for actions filed under this chapter.
- (e) A municipal court or the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, after consultation with local associations of rental property owners, tenant groups, and providers of legal services to tenants, may exempt itself from the operation of this section upon a finding that unscrupulous eviction defense services are not a substantial problem in the judicial district county. The court shall review the finding every 12 months. An exempt court shall not charge the additional fee authorized in subdivision (d).
- (f) The Judicial Council shall examine the extent to which requests for access to files pursuant to an ex parte order under subdivision (a) are granted or denied, and if denied, the reason for the denial of access.
- (g) This section shall not apply to a case that seeks to terminate a mobilehome park tenancy if the statement of the character of the proceeding in the caption of the complaint clearly indicates that the complaint seeks termination of a mobilehome park tenancy.

**Comment.** Subdivision (e) of Section 1161.2 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 38 (judicial districts).

Note. Code of Civil Procedure Section 1161.2 reflects legislative changes made in AB 1700 (Steinberg & Frommer). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 824, § 11.

# Code Civ. Proc. § 1208.5 (amended). Satisfaction of liens for expense of keeping abused, abandoned or neglected animals

SEC. . Section 1208.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

1208.5. Any person having a lien upon any animal or animals under the provisions of Section 597a or 597f of the Penal Code may satisfy such lien as follows: If such lien is not discharged and satisfied, by the person responsible, within three days after the obligation becomes due, then the person holding such lien may resort to the proper court to satisfy the claim; or he may, three days after the charges against the property become due, may sell the property, or an undivided fraction thereof as may become necessary, to defray the amount due and costs of sale, by giving three days' notice of the sale by advertising in some newspaper published in the county, or city and county, in which the lien has attached to the property; or, if there is no paper published in the county, then by posting notices of the sale in three of the most public places in the town or judicial district county for three days previous to the sale. The notices shall contain an accurate description of the property to be sold, together with the terms of sale, which must be for cash, payable on the consummation of the sale. The proceeds of the sale shall be applied to the discharge of the lien and the costs of sale; the remainder, if any, shall be paid over to the owner, if known, and if not known shall be paid into the treasury of the humane

society of the county, or city and county, wherein the sale takes place; if no humane society exists in the county, then the remainder shall be paid into the county treasury.

**Comment.** Section 1208.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 38 (judicial districts).

## Code Civ. Proc. § 1281.5 (amended). Application to stay pending arbitration

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 1281.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

1281.5. (a) Any person who proceeds to record and enforce a claim of lien by commencement of an action pursuant to Title 15 (commencing with Section 3082) of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code, shall not thereby waive any right of arbitration which that person may have pursuant to a written agreement to arbitrate, if, in filing an action to enforce the claim of lien, the claimant at the same time presents to the court an application that the action be stayed pending the arbitration of any issue, question, or dispute which is claimed to be arbitrable under the agreement and which is relevant to the action to enforce the claim of lien. In a county in which there is a municipal court, the applicant may join with the application for the stay, pending arbitration, a claim of lien otherwise within the jurisdiction of the municipal court.

(b) The failure of a defendant to file a petition pursuant to Section 1281.2 at or before the time he or she answers the complaint filed pursuant to subdivision (a) shall constitute a waiver of that party's right to compel arbitration.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 1281.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 1420 (amended). Escheat

SEC. . Section 1420 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

1420. At any time after two years after the death of any decedent who leaves property to which the State is entitled by reason of it having escheated to the State, the Attorney General shall commence a proceeding on behalf of the State in the Superior Court for the County of Sacramento to have it adjudged that the State is so entitled. Such action shall be commenced by filing a petition, which shall be treated as the information elsewhere referred to in this title.

There shall be set forth in such petition a description of the property, the name of the person last possessed thereof, the name of the person, if any, claiming such property, or portion thereof, and the facts and circumstances by virtue of which it is claimed the property has escheated.

Upon the filing of such petition, the court must make an order requiring all persons interested in the estate to appear and show cause, if any they have, within 60 days from the date of the order, why such estate should not vest in the State. Such order must be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in said County of Sacramento, the last publication to be at least 10 days prior to the date set for the hearing. Upon the completion of the publication of such order, the court shall have full and complete jurisdiction over the estate, the property, and the person of everyone having or claiming any interest in the said property, and shall have full and complete jurisdiction to hear and determine the issues therein, and render the appropriate judgment thereon.

If proceedings for the administration of such estate have been instituted, a copy of such order must be filed with the papers in such estate in the office of the county clerk where such proceedings were had. If proceedings for the administration of any estate of any

such decedent have been instituted and none of the persons entitled to succeed thereto have appeared and made claim to such property or any portion thereof, before the decree of final distribution therein is made, or before the commencement of such proceeding by the Attorney General, or if the court shall find that such persons as have appeared are not entitled to the property of such estate, or any portion thereof, the court shall, upon final settlement of the proceedings for the administration of such estate, after the payment of all debts and expenses of administration, distribute all moneys and other property remaining to the State of California.

In any proceeding brought by the Attorney General under this chapter, any two or more parties and any two or more causes of action may be joined in the same proceedings and in the same petition without being separately stated; and it shall be sufficient to allege in the petition that the decedent left no heirs to take the estate and the failure of heirs to appear and set up their claims in any such proceeding, or in any proceedings for the administration of such estate, shall be sufficient proof upon which to base the judgment in any such proceeding or such decree of distribution.

Where proceedings for the administration of any estate have not been commenced within six months from the death of any decedent the Attorney General may direct the public administrator to commence the same forthwith.

**Comment.** Section 1420 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

#### Code Civ. Proc. § 1607 (amended). Assertion of interest in unclaimed property

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 1607 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

1607. When a report is received from the Comptroller General or other proper officer of the United States, the Controller shall prepare and forward a copy thereof to the eounty clerk of the superior court of each county within this State and the said clerk shall post such copy at the courthouse for a period of 60 days. Any person asserting an interest in property mentioned in the report may elect to claim against the United States under the laws of the United States, in which event and within 90 days following the date of initial posting by the eounty clerk such person shall notify the State Controller of his the asserted interest and intention to so claim. The Controller shall omit such property from any claim by the State until such time as the asserted interest may be finally determined against the claimant. Such interest shall not thereafter be asserted against the State.

**Comment.** Section 1607 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

## Code Civ. Proc. § 1609 (amended). Commencement of proceeding by Attorney General

44 SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 1609 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

1609. Within 120 days following the date of initial posting by the eounty clerk, the Attorney General shall commence a proceeding by filing a petition to determine the State's right to custody of all property mentioned in such report and unclaimed within the

time and in the manner provided by Section 1607. The proceeding shall be commenced and heard in the superior court in the County of Sacramento and venue shall not be affected by the provisions of Section 401, Code of Civil Procedure.

**Comment.** Section 1609 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

## 10 Code Civ. Proc. § 1710.20 (amended). Filing of application

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 1710.20 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

1710.20. (a) In a county in which there is a municipal court, the application shall be filed in a municipal court in all cases in which the sister state judgment amounts to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or less. The <u>An</u> application for entry of a judgment based on a sister state judgment shall be filed in a superior court in all other eases.

- (b) Subject to the power of the court to transfer proceedings under this chapter pursuant to Title 4 (commencing with Section 392) of Part 2, the proper county for the filing of an application is any of the following:
  - (1) The county in which any judgment debtor resides.
- (2) If no judgment debtor is a resident, any county in this state.
- (c) A case in which the sister state judgment amounts to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or less is a limited civil case.
- Comment. Subdivision (a) of Section 1710.20 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## 26 Code Civ. Proc. § 1775.1 (amended). Definitions

- 27 SEC. . Section 1775.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 28 1775.1. (a) As used in this title:

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- 29 (1) "Court" means a superior court or municipal court.
  - (2) "Mediation" title, "mediation" means a process in which a neutral person or persons facilitate communication between the disputants to assist them in reaching a mutually acceptable agreement.
  - (b) Unless otherwise specified in this title or ordered by the court, any act to be performed by a party may also be performed by his or her counsel of record.
- Comment. Section 1775.1 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# 37 Code Civ. Proc. § 2015.3 (amended). Certificate of sheriff, marshal, or court clerk

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 2015.3 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 2015.3. The certificate of a sheriff, marshal, or the clerk of the superior or municipal court, has the same force and effect as his or her affidavit.
- Comment. Section 2015.3 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### **CORPORATIONS CODE**

#### Corp. Code § 420 (amended). Transfer of shares

- SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 420 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 420. Neither a domestic nor foreign corporation nor its transfer agent or registrar is liable:
- (a) For transferring or causing to be transferred on the books of the corporation to the surviving joint tenant or tenants any share or shares or other securities issued to two or more persons in joint tenancy, whether or not the transfer is made with actual or constructive knowledge of the existence of any understanding, agreement, condition or evidence that the shares or securities were held other than in joint tenancy or of a breach of trust by any joint tenant.
- (b) To a minor or incompetent person in whose name shares or other securities are of record on its books or to any transferee of or transferor to either for transferring the shares or other securities on its books at the instance of or to the minor or incompetent or for the recognition of or dealing with the minor or incompetent as a shareholder or security holder, whether or not the corporation, transfer agent or registrar had notice, actual or constructive, of the nonage or incompetency, unless a guardian or conservator of the property of the minor or incompetent has been appointed and the corporation, transfer agent or registrar has received written notice thereof.
- (c) To any married person or to any transferee of such person for transferring shares or other securities on its books at the instance of the person in whose name they are registered, without the signature of such person's spouse and regardless of whether the registration indicates that the shares or other securities are community property, in the same manner as if such person were unmarried.
- (d) For transferring or causing to be transferred on the books of the corporation shares or other securities pursuant to a judgment or order of a court which has been set aside, modified or reversed unless, prior to the registration of the transfer on the books of the corporation, written notice is served upon the corporation or its transfer agent in the manner provided by law for the service of a summons in a civil action, stating that an appeal or other further court proceeding has been or is to be taken from or with regard to such judgment or order. After the service of such notice neither the corporation nor its transfer agent has any duty to register the requested transfer until the corporation or its transfer agent has received a certificate of the county clerk of the county clerk of the court in which the judgment or order was entered or made, showing that the judgment or order has become final.
- (e) The Commercial Code shall not affect the limitations of liability set forth in this section. Section 1100 of the Family Code shall be subject to the provisions of this section and shall not be construed to prevent transfers, or result in liability to the corporation, transfer agent or registrar permitting or effecting transfers, which comply with this section.

**Comment.** Section 420 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

#### **EDUCATION CODE**

### Educ. Code § 48295 (amended). Jurisdiction

SEC. . Section 48295 of the Education Code is amended to read:

48295. Any judge of a municipal the superior court, in the judicial district county in which the school district is located, or in which the offense is committed, or judge of the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, has jurisdiction of offenses committed under this article. A juvenile court has jurisdiction of a violation of Section 48293 as provided by Section 601.4 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

**Comment.** Section 48295 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Note: Comment Requested

Education Code Section 482.95 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section with regard to venue.

#### Educ. Code § 69763.1 (amended). Default on student loan

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 69763.1 of the Education Code is amended to read:

69763.1. (a) If a borrower defaults on a guaranteed student loan and the lender's default claim has been paid, the Student Aid Commission shall fulfill the collection efforts required by federal law, which includes initiating a civil suit against the borrower for repayment of the loan.

- (b) After the period specified in federal law for commencing action, the amount of the promissory note, plus interest and costs, may be collected by the filing of a certificate requesting judgment pursuant to subdivision (c) or by other appropriate civil action.
- (c) If the loan principal, interest, and predefault and collection costs are not paid when due, and there is evidence that the borrower does not intend to pay under the terms of the promissory note or promissory notes, the commission may file in the office of the County Clerk of the Superior Court of Sacramento County, or any other county, a certificate specifying the amount of the loan principal, interest, and predefault and collection costs due, the name and last known address of the individual liable for the amount due, the fact that the commission has complied with all applicable state and federal laws in the computation of the amount due, and a request that judgment be entered against the individual in the amount of the loan principal, interest, and predefault and collection costs specified in the certificate.
- (d) Prior to the filing of the certificate, the commission shall, by mail, notify the individual of the amount that is due and of the opportunity for a hearing. If a hearing is requested, 10 days' notice shall be given of the time and place of the hearing, which shall be held in Sacramento County or, if properly requested, the county of residence of the person requesting the hearing. The hearing shall be conducted by a referee who shall submit findings and recommendations to the director of the commission, or an authorized representative, who shall decide the matter. The decision shall be effective upon notice to the interested parties. The director of the commission, or the authorized representative, may rescind the decision and reconsider the matter for good cause shown at any time within three years after the date the disputed loan first became due, or within one year from the hearing, whichever is later. If no hearing is requested within 15 days after mailing the notice required by this subdivision, the certificate required by subdivision (b) may be filed.

Comment. Section 69763.1 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Educ. Code § 69763.2 (amended). Entry and enforcement of judgment

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 69763.2 of the Education Code is amended to read:

69763.2. (a) The county clerk, immediately upon the filing of the certificate specified in Section 69763.1, shall enter a judgment for the people of the State of California against the individual in the amount of the loan principal, interest, and predefault and collection costs listed on the certificate. The county clerk may file the judgment in the book entitled "California Student Aid Commission Judgments."

- (b) Execution shall issue upon the judgment specified in subdivision (a) upon request of the Student Aid Commission in the same manner as execution may issue upon other judgments as prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (c) At least 10 days before executing any writ to collect, the commission shall send notice of the intent to execute upon a writ to the borrower and to any cosigners, by certified mail, to the most recent addresses maintained in the files of the commission. Any person receiving the notice of the intent to execute upon a writ may request a hearing to contest the existence or the amount of the writ.

At the request of the individual, the commission shall conduct a hearing pursuant to Section 69763.1, at which it shall be determined whether the loan principal, interest, and predefault and collection costs in the amount claimed by the commission are due and whether the individual named on the certificate is liable for the amount. If no hearing is requested, the execution shall be commenced for the garnishment of wages, the attachment of property, or other legal collection action.

**Comment.** Section 69763.2 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

**ELECTIONS CODE** 

# Elec. Code § 13.5 (amended). Filing requirements

SEC. . Section 13.5 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

13.5. (a)(1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 13, no person shall be considered a legally qualified candidate for any of the offices set forth in subdivision (b) unless that person has filed a declaration of candidacy, nomination papers, or statement of write-in candidacy, accompanied by documentation, including, but not necessarily limited to, certificates, declarations under penalty of perjury, diplomas, or official correspondence, sufficient to establish, in the determination of the official with whom the declaration or statement is filed, that the person meets each qualification established for service in that office by the provision referenced in subdivision (b).

(2) The provision of "documentation," for purposes of compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1), may include the submission of either an original, as

defined in Section 255 of the Evidence Code, or a duplicate, as defined in Section 260 of the Evidence Code.

- (b) This section shall be applicable to the following offices and qualifications therefor:
- (1) For the office of county auditor, the qualifications set forth in Sections 26945 and 26946 of the Government Code.
- (2) For the office of county district attorney, the qualifications set forth in Sections 24001 and 24002 of the Government Code.
- (3) For the office of county sheriff, the qualifications set forth in Section 24004.3 of the Government Code.
- (4) For the office of county superintendent of schools, the qualifications set forth in Sections 1205 to 1208, inclusive, of the Education Code.
  - (5) For the office of judge of the municipal court, the qualifications set forth in Article 4 (commencing with Section 71140) of Chapter 6 of Title 8 of the Government Code.
  - (6) For the office of judge of the superior court, the qualifications set forth in Section 15 of Article VI of the California Constitution.
  - (7) (6) For the office of county treasurer, county tax collector, or county treasurer-tax collector, the qualifications set forth in Section 27000.7 of the Government Code, provided that the board of supervisors has adopted the provisions of that section pursuant to Section 27000.6 of the Government Code.
- Comment. Subdivision (b) of Section 13.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## 22 Elec. Code § 325 (repealed). Judicial district

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- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 325 of the Elections Code is repealed.
- 24 325. "Judicial district" includes a municipal court district.
- Comment. Section 325 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### 27 Elec. Code § 327 (amended). Judicial officer

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 327 of the Elections Code is amended to read:
- 325. "Judicial officer" means any Justice of the Supreme Court, justice of a court of appeal, or judge of the superior court, or judge of a municipal court.
- Comment. Section 327 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Elec. Code § 2212 (amended). Report of persons convicted of felonies

- 34 SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 2212 of the Elections Code is amended to read:
- 35 2212. (a) As used in this section, "county clerk" does not include "registrar of voters."
- 36 (b) The county clerk, on the basis of the records of courts in the county having iurisdiction of those offenses, The clerk of the superior court of each county, on the basis
- of the records of the court, shall furnish to the chief elections official of the county, not
- 39 less frequently than the first day of April and the first day of September of each year, a
- statement showing the names, addresses, and dates of birth of all persons who have been
- 41 convicted of felonies since the county clerk's last report, and who are currently
- 42 imprisoned. The elections official shall, during the first week of April and the first week
- of September in each year, cancel the affidavits of registration of those persons who are
- 44 currently imprisoned or on parole for the conviction of a felony. The county clerk shall
- certify the statement under the seal of his or her office the court.

**Comment.** Section 2212 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

The section is also amended to eliminate certification of which felons remain imprisoned; that determination may not be ascertainable on the basis of court records.

### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission particularly solicits comment on the following matter: Should the requirement of reporting which felons remain imprisoned be deleted, leaving the matter to determination by the county elections official?

## Elec. Code § 8203 (amended). Incumbent as only nominee

SEC. . Section 8203 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

8203. In any county or any judicial district in which only the incumbent has filed nomination papers for the office of superior court judge or municipal court judge, his or her name shall not appear on the ballot unless there is filed with the elections official, within 10 days after the final date for filing nomination papers for the office, a petition indicating that a write-in campaign will be conducted for the office and signed by 100 registered voters qualified to vote with respect to the office.

If a petition indicating that a write-in campaign will be conducted for the office at the general election, signed by 100 registered voters qualified to vote with respect to the office, is filed with the elections official not less than 83 days before the general election, the name of the incumbent shall be placed on the general election ballot if it has not appeared on the direct primary election ballot.

If, in conformity with this section, the name of the incumbent does not appear either on the primary ballot or general election ballot, the elections official, on the day of the general election, shall declare the incumbent reelected. Certificates of election specified in Section 15401 or 15504 shall not be issued to a person reelected pursuant to this section before the day of the general election.

**Comment.** Section 8203 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Elec. Code § 11221 (amended). Number of qualified signatures required to qualify recall for ballot

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 11221 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

11221. The number of qualified signatures required in order to qualify a recall for the ballot shall be as follows:

- (a) In the case of an officer of a city, county, school district, community college district, county board of education, or resident voting district, the number of signatures shall be equal in number to not less than the following percent of the registered voters in the electoral jurisdiction:
  - (1) Thirty percent if the registration is less than 1,000.
- (2) Twenty-five percent if the registration is less than 10,000 but at least 1,000.
- (3) Twenty percent if the registration is less than 50,000 but at least 10,000.
- 45 (4) Fifteen percent if the registration is less than 100,000 but at least 50,000.
  - (5) Ten percent if the registration is 100,000 or above.

- (b) For purposes of this section, the number of registered voters shall be calculated as of the time of the last report of registration by the county elections official to the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 2187, and prior to the finding by the elections official or Secretary of State that no alterations are required in the form of the recall petition pursuant to Section 11042.
- (c)(1) In the case of a state officer, including judges of courts of appeal and trial courts, the number of signatures shall be as provided for in subdivision (b) of Section 14 of Article II of the California Constitution. In the case of a judge of a superior or municipal court, which office has never appeared on the ballot since its creation, or did not appear on the ballot at its last election pursuant to Section 8203, the number of signatures shall be as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 14 of Article II of the California Constitution, except that the percentage shall be based on the number of votes cast within the judicial jurisdiction for the countywide office which had the least number of votes in the most recent general election in the county in which the judge holds his or her office.
- (2) For purposes of this subdivision, "countywide office" means an elective office wholly within the county which is voted on throughout the county.
- (d) In the case of a landowner voting district, signatures of voters owning at least 10 percent of the assessed value of land within the electoral jurisdiction of the officer sought to be recalled.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (c) of Section 11221 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Elec. Code § 13107 (amended). Ballot designations

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 13107 of the Elections Code is amended to read:
- 13107. (a) With the exception of candidates for Justice of the State Supreme Court or court of appeal, immediately under the name of each candidate, and not separated from the name by any line, may appear at the option of the candidate only one of the following designations:
- (1) Words designating the elective city, county, district, state, or federal office which the candidate holds at the time of filing the nomination documents to which he or she was elected by vote of the people, or to which he or she was appointed, in the case of a superior or municipal court judge.
- (2) The word "incumbent" if the candidate is a candidate for the same office which he or she holds at the time of filing the nomination papers, and was elected to that office by a vote of the people, or, in the case of a superior or municipal court judge, was appointed to that office.
- (3) No more than three words designating either the current principal professions, vocations, or occupations of the candidate, or the principal professions, vocations, or occupations of the candidate during the calendar year immediately preceding the filing of nomination documents. For purposes of this section, all California geographical names shall be considered to be one word. Hyphenated words that appear in any generally available standard reference dictionary, published in the United States at any time within the 10 calendar years immediately preceding the election for which the words are counted, shall be considered as one word. Each part of all other hyphenated words shall be counted as a separate word.
- (4) The phrase "appointed incumbent" if the candidate holds an office other than a judicial office by virtue of appointment, and the candidate is a candidate for election to the same office, or, if the candidate is a candidate for election to the same office or to some other office, the word "appointed" and the title of the office. In either instance, the

candidate may not use the unmodified word "incumbent" or any words designating the office unmodified by the word "appointed." However, the phrase "appointed incumbent" shall not be required of a candidate who seeks reelection to an office which he or she holds and to which he or she was appointed, as a nominated candidate, in lieu of an election, pursuant to Sections 5326 and 5328 of the Education Code or Section 7228, 7423, 7673, 10229, or 10515 of this code.

- (b) Neither the Secretary of State nor any other election official shall accept a designation of which any of the following would be true:
  - (1) It would mislead the voter.

- (2) It would suggest an evaluation of a candidate, such as outstanding, leading, expert, virtuous, or eminent.
- (3) It abbreviates the word "retired" or places it following any word or words which it modifies.
- (4) It uses a word or prefix, such as "former" or "ex-," which means a prior status. The only exception is the use of the word "retired."
  - (5) It uses the name of any political party, whether or not it has qualified for the ballot.
  - (6) It uses a word or words referring to a racial, religious, or ethnic group.
  - (7) It refers to any activity prohibited by law.
- (c) If, upon checking the nomination documents, the election official finds the designation to be in violation of any of the restrictions set forth in this section, the election official shall notify the candidate by registered or certified mail return receipt requested, addressed to the mailing address appearing on the candidate's nomination documents.
- (1) The candidate shall, within three days from the date of receipt of the notice, appear before the election officer or, in the case of the Secretary of State, notify the Secretary of State by telephone, and provide an alternate designation.
- (2) In the event the candidate fails to provide an alternate designation, no designation shall appear after the candidate's name.
- (d) No designation given by a candidate shall be changed by the candidate after the final date for filing nomination documents, except as specifically requested by the elections official as specified in subdivision (c) or as provided in subdivision (e).
- (e) The designation shall remain the same for all purposes of both primary and general elections, unless the candidate, at least 98 days prior to the general election, requests in writing a different designation which the candidate is entitled to use at the time of the request.
- (f) In all cases, words so used shall be printed in 8-point roman uppercase and lowercase type except that, if the designation selected is so long that it would conflict with the space requirements of Sections 13207 and 13211, the elections official shall use a type size for the designation for each candidate for that office sufficiently smaller to meet these requirements.
- (g) Whenever a foreign language translation of a candidate's designation is required under the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C.A. Sec. 1971), as amended, to appear on the ballot in addition to the English language version, it shall be as short as possible, as consistent as is practicable with this section, and shall employ abbreviations and initials wherever possible in order to avoid undue length.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 13107 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### 1 Elec. Code § 13109 (amended). Order of offices on ballot

- 2 SEC. . Section 13109 of the Elections Code is amended to read:
- 13109. The order of precedence of offices on the ballot shall be as listed below for those offices and measures that apply to the election for which this ballot is provided.
- 5 Beginning in the column to the left:
  - (a) Under the heading, PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:
- Nominees of the qualified political parties and independent nominees for President and Vice President.
- 9 (b) Under the heading, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:
- 10 (1) Names of the presidential candidates to whom the delegates are pledged.
- 11 (2) Names of the chairpersons of unpledged delegations.
- (c) Under the heading, STATE:
- 13 (1) Governor.

- 14 (2) Lieutenant Governor.
- 15 (3) Secretary of State.
- 16 (4) Controller.
- 17 (5) Treasurer.
- 18 (6) Attorney General.
- 19 (7) Insurance Commissioner.
- 20 (8) Member, State Board of Equalization.
- 21 (d) Under the heading, UNITED STATES SENATOR:
- 22 Candidates or nominees to the United States Senate.
- 23 (e) Under the heading, UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE:
- Candidates or nominees to the House of Representatives of the United States.
- 25 (f) Under the heading, STATE SENATOR:
- 26 Candidates or nominees to the State Senate.
- 27 (g) Under the heading, MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY:
- 28 Candidates or nominees to the Assembly.
- 29 (h) Under the heading, COUNTY COMMITTEE:
- 30 Members of the County Central Committee.
- 31 (i) Under the heading, JUDICIAL:
- 32 (1) Chief Justice of California.
- 33 (2) Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.
- 34 (3) Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal.
- 35 (4) Associate Justice, Court of Appeal.
- 36 (5) Judge of the Superior Court.
- 37 (6) Judge of the Municipal Court.
- 38 <del>(7)</del> Marshal.
- 39 (i) Under the heading, SCHOOL:
- 40 (1) Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- 41 (2) County Superintendent of Schools.
- 42 (3) County Board of Education Members.
- 43 (4) College District Governing Board Members.
- 44 (5) Unified District Governing Board Members.
- 45 (6) High School District Governing Board Members.
- 46 (7) Elementary District Governing Board Members.
- 47 (k) Under the heading, COUNTY:
- 48 (1) County Supervisor.
- 49 (2) Other offices in alphabetical order by the title of the office.

- (l) Under the heading, CITY:
- (1) Mayor.

- (2) Member, City Council.
  - (3) Other offices in alphabetical order by the title of the office.
  - (m) Under the heading, DISTRICT:

Directors or trustees for each district in alphabetical order according to the name of the district.

- (n) Under the heading, MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS and the appropriate heading from subdivisions (a) through (m), above, ballot measures in the order, state through district shown above, and within each jurisdiction, in the order prescribed by the official certifying them for the ballot.
- (o) In order to allow for the most efficient use of space on the ballot in counties that use a voting system, as defined in Section 362, the county elections official may vary the order of subdivisions (j), (k), (l), (m), and (n) as well as the order of offices within these subdivisions. However, the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction shall always precede any school, county, or city office, and state measures shall always precede local measures.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (i) of Section 13109 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Elec. Code § 13111 (amended). Order of candidates names

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 13111 of the Elections Code is amended to read:
- 13111. Candidates for each office shall be printed on the ballot in accordance with the following rules:
- (a) The names of presidential candidates to whom candidates for delegate to the national convention are pledged, and the names of chairpersons of groups of candidates for delegate expressing no preference, shall be arranged on the primary election ballot by the Secretary of State by the names of the candidates in accordance with the randomized alphabet as provided for in Section 13112 in the case of the ballots for the First Assembly District. Thereafter, for each succeeding Assembly district, the name appearing first in the last preceding Assembly district shall be placed last, the order of the other names remaining unchanged.
- (b) The names of the pairs of candidates for President and Vice President shall be arranged on the general election ballot by the Secretary of State by the names of the candidates for President in accordance with the randomized alphabet as provided for in Section 13112 in the case of the ballots for the First Assembly District. Thereafter, for each succeeding Assembly district, the pair appearing first in the last preceding Assembly district shall be placed last, the order of the other pairs remaining unchanged.
- (c) In the case of all other offices, the candidates for which are to be voted on throughout the state, the Secretary of State shall arrange the names of the candidates for the office in accordance with the randomized alphabet as provided for in Section 13112 for the First Assembly District. Thereafter, for each succeeding Assembly district, the name appearing first in the last preceding Assembly district shall be placed last, the order of the other names remaining unchanged.
- (d) If the office is that of Representative in Congress or member of the State Board of Equalization, the Secretary of State shall arrange the names of candidates for the office in accordance with the randomized alphabet as provided for in Section 13112 for that Assembly district that has the lowest number of all the Assembly districts in which candidates are to be voted on. Thereafter, for each succeeding Assembly district in which

the candidates are to be voted on, the names appearing first in the last preceding Assembly district shall be placed last, the order of the other names remaining unchanged.

- (e) If the office is that of State Senator or Member of the Assembly, the county elections official shall arrange the names of the candidates for the office in accordance with the randomized alphabet as provided for in Section 13112, unless the district encompasses more than one county, in which case the arrangement shall be made pursuant to subdivision (i).
- (f) If the office is to be voted upon wholly within, but not throughout, one county, as in the case of municipal, district, county supervisor, municipal court, and county central committee offices, the official responsible for conducting the election shall determine the order of names in accordance with the randomized alphabet as provided for in Section 13112.
- (g) If the office is to be voted on throughout a single county, and there are not more than four Assembly districts wholly or partly in the county, the county elections official shall determine the order of names in accordance with the randomized alphabet as provided for in Section 13112 for the first supervisorial district. Thereafter, for each succeeding supervisorial district, the name appearing first for each office in the last preceding supervisorial district shall be placed last, the order of the other names remaining unchanged.
- (h) If there are five or more Assembly districts wholly or partly in the county, an identical procedure shall be followed, except that rotation shall be by Assembly district, commencing with the Assembly district which has the lowest number.
- (i) Except as provided in subdivision (d) of Section 13112, if the office is that of State Senator or Member of the Assembly, and the district includes more than one county, the county elections official in each county shall conduct a drawing of the letters of the alphabet, pursuant to the same procedures specified in Section 13112. The results of the drawing shall be known as a county randomized ballot and shall be used only to arrange the names of the candidates when the district includes more than one county.
- (j) If the office is that of Justice of the California Supreme Court or a Court of Appeal, the appropriate elections officials shall arrange the names of the candidates for the office in accordance with the randomized alphabet as provided for in Section 13112. However, the names of the judicial candidates shall not be rotated among the applicable districts.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (f) of Section 13111 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

EVIDENCE CODE

## Evid. Code § 300 (amended). Applicability of code

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 300 of the Evidence Code is amended to read:

300. Except as otherwise provided by statute, this code applies in every action before the Supreme Court or a court of appeal, superior court, or municipal or superior court, including proceedings in such actions conducted by a referee, court commissioner, or similar officer, but does not apply in grand jury proceedings.

**Comment.** Section 300 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Evid. Code § 452.5 (amended). Computer-generated record of criminal conviction

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 452.5 of the Evidence Code is amended to read:

- 452.5. (a) The official acts and records specified in subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 452 include any computer-generated official court records, as specified by the Judicial Council which relate to criminal convictions, when the record is certified by a clerk of the municipal or superior court pursuant to Section 69844.5 or 71280.5 of the Government Code at the time of computer entry.
- (b) An official record of conviction certified in accordance with subdivision (a) of Section 1530 is admissible pursuant to Section 1280 to prove the commission, attempted commission, or solicitation of a criminal offense, prior conviction, service of a prison term, or other act, condition, or event recorded by the record.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 452.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. The reference to former Government Code Section 71280.5 is deleted, because that provision concerned certification and submission of municipal court records relating to criminal convictions. Government Code Section 69844.5 is the comparable superior court provision.

# Evid. Code § 1061 (amended). Procedure for assertion of trade secret privilege

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1061 of the Evidence Code is amended to read:

1061. (a) For purposes of this section, and Sections 1062 and 1063:

- (1) "Trade secret" means "trade secret," as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 3426.1 of the Civil Code, or paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) of Section 499c of the Penal Code.
- (2) "Article" means "article," as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 499c of the Penal Code.
- (b) In addition to Section 1062, the following procedure shall apply whenever the owner of a trade secret wishes to assert his or her trade secret privilege, as provided in Section 1060, during a criminal proceeding:
- (1) The owner of the trade secret shall file a motion for a protective order, or the People may file the motion on the owner's behalf and with the owner's permission. The motion shall include an affidavit based upon personal knowledge listing the affiant's qualifications to give an opinion concerning the trade secret at issue, identifying, without revealing, the alleged trade secret and articles which disclose the secret, and presenting evidence that the secret qualifies as a trade secret under either subdivision (d) of Section 3426.1 of the Civil Code or paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) of Section 499c of the Penal Code. The motion and affidavit shall be served on all parties in the proceeding.
- (2) Any party in the proceeding may oppose the request for the protective order by submitting affidavits based upon the affiant's personal knowledge. The affidavits shall be filed under seal, but shall be provided to the owner of the trade secret and to all parties in the proceeding. Neither the owner of the trade secret nor any party in the proceeding may disclose the affidavit to persons other than to counsel of record without prior court approval.
- (3) The movant shall, by a preponderance of the evidence, show that the issuance of a protective order is proper. The court may rule on the request without holding an evidentiary hearing. However, in its discretion, the court may choose to hold an in camera evidentiary hearing concerning disputed articles with only the owner of the trade secret, the People's representative, the defendant, and defendant's counsel present. If the court holds such a hearing, the parties' right to examine witnesses shall not be used to obtain discovery, but shall be directed solely toward the question of whether the alleged trade secret qualifies for protection.
- (4) If the court finds that a trade secret may be disclosed during any criminal proceeding unless a protective order is issued and that the issuance of a protective order

would not conceal a fraud or work an injustice, the court shall issue a protective order limiting the use and dissemination of the trade secret, including, but not limited to, articles disclosing that secret. The protective order may, in the court's discretion, include the following provisions:

- (A) That the trade secret may be disseminated only to counsel for the parties, including their associate attorneys, paralegals, and investigators, and to law enforcement officials or clerical officials.
- (B) That the defendant may view the secret only in the presence of his or her counsel, or if not in the presence of his or her counsel, at counsel's offices.
- (C) That any party seeking to show the trade secret, or articles containing the trade secret, to any person not designated by the protective order shall first obtain court approval to do so:
- (i) The court may require that the person receiving the trade secret do so only in the presence of counsel for the party requesting approval.
- (ii) The court may require the person receiving the trade secret to sign a copy of the protective order and to agree to be bound by its terms. The order may include a provision recognizing the owner of the trade secret to be a third-party beneficiary of that agreement.
- (iii) The court may require a party seeking disclosure to an expert to provide that expert's name, employment history, and any other relevant information to the court for examination. The court shall accept that information under seal, and the information shall not be disclosed by any court except upon termination of the action and upon a showing of good cause to believe the secret has been disseminated by a court-approved expert. The court shall evaluate the expert and determine whether the expert poses a discernible risk of disclosure. The court shall withhold approval if the expert's economic interests place the expert in a competitive position with the victim, unless no other experts are available. The court may interview the expert in camera in aid of its ruling. If the court rejects the expert, it shall state its reasons for doing so on the record and a transcript of those reasons shall be prepared and sealed.
- (D) That no articles disclosing the trade secret shall be filed or otherwise made a part of the court record available to the public without approval of the court and prior notice to the owner of the secret. The owner of the secret may give either party permission to accept the notice on the owner's behalf.
  - (E) Other orders as the court deems necessary to protect the integrity of the trade secret.
- (c) A ruling granting or denying a motion for a protective order filed pursuant to subdivision (b) shall not be construed as a determination that the alleged trade secret is or is not a trade secret as defined by subdivision (d) of Section 3426.1 of the Civil Code or paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) of Section 499c of the Penal Code. Such a ruling shall not have any effect on any civil litigation.
- (d) A protective order entered by a municipal court pursuant to this section shall remain in effect in a superior court unless that order is amended or vacated for good cause shown.
- (e) This section shall have prospective effect only and shall not operate to invalidate previously entered protective orders.

**Comment.** Former subdivision (d) of Section 1061 is deleted to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. On unification of the municipal and superior courts in a county, preexisting records of the municipal court automatically became records of the superior court. Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23(c)(3); Gov't Code § 70212(c).

## Note: Comment Requested

Subdivision (d) of Evidence Code Section 1061 appears to be obsolete. The Commission solicits comment on whether it continues to serve a useful purpose.

The proposed Comment refers to Article VI, Section 23 of the California Constitution, which the Commission is proposing to repeal. If this constitutional provision is repealed as the Commission recommends, the Comment will need to be revised to refer to "Former Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23(c)(3)."

# FAMILY CODE

# Fam. Code § 240.5 (repealed). Issuance by municipal court judge upon unavailability of superior court judge

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 240.5 of the Family Code is repealed.

240.5. Notwithstanding Section 200, a judge of the municipal court may issue an order described in Section 240 when relief cannot be obtained in a timely manner from a judge of the superior court. In such a case, the applicant for the order shall set forth in the affidavit in support of the application for the order the reasons that relief could not be obtained in a timely manner from a judge of the superior court. Jurisdiction for the hearing described in Section 242 and all subsequent proceedings shall be in the superior court.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a judge of the municipal court who is serving as a judge of the superior court from issuing an order described in Section 240 without a showing that relief cannot be obtained in a timely manner from a judge of the superior court.

**Comment.** Section 240.5 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Fam. Code § 4252 (amended). Appointment of child support commissioners and Judicial Council standards

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 4252 of the Family Code is amended to read:

4252. (a) One or more child support commissioners shall be appointed by the superior court The superior court shall appoint one or more subordinate judicial officers as child support commissioners to perform the duties specified in Section 4251. The child support commissioners' first priority always shall be to hear Title IV-D child support cases. The child support commissioners shall specialize in hearing child support cases, and their primary responsibility shall be to hear Title IV-D child support cases. Child support commissioner positions imposed upon the counties by Article 13 (commencing with Section 70140) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code. The Notwithstanding Section 71622 of the Government Code, the number of child support commissioner positions allotted to each superior court shall be determined by the Judicial Council in accordance with caseload standards developed pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), subject to appropriations in the annual Budget Act.

- (b) The Judicial Council shall do all of the following:
- (1) Establish minimum qualifications for child support commissioners.
- (2) Establish minimum educational and training requirements for child support commissioners and other court personnel that are assigned to Title IV-D child support

cases. Training programs shall include both federal and state laws concerning child support and related issues.

- (3) Establish caseload, case processing, and staffing standards for child support commissioners on or before April 1, 1997, which shall set forth the maximum number of cases that each child support commissioner can process. These standards shall be reviewed and, if appropriate, revised by the Judicial Council every two years.
  - (4) Adopt uniform rules of court and forms for use in Title IV-D child support cases.
- (5) Offer technical assistance to counties courts regarding issues relating to implementation and operation of the child support commissioner system, including assistance related to funding, staffing, and the sharing of resources between counties courts.
- (6) Establish procedures for the distribution of funding to the courts for child support commissioners, family law facilitators pursuant to Division 14 (commencing with Section 10000), and related allowable costs.
- (7) Adopt rules that define the exceptional circumstances in which judges may hear Title IV-D child support matters as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 4251.
- (8) Convene a workgroup, including representatives of the State Department of Social Services, county district attorneys, child support commissioners, child support advocates, family law facilitators, attorneys engaging in the private practice of family law, custodial and noncustodial parents' organizations, and staff of the Assembly and Senate Judiciary Committees, to advise the Judicial Council in establishing criteria to evaluate the success and identify any failures of the child support commissioner system. The workgroup shall also provide advice on how to establish successful outcomes for the child support commissioner system created pursuant to this article. The Judicial Council shall conduct an evaluation and report the results of the evaluation and its recommendations to the Legislature no later than February 1, 2000. At a minimum, the evaluation shall examine the ability of the child support commissioner system to achieve the goals set forth in Section 4250. The report shall include a fiscal impact statement estimating the costs of implementing the recommendations.
- (9) Undertake other actions as appropriate to ensure the successful implementation and operation of child support commissioners in the counties.
- (c) As used in this article, "Title IV-D" means Title IV-D of the federal Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. § 651 et seq.).

**Comment.** Section 4252 is amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Gov't Code § 71622 (subordinate judicial officers).

The section is also amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Gov't Code §§ 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

The section is also amended to delete the reference in subdivision (a) to former Article 13 (commencing with Section 70140) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code.

The section is also amended to delete former subdivision (b)(8) as obsolete.

Subdivision (c) is added for purposes of clarity.

#### Fam. Code § 6390 (amended). Domestic violence courts

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 6390 of the Family Code is amended to read:

6390. (a) The Judicial Council shall conduct a descriptive study of the various domestic violence courts established in California and other states. As used in this section, "domestic violence courts" means the assignment of civil or criminal cases, or both, involving domestic violence to one department of the superior court or municipal court, consistent with the jurisdiction of those courts. The study shall describe the policies and

procedures used in domestic violence courts and provide an analysis and rationale for the common features of these courts. The study shall identify issues and potential obstacles, if any, to be considered in developing and implementing effective domestic violence courts at the local level.

(b) The Judicial Council shall report to the Legislature no later than March 1, 2000, with respect to the study required by subdivision (a).

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 6390 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

### Note: Comment Requested

The Judicial Council report required by Family Code Section 6390 was due by March 1, 2000. The Commission solicits comment on whether the provision continues to serve a useful purpose.

# 12 Fam. Code § 7122 (amended). Declaration of emancipation

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 7122 of the Family Code is amended to read:

7122. (a) The court shall sustain the petition if it finds that the minor is a person described by Section 7120 and that emancipation would not be contrary to the minor's best interest.

- (b) If the petition is sustained, the court shall forthwith issue a declaration of emancipation, which shall be filed by the county clerk of the court.
  - (c) A declaration is conclusive evidence that the minor is emancipated.

**Comment.** Section 7122 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

#### Fam. Code § 7134 (amended). Revocation of emancipation

SEC. . Section 7134 of the Family Code is amended to read:

7134. If the petition is sustained, the court shall forthwith issue an order voiding or rescinding the declaration of emancipation, which shall be filed by the courty clerk of the court.

**Comment.** Section 7134 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Fam. Code § 8613 (amended). Appearance by counsel for adoptive parent in military or Red Cross service

SEC. . Section 8613 of the Family Code is amended to read:

8613. (a) If the prospective adoptive parent is commissioned or enlisted in the military service, or auxiliary thereof, of the United States, or of any of its allies, or is engaged in service on behalf of any governmental entity of the United States, or in the American Red Cross, or in any other recognized charitable or religious organization, so that it is impossible or impracticable, because of the prospective adoptive parent's absence from this state, or otherwise, to make an appearance in person, and the circumstances are

established by satisfactory evidence, the appearance may be made for the prospective adoptive parent by counsel, commissioned and empowered in writing for that purpose. The power of attorney may be incorporated in the adoption petition.

- (b) Where the prospective adoptive parent is permitted to appear by counsel, the agreement may be executed and acknowledged by the counsel, or may be executed by the absent party before a notary public, or any other person authorized to take acknowledgments including the persons authorized by Sections 1183 and 1183.5 of the Civil Code.
- (c) Where the prospective adoptive parent is permitted to appear by counsel, or otherwise, the court may, in its discretion, cause an examination of the prospective adoptive parent, other interested person, or witness to be made upon deposition, as it deems necessary.

The deposition shall be taken upon commission, as prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, and the expense thereof shall be borne by the petitioner.

- (d) The petition, relinquishment or consent, agreement, order, report to the court from any investigating agency, and any power of attorney and deposition shall be filed in the office of the courty clerk of the court.
- (e) The provisions of this section permitting an appearance through counsel are equally applicable to the spouse of a prospective adoptive parent who resides with the prospective adoptive parent outside this state.
- (f) Where, pursuant to this section, neither prospective adoptive parent need appear before the court, the child proposed to be adopted need not appear. If the law otherwise requires that the child execute any document during the course of the hearing, the child may do so through counsel.
- (g) Where none of the parties appears, the court may not make an order of adoption until after a report has been filed with the court pursuant to Section 8715, 8807, 8914, or 9001.

**Comment.** Section 8613 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

#### Fam. Code § 8614 (amended). Certificate of adoption

SEC. . Section 8614 of the Family Code is amended to read:

8614. Upon the request of the adoptive parents or the adopted child, a county-clerk of the superior court may issue a certificate of adoption that states the date and place of adoption, the birthday of the child, the names of the adoptive parents, and the name the child has taken. Unless the child has been adopted by a stepparent or by a relative, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 8714.7, the certificate shall not state the name of the birth parents of the child.

**Comment.** Section 8614 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Fam. Code § 8702 (amended). Statement to birth parents at time of relinquishment

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_ . Section 8702 of the Family Code is amended to read:

- 8702. (a) The department shall adopt a statement to be presented to the birth parents at the time a relinquishment is signed and to prospective adoptive parents at the time of the home study. The statement shall, in a clear and concise manner and in words calculated to ensure the confidence of the birth parents in the integrity of the adoption process, communicate to the birth parents of a child who is the subject of an adoption petition all of the following facts:
- (1) It is in the child's best interest that the birth parent keep the department or licensed adoption agency to whom the child was relinquished for adoption informed of any health problems that the parent develops that could affect the child.
- (2) It is extremely important that the birth parent keep an address current with the department or licensed adoption agency to whom the child was relinquished for adoption in order to permit a response to inquiries concerning medical or social history.
- (3) Section 9203 of the Family Code authorizes a person who has been adopted and who attains the age of 21 years to request the department or the licensed adoption agency to disclose the name and address of the adoptee's birth parents. Consequently, it is of the utmost importance that the birth parent indicate whether to allow this disclosure by checking the appropriate box provided on the form.
- (4) The birth parent may change the decision whether to permit disclosure of the birth parent's name and address, at any time, by sending a notarized letter to that effect, by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the department or to the licensed adoption agency that joined in the adoption petition.
- (5) The relinquishment will be filed in the office of the county clerk of the county of the court in which the adoption takes place. The file is not open to inspection by any persons other than the parties to the adoption proceeding, their attorneys, and the department, except upon order of a judge of the superior court.
- (b) The department shall adopt a form to be signed by the birth parents at the time the relinquishment is signed, which shall provide as follows:

"Section 9203 of the Family Code authorizes a person who has been adopted and who attains the age of 21 years to make a request to the State Department of Social Services, or the licensed adoption agency that joined in the adoption petition, for the name and address of the adoptee's birth parents. Indicate by checking one of the boxes below whether or not you wish your name and address to be disclosed:

/\_/ YES /\_/ NO /\_/ UNCERTAIN AT THIS TIME; WILL NOTIFY AGENCY AT LATER DATE."

**Comment.** Section 8702 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

## Fam. Code § 8714.5 (amended). Adoption by relatives

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 8714.5 of the Family Code is amended to read:
- 45 8714.5. (a) The Legislature finds and declares the following:
  - (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to expedite legal permanency for children who cannot return to their parents and to remove barriers to adoption by relatives of children

who are already in the dependency system or who are at risk of entering the dependency system.

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- (2) This goal will be achieved by empowering families, including extended families, to care for their own children safely and permanently whenever possible, by preserving existing family relationships, thereby causing the least amount of disruption to the child and the family, and by recognizing the importance of sibling and half-sibling relationships.
- (b) A relative desiring to adopt a child may for that purpose file a petition in the county in which the petitioner resides. Where a child has been adjudged to be a dependent of the juvenile court pursuant to Section 300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and thereafter has been freed for adoption by the juvenile court, the petition may be filed either in the county where the petitioner resides or in the county where the child was freed for adoption.
- (c) Upon the filing of a petition for adoption by a relative, the county clerk of the court shall immediately notify the State Department of Social Services in Sacramento in writing of the pendency of the proceeding and of any subsequent action taken.
- (d) If the adopting relative has entered into a postadoption contact agreement with the birth parent as set forth in Section 8714.7, the agreement, signed by the participating parties shall be attached to and filed with the petition for adoption under subdivision (b).
- (e) The caption of the adoption petition shall contain the name of the relative petitioner. The petition shall state the child's name, sex, and date of birth.
- (f) If the child is the subject of a guardianship petition, the adoption petition shall so state and shall include the caption and docket number or have attached a copy of the letters of the guardianship or temporary guardianship. The petitioner shall notify the court of any petition for adoption. The guardianship proceeding shall be consolidated with the adoption proceeding.
- (g) The order of adoption shall contain the child's adopted name and, if requested by the adopting relative, or if requested by the child who is 12 years of age or older, the name the child had before adoption.
- (h) For purposes of this section, "relative" means an adult who is related to the child or the child's half-sibling by blood or affinity, including all relatives whose status is preceded by the words "step," "great," "great-great," or "grand," or the spouse of any of these persons, even if the marriage was terminated by death or dissolution.

**Comment.** Section 8714.5 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

## Fam. Code § 8818 (amended). Statement to birth parents at time of consent

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 8818 of the Family Code is amended to read:

8818. (a) The department shall adopt a statement to be presented to the birth parents at the time the consent to adoption is signed and to prospective adoptive parents at the time of the home study. The statement shall, in a clear and concise manner and in words calculated to ensure the confidence of the birth parents in the integrity of the adoption process, communicate to the birth parent of a child who is the subject of an adoption petition all of the following facts:

(1) It is in the child's best interest that the birth parents keep the department informed of any health problems that the parent develops that could affect the child.

- (2) It is extremely important that the birth parent keep an address current with the department in order to permit a response to inquiries concerning medical or social history.
- (3) Section 9203 of the Family Code authorizes a person who has been adopted and who attains the age of 21 years to request the department to disclose the name and address of the adoptee's birth parents. Consequently, it is of the utmost importance that the birth parent indicate whether to allow this disclosure by checking the appropriate box provided on the form.
- (4) The birth parent may change the decision whether to permit disclosure of the birth parent's name and address, at any time, by sending a notarized letter to that effect, by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the department.
- (5) The consent will be filed in the office of the county clerk of the county clerk of the court in which the adoption takes place. The file is not open to inspection by any persons other than the parties to the adoption proceeding, their attorneys, and the department, except upon order of a judge of the superior court.
- (b) The department shall adopt a form to be signed by the birth parents at the time the consent to adoption is signed, which shall provide as follows:

"Section 9203 of the Family Code authorizes a person who has been adopted and who attains the age of 21 years to make a request to the State Department of Social Services, or the licensed adoption agency that joined in the adoption petition, for the name and address of the adoptee's birth parents. Indicate by checking one of the boxes below whether or not you wish your name and address to be disclosed:

/\_/ YES /\_/ NO /\_/ UNCERTAIN AT THIS TIME; WILL NOTIFY AGENCY AT LATER DATE."

**Comment.** Section 8818 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

## Fam. Code § 9200 (amended). Confidentiality of records; certificate of adoption

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 9200 of the Family Code is amended to read:

9200. (a) The petition, relinquishment or consent, agreement, order, report to the court from any investigating agency, and any power of attorney and deposition filed in the office of the county clerk of the court pursuant to this part is not open to inspection by any person other than the parties to the proceeding and their attorneys and the department, except upon the written authority of the judge of the superior court. A judge of the superior court may not authorize anyone to inspect the petition, relinquishment or consent, agreement, order, report to the court from any investigating agency, or power of attorney or deposition or any portion of any of these documents, except in exceptional circumstances and for good cause approaching the necessitous. The petitioner may be required to pay the expenses for preparing the copies of the documents to be inspected.

(b) Upon written request of any party to the proceeding and upon the order of any judge of the superior court, the eounty clerk of the court shall not provide any documents referred to in this section for inspection or copying to any other person, unless the name of the child's birth parents or any information tending to identify the child's birth parents is deleted from the documents or copies thereof.

(c) Upon the request of the adoptive parents or the child, a county clerk of the court may issue a certificate of adoption that states the date and place of adoption, the child's birth date, the names of the adoptive parents, and the name the child has taken. Unless the child has been adopted by a stepparent, the certificate shall not state the name of the child's birth parents.

**Comment.** Section 9200 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Fam. Code § 17521 (amended). Order to show cause or notice of motion for judicial review of district attorney's decision

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 17521 of the Family Code is amended to read:

17521. The order to show cause or notice of motion described in subdivision (j) of Section 17520 shall be filed and heard in the superior court. If, however, criminal proceedings pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 166 of the Penal Code, relating to a support order, or pursuant to Section 270 of the Penal Code are pending against the applicant in the municipal court, in a county in which there is a municipal court, an order to show cause or notice of motion for judicial review of the district attorney's decision not to issue a release may be filed and heard in that court.

**Comment.** Section 17521 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# FISH AND GAME CODE

#### Fish & Game Code § 210 (amended). Publication and distribution of regulations

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 210 of the Fish and Game Code is amended to read:

- 210. (a) The commission shall provide copies of the regulations added, amended, or repealed pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 206, subdivision (e) of Section 207, and subdivision (d) of Section 208 to each county clerk, each district attorney, and each judge of a municipal court or of the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, in the state.
- (b) The commission and the department may do anything that is deemed necessary and proper to publicize and distribute regulations so that persons likely to be affected will be informed of them. The failure of the commission to provide any notice of its regulations, other than by filing them in accordance with Section 215, shall not impair the validity of the regulations.
- (c) The department or the license agent may give a copy of the current applicable published regulations to each person issued a license at the time the license is issued.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the commission and the department may contract with private entities to print regulations and other regulatory and public information. Printing contracts authorized by this subdivision and for which no state funds are expended are not subject to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 10290) of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code, except for Article 2 (commencing with Section 10295) of Chapter 2.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 210 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Fish & Game Code § 12150 (amended). Shooting another person while hunting

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 12150 of the Fish and Game Code is amended to read:

12150. Whenever any person, while taking a bird or mammal, kills or wounds any human being and that fact is ascertained by the department, the department shall notify the district attorney of the county in which the act occurred. The district attorney may thereupon bring an action in the municipal superior court of the judicial district county in which the act occurred, or in the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court for the purpose of determining the cause of the killing or the wounding. Such proceedings shall be conducted in the same manner as an action to try a misdemeanor and the defendant may request that all findings of fact shall be made by a jury. The court shall inform the defendant of the nature of the proceedings and of the defendant's right to have a jury.

If it is found that such person did the killing or wounding but that it was not intentional or negligent, the court shall dismiss the proceeding. Otherwise, if it is found that such person did the killing or wounding intentionally, by an act of gross negligence, or while under the influence of alcohol, the court shall issue an order permanently prohibiting the defendant from taking any bird or mammal.

If it is found that such person was negligent, but not grossly negligent, the court shall issue an order prohibiting the defendant from taking any bird or mammal for a period specified at the discretion of the court but not less than five years.

**Comment.** Section 12150 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

 Fish and Game Code Section 12150 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section with regard to venue.

## Fish & Game Code § 12151 (amended). Shooting domestic animal

SEC. . Section 12151 of the Fish and Game Code is amended to read:

12151. Whenever any person, while taking a bird or mammal, kills or wounds any domestic animal belonging to another and that fact is ascertained by the department, the department shall notify the district attorney of the county in which the act occurred. The district attorney may thereupon bring an action in the municipal superior court of the judicial district county in which the act occurred, or in the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court for the purpose of determining the cause of the killing or wounding. Such proceedings shall be conducted in the same manner as an action to try a misdemeanor and the defendant may request that all findings of fact shall be made by a jury. The court shall inform the defendant of the nature of the proceedings and of the defendant's right to have a jury.

If it is found that such person did the killing or wounding but that it was not intentional or negligent, the court shall dismiss the proceeding. Otherwise, if it is found that such person did the killing or wounding intentionally or negligently, the court shall issue an order prohibiting the defendant from taking any bird or mammal for a period of five years.

**Comment.** Section 12151 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

 Fish and Game Code Section 12151 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section with regard to venue.

#### FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL CODE

# Food & Agric. Code § 25564 (unchanged). Destruction of perishable noncomplying lot of poultry meat

25564. If the lot of poultry meat which is held is perishable or subject to rapid deterioration, the enforcing officer may file a verified petition in any superior or municipal court of the state to destroy such lot or otherwise abate the nuisance. The petition shall show the condition of the lot, that the lot is situated within the county, that the lot is held, and that notice of noncompliance has been served pursuant to this chapter. The court may thereupon order that such lot be forthwith destroyed or the nuisance otherwise abated as set forth in such order.

## **Note: Comment Requested**

Food and Agricultural Code Section 25564 can be construed to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the municipal and superior courts. Thus, the Comment to the 1998 amendment of Section 25564 (replacing "inferior court" with "municipal court") states: "Whether a proceeding under this section is treated as a limited civil case or otherwise depends on the designation made by the person bringing it."

Further study is required to determine how to amend the section so as to provide appropriate guidance regarding jurisdictional classification, if necessary. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

### Food & Agric. Code § 29733 (unchanged). Failure to recondition or remark honey

29733. If a packer or owner of honey, or the agent of either, after notification to the packer, owner, or agent that the honey and its containers are a public nuisance, refuses, or fails within a reasonable time, to recondition or remark the honey so as to comply with all requirements of this chapter, the honey and its containers:

- (a) May be seized by the director or any enforcement officer.
- (b) By order of the municipal or superior court of the county or city within which the honey and its containers may be, shall be condemned and destroyed, or released upon such conditions as the court, in its discretion, may impose to insure that it will not be packed, delivered for shipment, shipped, transported, or sold in violation of this chapter.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Food and Agricultural Code Section 29733 can be construed to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the municipal and superior courts. Thus, the Comment to the 1998 amendment of Section 29733 (replacing "inferior court" with "municipal court") states: "Whether a proceeding under this section is treated as a limited civil case or otherwise depends on the designation made by the person bringing it."

Further study is required to determine how to amend the section so as to provide appropriate guidance regarding jurisdictional classification, if necessary. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

The section also raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section with regard to venue.

### Food & Agric. Code § 30801 (amended). Issuance of dog licenses

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 30801 of the Food and Agricultural Code is amended to read:
- 30801. (a) A board of supervisors may provide for the issuance of serially numbered metallic dog licenses pursuant to this section. The dog licenses shall be:
  - (1) Stamped with the name of the county and the year of issue.
- (2) Unless the board of supervisors designates the animal control department to issue the licenses, issued by the county clerk directly or through judges of municipal courts or the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, to owners of dogs, that make application.
  - (b) The licenses shall be issued for a period of not to exceed two years.
- (c) In addition to the authority provided in subdivisions (a) and (b), a license may be issued, as provided by this section, by a board of supervisors for a period not to exceed three years for dogs that have attained the age of 12 months, or older, and who have been vaccinated against rabies. The person to whom the license is to be issued pursuant to this subdivision may choose a license period as established by the board of supervisors of up to one, two, or three years. However, when issuing a license pursuant to this subdivision, the license period shall not extend beyond the remaining period of validity for the current rabies vaccination.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 30801 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Food & Agric. Code § 31503 (amended). Complaint by person damaged

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 31503 of the Food and Agricultural Code is amended to read:

31503. If any person sustains any loss or damage to any livestock or poultry which is caused by a dog, or if any livestock of any person is necessarily destroyed because of having been bitten by a dog, the person may file a complaint with any judge of the municipal in the superior court of the county within which the damage occurred or of the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court. A proceeding under this section is a limited civil case.

**Comment.** Section 31503 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Food & Agric. Code § 31621 (amended). Hearing on whether dog is potentially dangerous or vicious

SEC. . Section 31621 of the Food and Agricultural Code is amended to read:

31621. If an animal control officer or a law enforcement officer has investigated and determined that there exists probable cause to believe that a dog is potentially dangerous or vicious, the chief officer of the public pound or animal control department or his or her immediate supervisor or the head of the local law enforcement agency, or his or her designee, shall petition the municipal superior court within the judicial district of the county wherein the dog is owned or kept, or the superior court in a county in which there

is no municipal court for a hearing for the purpose of determining whether or not the dog in question should be declared potentially dangerous or vicious. A proceeding under this section is a limited civil case. A city or county may establish an administrative hearing procedure to hear and dispose of petitions filed pursuant to this chapter. Whenever possible, any complaint received from a member of the public which serves as the evidentiary basis for the animal control officer or law enforcement officer to find probable cause shall be sworn to and verified by the complainant and shall be attached to the petition. The chief officer of the public pound or animal control department or head of the local law enforcement agency shall notify the owner or keeper of the dog that a hearing will be held by the municipal court, the superior court, or the hearing entity, as the case may be, at which time he or she may present evidence as to why the dog should not be declared potentially dangerous or vicious. The owner or keeper of the dog shall be served with notice of the hearing and a copy of the petition, either personally or by firstclass mail with return receipt requested. The hearing shall be held promptly within no less than five working days nor more than 10 working days after service of notice upon the owner or keeper of the dog. The hearing shall be open to the public. The court may admit into evidence all relevant evidence, including incident reports and the affidavits of witnesses, limit the scope of discovery, and may shorten the time to produce records or witnesses. A jury shall not be available. The court may find, upon a preponderance of the evidence, that the dog is potentially dangerous or vicious and make other orders authorized by this chapter.

**Comment.** Section 31621 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Food & Agric. Code § 31622 (amended). Determination and appeal

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47 48 SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 31622 of the Food and Agricultural Code is amended to read:

31622. (a) After the hearing conducted pursuant to Section 31621, the owner or keeper of the dog shall be notified in writing of the determination and orders issued, either personally or by first-class mail postage prepaid by the court or hearing entity. If a determination is made that the dog is potentially dangerous or vicious, the owner or keeper shall comply with Article 3 (commencing with Section 31641) in accordance with a time schedule established by the chief officer of the public pound or animal control department or the head of the local law enforcement agency, but in no case more than 30 days after the date of the determination or 35 days if notice of the determination is mailed to the owner or keeper of the dog. If the petitioner or the owner or keeper of the dog contests the determination, he or she may, within five days of the receipt of the notice of determination, appeal the decision of the court or hearing entity of original jurisdiction to a court authorized to hear the appeal. The fee for filing an appeal shall be twenty dollars (\$20), payable to the county clerk of the court. If the original hearing held pursuant to Section 31621 was before a hearing entity other than a court of the jurisdiction, appeal shall be to the municipal court or superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court. If the original hearing was held in the municipal court, appeal shall be to the superior court. If the original hearing was held in the superior court, appeal shall be to the superior court before a judge other than the judge who originally heard the petition. The petitioner or the owner or keeper of the dog shall serve personally or by first-class mail, postage prepaid, notice of the appeal upon the other party.

(b) The court hearing the appeal shall conduct a hearing de novo, without a jury, and make its own determination as to potential danger and viciousness and make other orders authorized by this chapter, based upon the evidence presented. The hearing shall be

conducted in the same manner and within the time periods set forth in Section 31621 and subdivision (a). The court may admit all relevant evidence, including incident reports and the affidavits of witnesses, limit the scope of discovery, and may shorten the time to produce records or witnesses. The issue shall be decided upon the preponderance of the evidence. If the court rules the dog to be potentially dangerous or vicious, the court may establish a time schedule to ensure compliance with this chapter, but in no case more than 30 days subsequent to the date of the court's determination or 35 days if the service of the judgment is by first-class mail.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 31622 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Subdivision (a) is also amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Food and Agricultural Code Section 31622. In particular, the Commission solicits comment on whether the filing fee should go to the court, absent general treatment of fee collection and funding charges.

# Food & Agric. Code § 43039 (unchanged). Destruction of perishable noncomplying lot of fruits, nuts, or vegetables

43039. If the lot which is held is perishable or subject to rapid deterioration, the enforcing officer may file a verified petition in any superior or municipal court of the state to destroy the lot or otherwise abate the nuisance. The petition shall show the condition of the lot, that the lot is situated within the county, that the lot is held, and that notice of noncompliance has been served as provided in this article. The court may thereupon order that the lot be forthwith destroyed or the nuisance otherwise abated as set forth in the order.

## Note: Comment Requested

Food and Agricultural Code Section 43039 can be construed to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the municipal and superior courts. Thus, the Comment to the 1998 amendment of Section 43039 (replacing "inferior court" with "municipal court") states: "Whether a proceeding under this section is treated as a limited civil case or otherwise depends on the designation made by the person bringing it."

Further study is required to determine how to amend the section so as to provide appropriate guidance regarding jurisdictional classification, if necessary. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

# Food & Agric. Code § 59289 (unchanged). Petition to divert or destroy lot for noncompliance with marketing order or agreement

59289. The enforcing officer may file a verified petition in any superior or municipal court of this state requesting permission to divert such lot to any other available lawful use or to destroy the lot. The verified petition shall show all of the following:

- (a) The condition of the lot.
- (b) That the lot is situated within the territorial jurisdiction of the court in which the petition is being filed.
- (c) That the lot is held, and that the notice of noncompliance has been served as provided in Section 59285.
  - (d) That the lot has not been reconditioned as required.
  - (e) The name and address of the owner and the person in possession of the lot.
  - (f) That the owner has refused permission to divert or to destroy the lot.

## Note: Comment Requested

Food and Agricultural Code Section 59289 can be construed to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the municipal and superior courts. Thus, the Comment to the 1998 amendment of Section 59289 (replacing "inferior court" with "municipal court") states: "Whether a proceeding under this section is treated as a limited civil case or otherwise depends on the designation made by the person bringing it."

Further study is required to determine how to amend the section so as to provide appropriate guidance regarding jurisdictional classification, if necessary. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

The section also raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section with regard to venue.

GOVERNMENT CODE

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# Gov't Code § 811.9 (amended). Representation, defense, and indemnification of trial court judges, judicial officers, court executive officers, and employees

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 811.9 of the Government Code is amended to read:

811.9. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, judges, subordinate judicial officers, and court executive officers of the superior and former municipal courts are state officers for purposes of Part 1 (commencing with Section 810) to Part 7 (commencing with Section 995), inclusive, and trial court employees are employees of the trial court for purposes of Part 1 (commencing with Section 810) to Part 7 (commencing with Section 995), inclusive. The Judicial Council shall provide for representation, defense, and indemnification of such individuals and the court pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 810) to Part 7 (commencing with Section 995), inclusive. The Judicial Council shall provide for such representation or defense through the county counsel, the Attorney General, or other counsel. The county counsel and the Attorney General may, but are not required to, provide such representation or defense for the Judicial Council. The fact that a judge, subordinate judicial officer, court executive officer, trial court employee, or the court was represented or defended by the county counsel, the Attorney General, or other counsel shall not be the sole basis for a judicial determination of disqualification of a judge, subordinate judicial officer, the county counsel, the Attorney General, or other counsel in unrelated actions.

- (b) To promote the cost-effective, prompt, and fair resolution of actions, proceedings, and claims affecting the trial courts, the Judicial Council shall adopt rules of court requiring the Administrative Office of the Courts to manage actions, proceedings, and claims that affect the trial courts and involve superior or <u>former</u> municipal courts, superior or <u>court or former</u> municipal court judges, subordinate judicial officers, court executive officers, or trial court employees in consultation with the affected courts and individuals. The Administrative Office of the Courts' management of these actions, proceedings, and claims shall include, but not be limited to, case management and administrative responsibilities such as selection of counsel and making strategic and settlement decisions.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the employment status of subordinate judicial officers, court executive officers, and trial court employees related to any matters not covered by subdivision (a).

**Comment.** Section 811.9 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. The references to the municipal courts are revised rather than deleted, because a claim might still be asserted against a person who served a municipal court, even though the court itself no longer exists. For application of the Tort Claims Act to former employees generally, see Sections 825, 825.2, 825.6.

## Note: Comment Requested

The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Government Code Section 811.9.

## Gov't Code § 945.3 (amended). Civil action against peace officer or public entity

SEC. . Section 945.3 of the Government Code is amended to read:

945.3. No person charged by indictment, information, complaint, or other accusatory pleading charging a criminal offense may bring a civil action for money or damages against a peace officer or the public entity employing a peace officer based upon conduct of the peace officer relating to the offense for which the accused is charged, including an act or omission in investigating or reporting the offense or arresting or detaining the accused, while the charges against the accused are pending before a municipal or superior court.

Any applicable statute of limitations for filing and prosecuting these actions shall be tolled during the period that the charges are pending before a municipal or superior court.

For the purposes of this section, charges pending before a municipal or superior court do not include appeals or criminal proceedings diverted pursuant to Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 1000), Chapter 2.6 (commencing with Section 1000.6), Chapter 2.7 (commencing with Section 1001), Chapter 2.8 (commencing with Section 1001.20), or Chapter 2.9 (commencing with Section 1001.50) of Title 6 of Part 2 of the Penal Code.

Nothing in this section shall prohibit the filing of a claim with the board of a public entity, and this section shall not extend the time within which a claim is required to be presented pursuant to Section 911.2.

**Comment.** Section 945.3 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Gov't Code § 990.2 (amended). Authority to insure court officer or attaché

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 990.2 of the Government Code is amended to read:

990.2. A county may insure any officer or attache of its superior and <u>former</u> municipal courts against all or any part of the officer or attache's liability for injury resulting from

any act or omission in the scope of the officer or attache's employment, and also may insure against the expense of defending any claim against such officer or attache, whether or not liability exists on such claim.

**Comment.** Section 990.2 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. The reference to the municipal courts is revised rather than deleted, because a claim might still be asserted against a person formerly employed by a municipal court, even though the court itself no longer exists.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 990.2 permits *a county* to insure against liability of court employees. Due to the Trial Court Funding Act and Government Code Section 811.9, should another entity (e.g., the Judicial Council or the local superior court) be given this authority instead of or in addition to the county? The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

## Gov't Code § 1770 (amended). Vacancy before expiration of term

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 1770 of the Government Code is amended to read:

1770. An office becomes vacant on the happening of any of the following events before the expiration of the term:

- (a) The death of the incumbent.
- (b) An adjudication pursuant to a quo warranto proceeding declaring that the incumbent is physically or mentally incapacitated due to disease, illness, or accident and that there is reasonable cause to believe that the incumbent will not be able to perform the duties of his or her office for the remainder of his or her term. This subdivision shall not apply to offices created by the California Constitution nor to federal or state legislators.
  - (c) His or her resignation.
  - (d) His or her removal from office.
- (e) His or her ceasing to be an inhabitant of the state, or if the office be local and one for which local residence is required by law, of the district, county, or city for which the officer was chosen or appointed, or within which the duties of his or her office are required to be discharged. However, the office of judge of a municipal court shall not become vacant when, as a result of a change in the boundaries of a judicial district during an incumbent's term, the incumbent ceases to be an inhabitant of the district for which he or she was elected or appointed to serve.
- (f) His or her absence from the state without the permission required by law beyond the period allowed by law.
- (g) His or her ceasing to discharge the duties of his or her office for the period of three consecutive months, except when prevented by sickness, or when absent from the state with the permission required by law.
- (h) His or her conviction of a felony or of any offense involving a violation of his or her official duties. An officer shall be deemed to have been convicted under this subdivision when trial court judgment is entered. For the purposes of this subdivision, "trial court judgment" means a judgment by the trial court either sentencing the officer or otherwise upholding and implementing the plea, verdict, or finding.
- (i) His or her refusal or neglect to file his or her required oath or bond within the time prescribed.
- (j) The decision of a competent tribunal declaring void his or her election or appointment.
- (k) The making of an order vacating his or her office or declaring the office vacant when the officer fails to furnish an additional or supplemental bond.

(1) His or her commitment to a hospital or sanitarium by a court of competent jurisdiction as a drug addict, dipsomaniac, inebriate, or stimulant addict; but in that event the office shall not be deemed vacant until the order of commitment has become final.

**Comment.** Subdivision (e) of Section 1770 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Gov't Code § 3501.5 (amended). Public agency

- SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 3501.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 3501.5. As used in this chapter, "public agency" does not mean a superior court or municipal court.
- **Comment.** Section 3501.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Gov't Code § 6103.5 (amended). Filing and service of process fees included in judgment

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 6103.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

- 6103.5. (a) Whenever a judgment is recovered by a public agency named in Section 6103, either as plaintiff or petitioner or as defendant or respondent, in any action or proceeding to begin, or to defend, which under the provisions of Section 6103 no fee for any official service rendered by the clerk of the court, including, but not limited to, the services of filing, certifying, and preparing transcripts, nor fee for service of process or notices by a sheriff or marshal has been paid, other than in a condemnation proceeding, quiet title action, action for the forfeiture of a fish net or nets or action for the forfeiture of an automobile or automobiles, the clerk entering the judgment shall include as a part of the judgment the amount of the filing fee, and the amount of the fee for the service of process or notices which would have been paid but for Section 6103, designating it as such. The clerk entering the judgment shall include as part of the judgment the amount of the fees for certifying and preparing transcripts if the court has, in its discretion, ordered those fees to be paid.
- (b) When an amount equal to the clerk's fees and the fees for service of process and notices is collected upon a judgment pursuant to subdivision (a), those amounts shall be due and payable to the clerk and the serving officer respectively. The clerk shall ascertain from the serving officer's return the amount of fees he or she would have charged had it not been for the provisions of Section 6103. Remittances of the amounts so due shall be made within 45 days by the fiscal officer of the plaintiff or petitioner or respondent or defendant in the action or proceeding unless those fees have been collected by the levying officer and remitted to the court. No interest shall be computed or charged on the amount of the fee. If the judgment pursuant to subdivision (a) consists only of the amount of the filing fee, it shall be at the public agency's discretion whether to seek collection. If the public agency determines not to seek collection of the filing fee, it shall notify the clerk and no further action as provided for in this section may be brought against the public agency.
- (c) If the remittance is not received within 45 days of the filing of a partial satisfaction of judgment in an amount at least equal to the fees due to the clerk or a satisfaction of judgment has been filed, notwithstanding any other provision of law and except as provided in subdivision (b), the court may issue a writ of execution for recovery from the public agency of those fees plus the fees for issuance and execution of the writ plus a fee for administering this section.

- (d) The board of supervisors superior court shall set a fee, not to exceed the actual costs of administering this section, up to a maximum of twenty-five dollars (\$25), which shall be added to the writ of execution.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (d) of Section 6103.5 is amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Section 77001 (local trial court management).

# Gov't Code § 6520 (amended). San Diego Courthouse, Jail, and Related Facilities Development Agency

SEC. . Section 6520 of the Government Code is amended to read:

- 6520. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Board of Supervisors of San Diego County and the City Council of the City of San Diego may create by joint powers agreement, the San Diego Courthouse, Jail, and Related Facilities Development Agency, hereinafter referred to as "the agency," which shall have all the powers and duties of a redevelopment agency pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 33000) of Division 24 of the Health and Safety Code as well as all the powers of a joint powers agency pursuant to this chapter, with respect to the acquisition, construction, improvement, financing, and operation of a combined courthouse-criminal justice facility, including a parking garage, and other related improvements, hereinafter referred to as "the facility."
- (b) The agency shall be governed by a board of directors composed of one city council member and one citizen designated by the San Diego City Council; one supervisor and one citizen designated by the San Diego County Board of Supervisors; one citizen designated by the presiding judge of the municipal court, effective during his or her term of presidence; one citizen two citizens appointed by the presiding judge of the superior court effective during his or her term of presidence; the Sheriff of San Diego County; the president or designee of the San Diego County Bar Association; and one citizen designated by the District Attorney of San Diego County; all of whom shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing power and without further compensation.
- (c) The City of San Diego and the County of San Diego shall each have the power of nonconcurrence over any action taken by the board of directors, provided that a motion for reconsideration is made by a member of the board of directors immediately following the vote of the board of directors approving such action, and further provided that the city council or the board of supervisors votes to nullify such action, by a majority vote of its membership, within 30 days.
- (d) The county may transfer to the agency county funds in either a Courthouse Temporary Construction Fund or a County Criminal Justice Facility Temporary Construction Fund, or both, to be expended for purposes of the facility.
- (e) In addition to those funds, (1) the agency's governing body may allot up to 15 percent of the fines and forfeitures received by the City of San Diego pursuant to Section 1463 of the Penal Code from the service area of the downtown courts, as defined by the agency, for expenditure by the agency for the purposes specified in subdivision (a); (2) the City of San Diego and the County of San Diego may allot to the agency any state or federal funds received for purposes of the facility; and (3) the agency may expend any rent, parking fees, or taxes received on leasehold interests in the facility, for the purposes specified in subdivision (a).
- **Comment.** Subdivision (b) of Section 6520 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Diego County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective December 1, 1998.

## Gov't Code § 6701 (amended). Holiday falling on Saturday or Sunday

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 6701 of the Government Code is amended to read:

6701. If January 1st, February 12th, March 31st, July 4th, September 9th, November 11th, or December 25th falls upon a Sunday, the Monday following is a holiday. If November 11th falls upon a Saturday, the preceding Friday is a holiday.

If any holiday designated in Section 6700 falls on a Saturday, the board of supervisors of any county may by ordinance or resolution provide that an alternate day shall be a holiday for the employees of the county, except those employees of the county working as court attaches or as clerks of the superior or municipal courts.

**Comment.** Section 6701 is amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(l) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(5) (trial court as employer of all trial court employees), 71673 (authority of trial courts to establish terms and conditions of employment).

#### Note: Comment Requested

 Are there still any "employees of *the county* working as court attachés or as clerks of the superior court." (Emphasis added.) Should the entire last clause be deleted, as shown in the proposed revision of Government Code Section 6701? The Commission solicits comments on this issue.

## Gov't Code § 6704 (amended). Saturday as holiday

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 6704 of the Government Code is amended to read:

6704. The legislative body of any city or district may, by ordinance or resolution, provide that every Saturday is a holiday as respects the transaction of business in the public offices of such cities or districts except that provision shall be made for the continuance of essential public services such as police and fire protection. The office of the clerk of a municipal court established under the provisions of the Municipal Court Act of 1925 is excluded from the provisions of this section.

**Comment.** Section 6704 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. It is unnecessary to replace the reference to the municipal court with a reference to the superior court, because the superior court is not a public office of a city or district. For transaction of business by the superior court on Saturdays, see Code Civ. Proc. §§ 116.250 (small claims court sessions), 134 (court closure on judicial holidays); Section 6701 (holiday falling on Saturday or Sunday).

# Gov't Code § 12965 (unchanged). Accusation or civil action for unlawful employment practice

12965. (a) In the case of failure to eliminate an unlawful practice under this part through conference, conciliation, or persuasion, or in advance thereof if circumstances warrant, the director in his or her discretion may cause to be issued in the name of the department a written accusation. The accusation shall contain the name of the person, employer, labor organization, or employment agency accused, which shall be known as the respondent, shall set forth the nature of the charges, shall be served upon the respondent together with a copy of the verified complaint, as amended, and shall require the respondent to answer the charges at a hearing.

For any complaint treated by the director as a group or class complaint for purposes of investigation, conciliation, and accusation pursuant to Section 12961, an accusation shall be issued, if at all, within two years after the filing of the complaint. For any complaint alleging a violation of Section 51.7 of the Civil Code, an accusation shall be issued, if at

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48 49 all, within two years after the filing of the complaint. For all other complaints, an accusation shall be issued, if at all, within one year after the filing of a complaint. If the director determines, pursuant to Section 12961, that a complaint investigated as a group or class complaint under Section 12961 is to be treated as a group or class complaint for purposes of conciliation and accusation as well, that determination shall be made and shall be communicated in writing within one year after the filing of the complaint to each person, employer, labor organization, employment agency, or public entity alleged in the complaint to have committed an unlawful practice.

(b) If an accusation is not issued within 150 days after the filing of a complaint, or if the department earlier determines that no accusation will issue, the department shall promptly notify, in writing, the person claiming to be aggrieved that the department shall issue, on his or her request, the right-to-sue notice. This notice shall indicate that the person claiming to be aggrieved may bring a civil action under this part against the person, employer, labor organization, or employment agency named in the verified complaint within one year from the date of that notice. If the person claiming to be aggrieved does not request a right-to-sue notice, the department shall issue the notice upon completion of its investigation, and not later than one year after the filing of the complaint. A city, county, or district attorney in a location having an enforcement unit established on or before March 1, 1991, pursuant to a local ordinance enacted for the purpose of prosecuting HIV/AIDS discrimination claims, acting on behalf of any person claiming to be aggrieved due to HIV/AIDS discrimination, may also bring a civil action under this part against the person, employer, labor organization, or employment agency named in the notice. The superior and municipal courts of the State of California shall have jurisdiction of those actions, and the aggrieved person may file in any of these courts. Such an action may be brought in any county in the state in which the unlawful practice is alleged to have been committed, in the county in which the records relevant to the practice are maintained and administered, or in the county in which the aggrieved person would have worked or would have had access to the public accommodation but for the alleged unlawful practice, but if the defendant is not found within any of these counties, an action may be brought within the county of the defendant's residence or principal office. A copy of any complaint filed pursuant to this part shall be served on the principal offices of the department and of the commission. The remedy for failure to send a copy of a complaint is an order to do so. Those actions may not be filed as class actions or may not be maintained as class actions by the person or persons claiming to be aggrieved where those persons have filed a civil class action in the federal courts alleging a comparable claim of employment discrimination against the same defendant or defendants. In actions brought under this section, the court, in its discretion, may award to the prevailing party reasonable attorney's fees and costs, including expert witness fees, except where the action is filed by a public agency or a public official, acting in an official capacity.

(c)(1) If an accusation includes a prayer either for damages for emotional injuries as a component of actual damages, or for administrative fines, or for both, or if an accusation is amended for the purpose of adding a prayer either for damages for emotional injuries as a component of actual damages, or for administrative fines, or both, the respondent may within 30 days after service of the accusation or amended accusation, elect to transfer the proceedings to a court in lieu of a hearing pursuant to subdivision (a) by serving a written notice to that effect on the department, the commission, and the person claiming to be aggrieved. The commission shall prescribe the form and manner of giving written notice.

- (2) No later than 30 days after the completion of service of the notice of election pursuant to paragraph (1), the department shall dismiss the accusation and shall, either itself or, at its election, through the Attorney General, file in the appropriate court an action in its own name on behalf of the person claiming to be aggrieved as the real party in interest. In this action, the person claiming to be aggrieved shall be the real party in interest and shall have the right to participate as a party and be represented by his or her own counsel. Complaints filed pursuant to this section shall be filed in the appropriate superior or municipal court in any county in which unlawful practices are alleged to have been committed, in the county in which records relevant to the alleged unlawful practices are maintained and administered, or in the county in which the person claiming to be aggrieved would have worked or would have had access to public accommodation, but for the alleged unlawful practices. If the defendant is not found in any of these counties, the action may be brought within the county of the defendant's residence or principal office. Those actions shall be assigned to the court's delay reduction program, or otherwise given priority for disposition by the court in which the action is filed.
- (3) A court may grant as relief in any action filed pursuant to this subdivision any relief a court is empowered to grant in a civil action brought pursuant to subdivision (b), in addition to any other relief that, in the judgment of the court, will effectuate the purpose of this part. This relief may include a requirement that the employer conduct training for all employees, supervisors, and management on the requirements of this part, the rights and remedies of those who allege a violation of this part, and the employer's internal grievance procedures.
- (4) The department may amend an accusation to pray for either damages for emotional injury or for administrative fines, or both, provided that the amendment is made within 30 days of the issuance of the original accusation.

## Note: Comment Requested

Subdivision (b) can be construed to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the municipal and superior courts. Further study is required to determine how to amend this provision so as to provide appropriate guidance regarding jurisdictional classification, if necessary. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

Government Code Section 12965 reflects legislative changes made in A.B. 276 (Migden). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 813, § 1.

# Gov't Code § 12980 (unchanged). Complaint, accusation, and civil action for housing discrimination

12980. This article governs the procedure for the prevention and elimination of discrimination in housing made unlawful pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 12955) of Chapter 6.

(a) Any person claiming to be aggrieved by an alleged violation of Section 12955, 12955.1, or 12955.7 may file with the department a verified complaint in writing that shall state the name and address of the person alleged to have committed the violation complained of, and that shall set forth the particulars thereof and contain any other information required by the department.

The filing of a complaint and pursuit of conciliation or remedy under this part shall not prejudice the complainant's right to pursue effective judicial relief under other applicable laws, but if a civil action has been filed under Section 52 of the Civil Code, the department shall terminate proceedings upon notification of the entry of final judgment unless the judgment is a dismissal entered at the complainant's request.

(b) The Attorney General or the director may, in a like manner, make, sign, and file complaints citing practices that appear to violate the purpose of this part or any specific provisions of this part relating to housing discrimination.

No complaint may be filed after the expiration of one year from the date upon which the alleged violation occurred or terminated.

- (c) The department may thereupon proceed upon the complaint in the same manner and with the same powers as provided in this part in the case of an unlawful practice, except that where the provisions of this article provide greater rights and remedies to an aggrieved person than the provisions of Article 1 (commencing with Section 12960), the provisions of this article shall prevail.
- (d) Upon the filing of a complaint, the department shall serve notice upon the complainant of the time limits, rights of the parties, and choice of forums provided for under the law, and shall also provide a written explanation that informs the complainant that, if an accusation is issued, the complainant may only be able to recover damages for emotional distress or other intangible injuries through a civil action filed under Section 12989.
- (e) The department shall commence proceedings with respect to a complaint within 30 days of filing of the complaint.
- (f) An investigation of allegations contained in any complaint filed with the department shall be completed within 100 days after receipt of the complaint, unless it is impracticable to do so. If the investigation is not completed within 100 days, the complainant and respondent shall be notified, in writing, of the department's reasons for not doing so.
- (g) Upon the conclusion of each investigation, the department shall prepare a final investigative report containing all of the following:
  - (1) The names of any witnesses and the dates of any contacts with those witnesses.
- (2) A summary of the dates of any correspondence or other contacts with the aggrieved persons or the respondent.
  - (3) A summary of witness statements.
  - (4) Answers to interrogatories.

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- (5) A summary description of other pertinent records.
- A final investigative report may be amended if additional evidence is later discovered.
- (h) If an accusation is not issued within 100 days after the filing of a complaint, or if the department earlier determines that no accusation will issue, the department shall promptly notify the person claiming to be aggrieved. This notice shall, in any event, be issued no more than 30 days after the date of the determination or 30 days after the date of the expiration of the 100-day period, whichever date first occurs. The notice shall indicate that the person claiming to be aggrieved may bring a civil action under this part against the person named in the verified complaint within the time period specified in Section 12989.1 of the Government Code. The notice shall also indicate, unless the department has determined that no accusation will be issued, that the person claiming to be aggrieved has the option of continuing to seek redress for the alleged discrimination through the procedures of the department if he or she does not desire to file a civil action. The superior and municipal courts of the State of California shall have jurisdiction of these actions, and the aggrieved person may file in any of these courts. The action may be brought in any county in the state in which the violation is alleged to have been committed, or in the county in which the records relevant to the alleged violation are maintained and administered, but if the defendant is not found within that county, the action may be brought within the county of the defendant's residence or principal office.

A copy of any complaint filed pursuant to this part shall be served on the principal offices of the department and of the commission. The remedy for failure to send a copy of a complaint is an order to do so. In a civil action brought under this section, the court, in its discretion, may award to the prevailing party reasonable attorneys' fees.

- (i) All agreements reached in settlement of any housing discrimination complaint filed pursuant to this section shall be made public, unless otherwise agreed by the complainant and respondent, and the department determines that the disclosure is not required to further the purposes of the act.
- (j) All agreements reached in settlement of any housing discrimination complaint filed pursuant to this section shall be agreements between the respondent and complainant, and shall be subject to approval by the department.

## Note: Comment Requested

 Government Code Section 12980 can be construed to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the municipal and superior courts. Further study is required to determine how to amend this provision so as to provide appropriate guidance regarding jurisdictional classification, if necessary. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

## Gov't Code § 12989 (amended). Civil action instead of administrative proceeding

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 12989 of the Government Code is amended to read:

12989. (a) If an accusation is issued under Section 12981, a complainant, a respondent, or an aggrieved person on whose behalf a complaint is filed may elect, in lieu of an administrative proceeding under Section 12981, to have the claims asserted in the charge adjudicated in a civil action under this part.

- (b) An election under this section may be made within 20 days after the service of the accusation, and not later than 20 days after service of the complaint to the respondent. A notice of election shall be filed with the department, and the department shall serve a copy of the notice to the director, the respondent, and the aggrieved person on whose behalf the complaint is filed. The notice shall be filed and served on all parties to the complaint in accordance with the procedures established by Section 12962.
- (c) If either party serves a notice of election upon the department, as prescribed, the department shall, within 30 days after service of the notice of the election, dismiss the accusation. The department shall itself, or at its election through the Attorney General, within 30 days of receipt of the notice of election, file a civil action with the proper municipal or superior court of competent jurisdiction in its name or on behalf of the aggrieved person as a real party in interest. In bringing a civil or administrative action, or pursuing subsequent appeals of those actions, the department or the Attorney General shall, in its representation of an aggrieved person's interests, comply with the Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of California. The action may be filed in any county in the state in which the unlawful practice is alleged to have been committed, in the county in which the records relevant to that practice are maintained and administered, or in the county in which the aggrieved person would have resided in the housing accommodation. If the respondent is not found within that county, the action may be filed in the county of the respondent's residence or principal office.
- (d) Any person aggrieved with respect to the issues to be determined in a civil action filed under this part may intervene as of right in that civil action.
- (e) If an election is not made pursuant to this section, the director shall maintain an administrative proceeding based on the charges in the complaint in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 12981.

(f) The director or his or her designated representative shall be available for consultation concerning any legal issues raised by the Attorney General that relate to evidentiary or tactical matters relevant to any civil action brought under this part.

**Comment.** Subdivision (c) of Section 12989 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

For the jurisdictional classification of an action pursuant to this section, see Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases) & Comment, 86 (miscellaneous limited civil cases).

## Gov't Code § 15422 (amended). Substitute for county public defender

SEC. . Section 15422 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15422. Where a county public defender has refused, or is otherwise reasonably unable to represent a person because of conflict of interest or other reason, the State Public Defender is authorized to represent such person, pursuant to a contract with the county which provides for reimbursement of costs, where the person is not financially able to employ counsel and is charged with the commission of any contempt or offense triable in the superior or municipal courts at all stages of any proceedings relating to such charge, including restrictions on liberty resulting from such charge. Except in cases of representation under subdivision (d) of Section 15421, the State Public Defender may decline to represent such person by filing a letter with the appropriate court citing Section 15420 of this chapter.

**Comment.** Section 15422 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 15422 refers to a "*county* public defender" and a "contract with the *county*." (Emphasis added.) These references still appear to be proper, because "court operations" as defined in Government Code Section 77003 does not include indigent criminal defense. Cal. R. Ct. 810(b). The Commission solicits comments on this issue.

# Gov't Code § 16265.2 (amended). County costs of eligible programs, county costs of justice programs, and general purpose revenues

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 16265.2 of the Government Code is amended to read:

16265.2. As used in this chapter:

- (a) "County" means a county and a city and county.
- (b) "County costs of eligible programs" means the amount of money other than federal and state funds, as reported by the State Department of Social Services to the Department of Finance or as derived from the Controller's "Annual Report of Financial Transactions Concerning Counties of California," that each county spends for each of the following:
- (1) The Aid to Families with Dependent Children for Family Group and Unemployed Parents programs plus county administrative costs for each program minus the county's share of child support collections for each program, as described in Sections 10100, 10101, and 11250 of, and subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 15200 of, the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (2) The county share of the cost of service provided for the In-Home Supportive Services Program, as described in Section 10100, 10101, and 12306 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (3) The community mental health program, as described in Section 5705 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

- (4) The county share of the food stamp program, as described in Section 18906.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (c) "County costs of justice programs" means the amount of money other than federal and state funds, as reported in the Controller's "Annual Report of Financial Transactions Concerning Counties of California," that each county spends for each of the following:
  - (1) Municipal and superior Superior courts.
- (2) District attorney.
  - (3) Public defender.
- 9 (4) Probation.

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- (5) Correctional facilities.
- "County costs of justice programs" does not include any costs eligible for reimbursement to the county pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 15200) of Part 6 of Division 3.
- (d) "General purpose revenues" means revenues received by a county whose purpose is not restricted by state law to a particular purpose or program, as reported in the Controller's "Annual Report of Financial Transactions Concerning Counties of California." "General purpose revenues" are limited to all of the following:
- (1) Property tax revenues, exclusive of those revenues dedicated to repay voter approved indebtedness, received pursuant to Part 0.5 (commencing with Section 50) of Division 1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, or received pursuant to Section 33401 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (2) Sales tax revenues received pursuant to Part 1 (commencing the Section 6001) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
  - (3) Any other taxes levied by a county.
  - (4) Fines and forfeitures.
  - (5) Licenses, permits, and franchises.
  - (6) Revenue derived from the use of money and property.
- (7) Vehicle license fees received pursuant to Section 11005 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (8) Trailer coach fees received pursuant to Section 11003.3 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (9) Revenues from cigarette taxes received pursuant to Part 13 (commencing with Section 30001) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (10) Revenue received as open-space subventions pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 16140) of Part 1.
- (11) Revenue received as homeowners' property tax exemption subventions pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 16120) of Part 1.
  - (12) General revenue sharing funds received from the federal government.
- "General purpose revenues" does not include revenues received by a county pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 15200) of Part 6 of Division 3.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (c) of Section 16265.2 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Government Code Section 16265.2.

# Gov't Code § 20437 (amended). "County peace officer" as including constables, marshals, and deputies

SEC. . Section 20437 of the Government Code is amended to read:

20437. "County peace officer" shall also include the constable and each regularly employed deputy constable, marshal and each regularly employed deputy marshal of any judicial district who serves the superior court and he or she shall receive credit for service as a peace officer for any time he or she served as constable or deputy constable of a township or justice court or marshal or deputy marshal of a municipal court in the same county.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to the employees of any contracting agency nor to any such agency unless and until the contracting agency elects to be subject to the provisions of this section by amendment to its contract with the board, made as provided in Section 20474 or by express provision in its contract with the board.

**Comment.** Section 20437 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The section is also amended to reflect elimination of the justice court pursuant to Article VI, Sections 1 and 5(b), of the California Constitution.

**Note.** Government Section 20437 is retirement-related, so the references to constables, township, justice court, and municipal court would be retained.

## Gov't Code § 20440 (amended). County peace officer

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SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 20440 of the Government Code is amended to read:

20440. "County peace officer" shall also include employees of the sheriff employed to attend sessions of the superior or <u>former</u> municipal courts and preserve order in the courtrooms, to guard and maintain the security of prisoners during court appearances, or to summon jurors and take responsibility for them while they are deliberating or absent from the courtroom. It shall not include persons employed as clerks, typists, teachers, instructors or psychologists.

This section shall not apply to any contracting agency nor to the employees of a contracting agency until the agency elects to be subject to this section by amendment to its contract with the board, made as provided in Section 20474 or by express provision in its contract with the board.

**Comment.** Section 20440 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Gov't Code § 22754.35 (amended). Benefits of municipal and justice court judges

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 22754.35 of the Government Code is amended to read:

22754.35. (a) As used in this part, "employee" includes any judge of a municipal or justice court.

- (b) As used in this part, "annuitant" includes any judge of a municipal or justice court retired under the Judges' Retirement System.
- (c) For purposes of this part, a municipal or justice court judge's entitlement shall be the same as a superior court judge in terms of health benefits and employer contributions, and the continuation of health benefits coverage shall be administered by the board.
- (d) The state shall provide each sitting and retired municipal court and justice court judge with health, dental, and vision care benefits equal to and in the same manner as the health, dental, and vision care benefits provided to superior court judges. These benefits shall be paid from funds provided pursuant to Section 77006.5.

- (e) No judge shall have any salary or benefits reduced solely by reason of the enactment of this section.
  - (f) If a judge opts to receive health, dental, or vision care benefits from the state, the county shall reduce the judge's compensation by an amount equal to the amount the state pays for his or her health, dental, or vision care benefits.
- **Comment.** Section 22754.35 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

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Government Code Section 22754.35 is retirement-related, so the references to municipal and justice court judges would be retained.

The Commission solicits comments on whether subdivisions (d) and (f) should be revised in light of the Trial Court Funding Act.

Issues involving judicial benefits are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on this section pending study and review by interested parties, including the Judicial Council's Task Force on Judicial Service. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

### Gov't Code § 23220 (amended). Effect of boundary change on pending cases

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 23220 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 23220. On and after the effective date of the boundary change, the superior court and the municipal courts in each affected county shall retain jurisdiction in all cases pending in a session of those courts that court.
- Comment. Section 23220 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Gov't Code § 23296 (repealed). Effect of boundary change on municipal court districts

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 23296 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 25 23296. Those municipal court districts in the transferring county which are located within the boundaries of the territory which is transferred immediately prior to its transfer shall continue in existence for all purposes with the same name, judges, officers, attaches, and other employees.
- Comment. Section 23296 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### 31 Gov't Code § 23396 (amended). Superior court officers, attachés and other employees

- 32 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 23396 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 23396. The presiding or sole judge of the superior court in a proposed county may appoint officers, attaches, and other employees as are necessary to assist the court in the performance of its duties. Preference The Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act applies to the superior court and superior court employees in a proposed county, except that preference in appointment shall be given to those persons serving a session of the superior court located within the boundaries of the proposed county immediately prior to its creation.
- 40 **Comment.** Section 23396 is amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment 41 Protection and Governance Act. See, e.g., Sections 71620(a) (job classifications and 42 appointments), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement).

## Gov't Code § 23398 (repealed). Effect of creating new county on municipal court districts

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 23398 of the Government Code is repealed.

23398. Those municipal court districts in the affected county or counties which are located within the boundaries of the proposed county immediately prior to its creation shall continue in existence for all purposes in the proposed county with the same name, judges, officers, attaches, and other employees.

**Comment.** Section 23398 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Gov't Code § 23579 (repealed). Effect of consolidating counties on municipal court districts

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 23579 of the Government Code is repealed.

23579. Those municipal court districts in the affected counties immediately prior to consolidation shall continue in existence for all purposes in the consolidated county with the same name, judges, officers, attaches, and other employees.

**Comment.** Section 23579 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Gov't Code § 25100.5 (amended). Clerk of the board of supervisors

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 25100.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

25100.5. The board of supervisors of any county may provide by ordinance that the clerk of the board of supervisors may be appointed by the board in the same manner as other county officers are appointed. In such counties, the county clerk is not ex officio clerk of the board of supervisors.

The clerk of the board of supervisors shall perform those duties prescribed by law for the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the board of supervisors or for the clerk of the board of supervisors and such additional duties as the board of supervisors shall prescribe by ordinance. Such a person may perform all the duties vested in the county clerk other than those vested in the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the superior court or registrar of voters and may take acknowledgments and administer and certify oaths in the performance of such person's official duties.

**Comment.** Section 25100.5 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Gov't Code § 25351.3 (unchanged). Acquisition, rental, and improvement of real property and facilities

25351.3. In addition to its other powers and duties, the board of supervisors may do any or all of the following:

- (a) Acquire land for and construct, lease, sublease, build, furnish, refurnish, or repair buildings for municipal or superior courts and for convention and exhibition halls, trade and industrial centers, auditoriums, opera houses, music halls and centers, motion picture and television museums, and related facilities used for public assembly purposes for the use, benefit and enjoyment of the public, including offstreet parking places for motor vehicles, ways of ingress and egress, and any other facilities and improvements necessary or convenient for their use.
- (b) Acquire land and construct buildings, structures and facilities thereon, in whole or in part, with county funds or it may, by contract or lease with any nonprofit association or corporation, provide for the acquisition of land or the construction of buildings, structures

and facilities, or all or any part thereof, for public assembly purposes, upon the terms the board may determine.

- (c) Lease, pursuant to Section 25371, any real property owned by the county and available for public assembly purposes to any person, firm, corporation, or nonprofit association or corporation for public assembly purposes, with the person, firm, corporation, or nonprofit association or corporation to lease the real property, as improved, back to the county for use for the purposes stated in the lease. Any lease authorized by the board under this subdivision, except leases for municipal or superior courts, which may be entered into without advertising for bids, shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder after public competitive bidding conducted in the manner determined by the board. Notice inviting bids shall be published pursuant to Section 6066 in a newspaper as the board may direct.
- (d) Enter into a lease or sublease, without advertising for bids therefor, of buildings, structures, and facilities or any of them with any nonprofit association or corporation which agrees to use the buildings, structures, and facilities so leased to it for the public assembly purposes for which they were or are to be built; or contract, without advertising, for bids with any nonprofit association or corporation for the maintenance, operation, and management of the buildings, structures, and facilities, or any part thereof used for public assembly purposes, including the scheduling and promotion of events therein, for a specified term, not to exceed 40 years, upon terms and conditions as may be agreed upon. The leases, subleases, or contracts shall provide that, at least annually, there shall be paid to the county the net revenue, if any, from the operation and use of the facilities, remaining after the payment of expenses and costs, if any, for maintenance, operation or management, interest, and principal payments upon loans to the nonprofit corporation or association for purposes of maintenance, operation, or management, and any other expenses, and after providing maintenance and operation reserves. The lease, sublease, or contract shall also provide that, upon its expiration, all of the assets of the nonprofit association or corporation after payment or discharge of its indebtedness and liabilities shall be transferred to the county.
- (e) If the county has a population in excess of 4,000,000, without advertising for bids therefor, grant any real property owned by the county, or lease, for a term not to exceed 99 years, any real property owned by the county, to any city, district, or other public entity for any of the above public assembly purposes, without consideration, except the agreement of the grantee or lessee to use the real property for the public assembly purposes specified, and upon terms and conditions which may be agreed upon by the board and the grantee or lessee.

The amendment to this section enacted by Chapter 755 of the Statutes of 1963 shall not be construed to affect or modify the duty of any county or board of supervisors to provide adequate quarters for courts but is intended to provide an alternative method of financing the acquisition of property and buildings for use for courthouse purposes.

#### Note: Comment Requested

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 Subdivisions (a) and (c) of Government Code Section 25351.3 need to be revised to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts. Further revisions might be needed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act.

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer work on the section pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

## Gov't Code § 25560.4 (unchanged). Dedication of unused park lands for court buildings

25560.4. The board of supervisors of any county may, by a four-fifths vote of the members, use or dedicate any portion of any land acquired by the county by means of special assessment proceedings for park purposes, for the erection and maintenance of one or more buildings to house any municipal or superior court, or one or more departments or divisions of any one or more of such courts, if the portion of the land to be so used or dedicated has not been used by the public for park purposes for a period of more than 10 years.

#### Note: Comment Requested

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Government Code Section 25560.4 needs to be revised to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts. Further revisions might be needed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act.

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer work on the section pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

## Gov't Code § 26299.008 (unchanged). Court facilities

26299.008. "Court facilities" means the municipal and superior courts of the county, as well as any other facilities used for adult or juvenile court matters, criminal prosecutions, handling inmates, or a combination thereof.

## Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 26299.008 needs to be revised to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts. Further revisions might be needed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act.

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer work on the section pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

#### Gov't Code § 26524 (repealed). Representation of court or judge by district attorney

SEC. . Section 26524 of the Government Code is repealed. 30

26524. Upon request of any judge of the superior or municipal court, the district attorney shall appear for and represent the court or judge if the court or judge in his or her official capacity is a party defendant in any action.

Comment. Section 26524 is repealed to reflect enactment of Section 811.9, which governs representation, defense, and indemnification of trial court judges, judicial officers, court executive officers, and employees.

## Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 26524 appears to have been superseded by Government Code Section 811.9. The Commission solicits comments on whether it should be preserved in any form.

### Gov't Code § 26529 (amended). County counsel to discharge duties of district attorney

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26529 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26529. (a) In counties that have a county counsel, the county counsel shall discharge all 42 43

the duties vested in the district attorney by Sections 26520, 26522, 26523, 26524, and

44 26526. The county counsel shall defend or prosecute all civil actions and proceedings in which the county or any of its officers is concerned or is a party in his or her official capacity. Except where the county provides other counsel, the county counsel shall defend as provided in Part 7 (commencing with Section 995) of Division 3.6 of Title 1 of the Government Code any action or proceeding brought against an officer, employee, or servant of the county.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the County Counsel of the County of Solano may, and when directed by the board of supervisors of that county shall, bring a civil action when the county, or any of its officers, has a cause of action to abate a public nuisance in the county. The County Counsel and the District Attorney of Solano County have the concurrent right to bring an action to abate a public nuisance pursuant to this subdivision.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 26529 is amended to reflect the repeal of Section 26524, concerning a representation of a trial court or trial court judge by the district attorney.

Note. Government Section 26529 reflects legislative changes made in SB 195 (Chesbro). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 767, § 2.

#### Gov't Code § 26608.3 (amended). Service of writs, notices and other process by marshal

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26608.3 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26608.3. (a) In Shasta County, the board of supervisors by ordinance or resolution may transfer from the sheriff to the marshal of the Shasta County <u>Municipal Superior</u> Court the duty to serve all writs, notices and other process issued by any state court, or other competent authority.

- (b) After adoption of the ordinance or resolution pursuant to subdivision (a), and notwithstanding any other provision of law, in Shasta County the marshal shall have the duty to serve all writs, notices and other process issued by any state court or other competent authority, and the sheriff shall be relieved of any obligation imposed by Section 26608 and any liability imposed by Section 26663 or 26664.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the responsibility or authority of a private person or registered process server from serving process and notices in the manner prescribed by law, nor shall it limit the authority of the sheriff or any other peace officer to serve warrants of arrest or other process specifically directed by a court to the sheriff or any other peace officer.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 26608.3 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Shasta County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 3, 1998.

### Gov't Code § 26608.4 (repealed). Service of writs, notices and other process

SEC. . Section 26608.4 of the Government Code is repealed.

26608.4. (a) In Santa Barbara County, the board of supervisors by ordinance or resolution may transfer from the sheriff to the marshal of the Santa Barbara County Municipal Courts, the duty to serve all writs, notices, and other process issued by any state court or other competent authority.

(b) After adoption of the ordinance or resolution pursuant to subdivision (a), and notwithstanding any other provision of law, in Santa Barbara County the marshal, as provided in the ordinance or resolution, shall have the duty to serve all writs, notices, or other process issued by any state court or other competent authority, and the sheriff shall be relieved of any obligation imposed by Section 26608 and any liability imposed by Section 26663 or 26664.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the responsibility or authority of a private person or registered process server from serving process and notices in the manner prescribed by law, nor shall it limit the authority of the sheriff or any other peace officer to serve warrants of arrest or other process specifically directed by a court to the sheriff or any other peace officer.

**Comment.** Section 26608.4 is repealed to reflect elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in Santa Barbara County, effective January 1, 1997.

#### Gov't Code § 26608.5 (repealed). Service of writs, notices and other process

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26608.5 of the Government Code is repealed.

26608.5. (a) In Glenn County, the board of supervisors by ordinance or resolution may transfer from the sheriff to the marshal of the Glenn County Municipal Court the duty to serve all writs, notices, and other process issued by any state court, or other competent authority.

- (b) After adoption of the ordinance or resolution pursuant to subdivision (a), and notwithstanding any other provision of law, in Glenn County the marshal shall have the duty to serve all writs, notices, and other process issued by any state court or other competent authority, and the sheriff shall be relieved of any obligation imposed by Section 26608 and any liability imposed by Section 26663 or 26664.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the responsibility or authority of a private person or registered process server from serving process and notices in the manner prescribed by law, nor shall it limit the authority of the sheriff or any other peace officer to serve warrants of arrest or other process specifically directed by a court to the sheriff or any other peace officer.
- Comment. Section 26608.5 is repealed to reflect elimination of the marshal's office and the transfer of its functions to the sheriff's office in Glenn County, effective August 17, 1999.

# Gov't Code § 26625 (amended). Short title

SEC. . Section 26625 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26625. (a) This article shall be known and may be cited as the Contra Costa County Court Services Consolidation Act of 1988.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa County may find, after holding a public hearing on the issue, that cost savings can be realized by consolidation of court-related services provided by the marshal and sheriff within that county. If such a finding is made, there shall be conducted among all of the judges of the superior and municipal courts of that county an election to determine the agency, either the marshal or sheriff, under which court-related services shall be consolidated. The outcome shall be determined by a simple majority of votes cast, provided that the total number of votes cast exceeds 50 percent of the number of superior and municipal judges in the county, by at least one vote. The registrar of voters shall administer that election and tabulate the results thereof. The results of the election shall be reported within 15 days following the election period by the registrar of voters to the board of supervisors and to the judges of the superior and municipal courts of that county.

The board of supervisors shall immediately commence and, within a reasonable time not to exceed 90 days, implement the determination made by a majority of the judges of the superior and municipal courts of that county in that election. If an election is not conducted within 90 days of notification of the board of supervisors' finding, or if the results of the election are evenly divided, the board of supervisors of that county shall determine under which agency, either the marshal or the sheriff, court-related services

- shall be consolidated, and shall proceed to implement that consolidation as if on the basis of majority vote of the judges of the superior and municipal courts of that county.
- Comment. Section 26625 is amended to reflect elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in Contra Costa County, effective August 30, 1988.

## 5 Gov't Code § 26625.1 (repealed). Operation of Gov't Code §§ 26625.2 to 26625.10

- 6 SEC. Section 26625.1 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 26625.1. Sections 26625.2 to 26625.10, inclusive, shall become operative only if the sheriff is selected as the agency under which court-related services shall be consolidated,
- 9 in which case those sections shall become operative upon the vote of the judges of the county so selecting the sheriff.
- 11 **Comment.** Section 26625.1 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in Contra Costa County within the sheriff's office, effective August 30, 1988.

## 13 Gov't Code § 26625.2 (amended). Court security bureau

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26625.2 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 15 26625.2. There is a court security bureau within the Contra Costa County Sheriff's
- Department to serve the superior and municipal courts court. The relationship between
- the sheriff's department and the court security bureau shall be similar to that which exists
- between the Sheriff's Department of Contra Costa County and certain cities in the county
- 19 that contract for police services. The court security bureau shall maintain a branch office
- 20 in each municipal court district with the exception of the Walnut Creek-Danville Judicial
- 21 District.

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- Comment. Section 26625.2 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Contra Costa County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution,
- effective June 8, 1998.

#### Gov't Code § 26625.3 (amended). Court security oversight committee

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26625.3 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 26625.3. There is a Court Security Oversight Committee consisting of three municipal court judges and two five superior court judges in even-numbered years and three superior court judges and two municipal court judges in odd-numbered years elected annually by a majority of their respective benches appointed by the presiding judge. The duties of the committee shall be those prescribed by this article, and include, but are not limited to, the following:
- 33 (a) To approve all transfers out of and into the court security bureau.
  - (b) To approve staffing levels and the recommended budget prior to submission to the board of supervisors Judicial Council.
  - (c) To approve security measures and plans prepared by the sheriff, through the court security bureau commander.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the sheriff shall provide bailiffing,
   court security, and prisoner holding in the Superior Court and Municipal Courts of Contra
   Costa County.
- Comment. Section 26625.3 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Contra Costa County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 8, 1998.
- The section is also amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Section 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

## Gov't Code § 26625.4 (amended). Appointing authority

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- SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 26625.4 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 26625.4. (a) The sheriff shall be the appointing authority for all court security bureau positions and employees.
- (b) The incumbent marshal of the Contra Costa County Municipal Court shall become the assistant sheriff (exempt) of the court security bureau upon the operative date of this section and may not be removed except by a four-fifths majority vote of the Court Security Oversight Committee. He or she shall hold the permanent rank of captain in the merit system. Whenever the salary of assistant sheriff is adjusted by the board of supervisors, the salary of assistant sheriff, court security bureau, shall be adjusted in the same amount with the same effective date.
- (e) The selection, appointment, and removal of subsequent management heads of the court security bureau shall be made by a majority vote of the superior court judges of Contra Costa County and majority vote of the municipal court judges of Contra Costa County from a list of qualified lieutenants submitted by the sheriff.
- (d) The two incumbent assistant marshals in the marshal's office shall become marshals, court security bureau, in the sheriff's department and assigned to the court security bureau upon the operative date of this section and may not be removed except by a four-fifths majority vote of the Court Security Oversight Committee. They shall be allocated to a salary level which is 67 levels on the C5 salary schedule above that of lieutenant in the service of Contra Costa County. Whenever the salary of lieutenant is adjusted by the board of supervisors, the salary of these two individuals shall be adjusted in the same percentage or levels with the same effective date.
- **Comment.** Section 26625.4 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Contra Costa County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 8, 1998.
- The section is also amended to delete obsolete provisions regarding the former incumbent marshal and assistant marshals.

### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission requests input as to whether the appointment and removal authority authorized in Government Code Section 26625.4 continues to reflect current practice. Specifically, do the judges still have selection, appointment, and removal power with regard to management heads of the court security bureau? Is this power an exception to the sheriff's general appointing authority as set forth in subdivision (a)?

#### 35 Gov't Code § 26625.10 (repealed). Marshal's office abolished

- SEC. . Section 26625.10 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 37 26625.10. The marshal's office is abolished.
- Comment. Section 26625.10 is repealed to reflect elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in Contra Costa County, effective August 30, 1988.

#### 41 Gov't Code § 26625.11 (repealed). Operation of Gov't Code §§ 26625.12 to 26625.15

- 42 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26625.11 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 43 26625.11. Sections 26625.12 to 26625.15, inclusive, shall become operative only if the
- 44 marshal is selected as the agency under which court-related services shall be
- 45 consolidated, in which case those sections shall become operative upon the vote of the
- 46 judges of the county so selecting the marshal.

Comment. Section 26625.11 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in Contra Costa County within the sheriff's office, effective August 30, 1988.

# Gov't Code § 26625.12 (repealed). Deputy sheriffs' status

- 4 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26625.12 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 5 26625.12. Deputy sheriffs who become members of the consolidated office shall do so at their existing or equivalent classifications, salaries, and benefits, and except as may be
- 7 necessary for the operation of the agency under which court-related services are
- 8 consolidated, shall not be involuntarily transferred out of the consolidated court-related
- 9 services office.

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Comment. Section 26625.12 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in Contra Costa County within the sheriff's office, effective August 30, 1988.

## Gov't Code § 26625.13 (repealed). Status of sheriff department employees

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26625.13 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 26625.13. Permanent employees of the sheriff's department on the operative date of the
- consolidation shall be deemed qualified, and no other qualifications shall be required for employment or retention. Probationary employees of the sheriff's department on the
- operative date of the consolidation shall retain their probationary status and rights, and
- 1) operative date of the consolidation shall retain their probationary status and rights, and
- shall not be deemed to have transferred so as to require serving a new probationary
- 19 period.
- 20 **Comment.** Section 26625.13 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in
- 21 Contra Costa County within the sheriff's office, effective August 30, 1988.

# 22 Gov't Code § 26625.14 (repealed). Seniority

- SEC. . Section 26625.14 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 24 26625.14. All county service or service in the sheriff's department of employees of the
- 25 sheriff's department on the operative date of the consolidation shall be counted toward
- seniority in the court-related services office, and all time spent in the same, equivalent, or
- 27 higher classification shall be counted toward classification seniority.
- 28 **Comment.** Section 26625.14 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in
- 29 Contra Costa County within the sheriff's office, effective August 30. 1988.

#### 30 Gov't Code § 26625.15 (repealed). Peace officer status

- 31 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26625.15 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 32 26625.15. No employee of the sheriff's department on the operative date of the
- 33 consolidation shall lose peace officer status, or be demoted or otherwise adversely
- 34 affected by a consolidation of court services under this section.
- 35 **Comment.** Section 26625.15 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in
- Contra Costa County within the sheriff's office, effective August 30, 1988.

## 37 Gov't Code § 26626 (added). Repeal of article

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26626 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 39 26626. (a) This article shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2018, and as of that
- date is repealed unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2018,
- 41 deletes or extends that date.
- 42 (b) The repeal of this article does not affect any right or benefit to which a person was
- 43 entitled on the date of repeal.

**Comment.** Section 26626 is added to provide for the automatic repeal of Article 1.2 (commencing with Section 26625) in fifteen years.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission requests input as to whether Article 1.2 (commencing with Section 26625) continues to serve a useful purpose and, if so, whether further revisions are needed to reflect current practice.

## 7 Gov't Code §§ 26630-26637 (repealed). Ventura County Court Services Consolidation Act

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 26630) of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 26630- 26637 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Ventura County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 10, 1998.
- (2) The fact that Article 1.5 is superseded by a negotiated contract between the superior court and the sheriff's department. See Section 77212.5(a) (agreement with sheriff's department regarding court security services).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

#### Article 1.5. Court Services Officer

26630. This article shall apply only to a county of the 13th class. It shall be known as the Ventura County Court Services Consolidation Act of 1980.

- 26631. There is hereby created a court services officer within the office of the sheriff to serve the superior and municipal courts.
- 26632. There is hereby created a Court Services Oversight Committee consisting of the presiding judge of the Superior Court of the County of Ventura or his designee, the presiding judge of the Ventura County municipal court or his designee, and the Sheriff of Ventura County or his designee. The duties of the committee shall be those prescribed by this article.
- 26633. The court services officer shall be appointed by, and may be removed only upon a vote by, any two of the three members of the Court Services Oversight Committee.
- 26634. Notwithstanding Sections 26603, 26608, 26665, and 71260 to 71265, inclusive, and any other provision of law, the sheriff through the court services officer shall provide bailiffing and court security, prisoner holding and movement in the hall of justice, processing and service of civil and criminal process, including subpoenas and warrants, and such investigations and other services as directed by any court.
- 26635. (a) To render prompt and efficient service to the public, the municipal court may authorize personnel of the clerk of the municipal court or of the court services officer to be cross-deputized to perform without additional compensation such functions of the other office as may be delegated.
- (b) The clerk of the superior court may cross-deputize personnel of the clerk of the municipal court or of the court services officer to perform without additional compensation specified functions of the clerk of the superior court. The clerk of the superior court may permit personnel of his office to be cross-deputized to perform without additional compensation specified functions of the clerk of the municipal court or of the court services officer.
- 26636. Notwithstanding Section 26633, the incumbent Marshal of the Ventura County Municipal Court shall automatically become the court services officer upon the effective date of

this section, and until December 31, 1985, may not be removed except by unanimous vote of all three members of the Court Services Oversight Committee.

- 26637. (a) All personnel of the sheriff's office assigned to court services on the effective date of this section shall automatically become members of the court services office at their existing classifications, salaries and benefits.
- (b) All personnel of the marshal's office on the effective date of this section shall automatically become members of the court services office at the equivalent classification of the county service having their existing salary and benefits. If the county service does not have an equivalent classification with the same rate of pay that a member of the marshal's office receives, the member shall continue to be entitled to receive the same percentage above the next lower county service classification as he receives on the effective date of this section.
- (c) Clerical personnel described in subdivisions (a) and (b) may become members of the court services office, may be transferred to a position in the sheriff's office, or may be transferred to a position in county service other than the sheriff's office, at the same or an equivalent classification, but shall not be involuntarily terminated before December 31, 1985, except by unanimous vote of all three members of the Court Services Oversight Committee. All other personnel of the sheriff's office assigned to court services on the effective date of this section and all other personnel of the marshal's office on the effective date of this section shall not be involuntarily terminated or transferred out of the court services office before December 31, 1985, except by unanimous vote of all three members of the Court Services Oversight Committee.
- (d) Permanent employees of the sheriff's office assigned to court services on the effective date of this section and permanent employees of the marshal's office on the effective date of this section shall be deemed qualified, and no other qualifications shall be required for employment or retention. Probationary employees of the sheriff's office assigned to court services on the effective date of this section and probationary employees of the marshal's office on the effective date of this section shall retain their probationary status and rights, and shall not be deemed to have transferred so as to require serving a new probationary period.
- (e) For personnel of the sheriff's office assigned to court services on the effective date of this section and personnel of the marshal's office on the effective date of this section, all county service shall be counted toward county seniority, and all time spent in the same classification, and all time spent in an equivalent or higher classification shall be counted toward classification seniority.
- (f) No employee of the sheriff's office assigned to court services on the effective date of this section or employee of the marshal's office on the effective date of this section shall lose peace officer status, or be demoted or otherwise adversely affected by the consolidation of court services accomplished by this section.

## Gov't Code § 26638.2 (amended). Consolidation of marshal and sheriff departments

SEC. \_ . Section 26638.2 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26638.2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento may, by ordinance, abolish the office of marshal of the municipal court and consolidate the services and personnel of the Sacramento County Marshal's Department into the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department.

Upon the effective date of such a consolidation ordinance, Sections 74194 and 74195 shall cease to be operative, and Sections 26638.3 to 26638.12 26638.11, inclusive, shall become operative and shall continue in full force and effect during the period of consolidation. As used in Sections 26638.3 to 26638.12, inclusive, "municipal court" means the Sacramento Municipal Court District.

This article shall be repealed by operation of law in the event the board of supervisors does not, by June 30, 1986, adopt a consolidation ordinance pursuant to this article.

**Comment.** Section 26638.2 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sacramento County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 17, 1998.

The section is also amended to delete the reference to former Section 26638.12.

The section is also amended to reflect adoption of a consolidation ordinance abolishing the marshal's department and consolidating the services and personnel of the marshal's department into the sheriff's department, effective January 1, 1986.

## Gov't Code § 26638.4 (amended). Sheriff to provide court-related services

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 26638.4 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26638.4. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 23608, 23665, 26603, 26608, and 26665 and 71260 to 71265, inclusive, or any other provision of law, the sheriff shall provide to the superior court within the County of Sacramento and to the Sacramento Municipal Court District all of the following:

- (a) Notice and process services, including the service of summons, subpoenas, warrants, and other civil and criminal process.
- (b) Court security services, including prisoner transportation services, prisoner escort services, bailiff services, courthouse and other court security services, and the execution of court orders and bench warrants requiring the immediate presence in court of a defendant or witness.

Comment. Section 26638.4 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sacramento County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 17, 1998.

The section is also amended to correct references to Sections 23608 and 23665.

#### Gov't Code § 26638.5 (amended). Notice and process and court security services

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26638.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26638.5. The sheriff shall provide, within the limits of the resources at his or her disposal, notice and process and court security services to the superior and municipal courts court of at least as high a quality as were provided preceding the abolition and consolidation. The sheriff shall designate a position assigned to the administration of notice and process service as a court liaison officer whose duty it shall be to advise and confer with the courts court respecting the quality of notice and process services.

All notice and process and court security services provided by the sheriff shall be apportioned between the superior and municipal courts in an equitable manner.

**Comment.** Section 26638.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sacramento County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 17, 1998.

#### Gov't Code § 26638.6 (amended). Court security services unit

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26638.6 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26638.6. There is hereby created as a separate unit within the sheriff's department a court security services unit, the functions of which shall be to provide to the superior and municipal courts court within Sacramento County prisoner transportation services, prisoner escort services, court control, courthouse and other court building security, bailiff services and the execution of court orders and bench warrants requiring the immediate presence in court of a defendant or witness. All sheriff's personnel responsible for the delivery of these services shall be assigned to the court security services unit. The sheriff shall provide all security services to the courts court through that unit.

**Comment.** Section 26638.6 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sacramento County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 17, 1998.

#### Gov't Code § 26638.7 (amended). Chief deputy of court security services unit

 SEC. . Section 26638.7 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26638.7. The court security services unit shall be headed by a chief deputy who reports directly to the sheriff through the undersheriff, and whose administrative offices are situated at such location as the presiding judges judge of the superior and municipal courts court may direct.

The chief deputy shall be exempt from civil service, and shall not be a member of the county's classified service. The chief deputy shall be appointed by the sheriff from among Sacramento County employees who are assigned to the sheriff's department, and who are qualified peace officers. The person appointed chief deputy shall serve in that office at the individual pleasures of the sheriff, judges of the superior court, and judges of the municipal superior court. The chief deputy shall be subject to release from that office at the will of either the sheriff, or the judges of either the superior or municipal courts court, as reflected by a majority vote of the judges in either court. A person released from the office of chief deputy shall be returned to the highest salaried county class which that person occupied preceding his or her appointment to the office of chief deputy. The chief deputy, during the period he or she occupies that office, shall be subject to suspension or dismissal from county employment at the sole discretion of the sheriff, subject to those county standards, procedures, and limitations as are applicable to county employees within the classified service.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the first occupant of the office of chief deputy shall be the person who occupied the office of Sacramento County Marshal immediately preceding the effective date of the abolition of that office and consolidation. The first occupant shall be subject to release from that office and suspension or dismissal from county employment in accordance with the same terms, conditions, and procedures as are prescribed above. In the event the first occupant of the office of chief deputy is released from that office, he or she shall be assigned, at the discretion of the sheriff, to any existing vacancy in the classes of sheriff's captain, sheriff's lieutenant, sheriff's sergeant or deputy sheriff, at a salary equal to that which he or she was receiving immediately preceding the effective date of release from the chief deputy office. Upon assignment to such a class, the first occupant shall immediately acquire permanent civil service status, and shall thereafter be subject to discipline or other adverse employment action subject to the same regulations and procedures as are applicable to other classified personnel occupying the same class.

The office of chief deputy, court security services, is created as one whose principal function is to serve the superior and municipal courts court, is created by the Legislature as a court position, and is assigned solely for organizational purposes to the sheriff's department in order to promote the efficient utilization of personnel resources and preserve unity of command in the delivery of peace officer services. The chief deputy is an employee of Sacramento County for all purposes.

**Comment.** Section 26638.7 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sacramento County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 17, 1998.

The section is also amended to make clear that the person who occupies the position of chief deputy is a county employee.

#### Gov't Code § 26638.8 (amended). Written policies

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 26638.8 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26638.8. The sheriff, through the chief deputy, court security services, shall prepare and present for approval by the superior and municipal courts court, as expressed by a majority vote by of the judges of each court, written policies prescribing procedures and methods for the adequate and prompt delivery of court security services. The policies shall contain such elements as either the court may prescribe, including, but not limited to:

- (a) The transportation of prisoners in a manner which assures timely production at court hearings, within the limits of personnel resources at the disposal of the chief deputy, court security services.
- (b) The approval by individual superior and municipal court judges of the identity of bailiffs assigned on a regular or continuing basis to the courtrooms of those judges.
- (c) The organizational plan for the court security services unit in relation to the allocation of staffing levels to various functions of the court security services unit, within the limits of personnel resources at the disposal of the chief deputy, court security services, including the regular assignment of one bailiff to each permanent sitting judge, commissioner and referee.
- (d) The filling with reasonable dispatch of positions which become vacant due to employment termination, leave or incapacity; and, in the event of vacancies caused by the long-term incapacity of a sworn officer, that the sheriff make his or her best effort to assign the vacant position elsewhere within the department in a manner which makes available another sworn officer for court duties.
- (e) With the foregoing exceptions, the reservation of discretion to the chief deputy, court security services, to assign, direct, and control the personnel of his or her unit.

Amendments of the policies shall be subject to advance approval by the <u>courts</u> in the same manner as the <u>courts approve</u> court approves the original policies.

**Comment.** Section 26638.8 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sacramento County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 17, 1998.

#### Gov't Code § 26638.9 (amended). Complaints, budget, and staffing

SEC. Section 26638.9 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26638.9. The superior and municipal courts court shall bring any complaints regarding the sheriff's performance under this article and any written policies adopted pursuant hereto to the attention of the sheriff, and shall cooperate with the sheriff to resolve them. The courts court shall also actively participate and cooperate in the preparation and presentation of all budget requests for the court security services unit. The budget for the unit shall be prescribed from year to year by the board of supervisors through adoption of the annual budget. During any budget year, the staffing for the unit may be adjusted within budgeted resources and personnel classifications only with the approval of the courts court under policies adopted pursuant to subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 26638.8.

The sheriff shall not transfer or otherwise divert from the court security services unit personnel or other resources allocated to that unit by the annual final budget approved by the board of supervisors, except on a temporary basis in the event of a sudden and unforeseen emergency requiring the immediate commitment of significant resources in relation to other functions performed by the sheriff.

That organization plan for the court security services unit and the level of staffing and hours of staffing services prescribed therein set forth in that document entitled "Sacramento County Court Security Services Unit, Organization Plan," dated June 1, 1985, on file with the clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento, shall, at minimum, be maintained during the 1985- 86 fiscal year from and after the effective date of the abolition and consolidation authorized by this article; and the levels of staffing and hours of staffing services shall be subject to modification, increase or decrease by the board of supervisors in future fiscal years.

**Comment.** Section 26638.9 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sacramento County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 17, 1998.

## Gov't Code § 26638.10 (amended). Independent review team

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26638.10 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26638.10. In the event that either the superior or municipal court concludes by majority vote of its members that the sheriff has substantially failed to comply with any term of this article or written policies adopted hereunder, that the court may request that the board of supervisors form and fund an independent review team to review the sheriff's compliance with this article or policies and report thereon. The board shall form and fund such review. The review team shall be selected by five four persons who are the presiding judges judge of the superior and municipal courts court, county executive, sheriff and a disinterested public member of the public selected by the board.

- (a) The sheriff shall take all necessary reasonable steps to remedy any violation of this article or policies adopted hereunder found by the review team. The failure of the sheriff to take such steps and violations of this article or policies adopted hereunder shall be reviewable in an action brought by the court requesting formation of the team under Section 1085 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (b) Any findings by the review team relating to understaffing, insufficient or inadequate facilities, insufficient or inadequate equipment or appliances, or any other matter requiring as a remedy the appropriation or expenditure of public funds by the board of supervisors shall be advisory only, and shall not be enforceable by mandate or any other judicial proceeding against the county or board of supervisors.

The provisions of this section shall not be deemed to constitute an exclusive remedy, an administrative remedy which must be exhausted or to otherwise bar any other remedy which may be available to the <u>court</u> under this article or any other laws for a violation of the provisions of this article or written policies adopted hereunder.

**Comment.** Section 26638.10 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sacramento County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 17, 1998.

# Gov't Code § 26638.11 (amended). No limitation or impairment of power to secure courtrelated services

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 26638.11 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26638.11. Neither this article nor any provision hereof, including Section 26638.10, shall be deemed in any manner to limit or otherwise impair the legal power vested by other laws, including Section 68073, in the superior and municipal courts court within

45 Sacramento County to secure proper provision of court-related services.

**Comment.** Section 26638.11 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sacramento County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 17, 1998.

The section is also amended to delete an obsolete reference to Section 68073, which no longer deals with power of the courts to secure the proper provision of court-related services. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

## Gov't Code § 26638.12 (added). Repeal of article

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26638.12 is added to the Government Code, to read:

26638.12. (a) This article shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2018, and as of that date is repealed unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2018, deletes or extends that date.

(b) The repeal of this article does not affect any right or benefit to which a person was entitled on the date of repeal.

**Comment.** Section 26638.12 is added to provide for the automatic repeal of Article 1.7 (commencing with Section 26638.1) in fifteen years.

## Note: Comment Requested

The Commission requests input as to whether Article 1.7 (commencing with Section 26638.1) continues to serve a useful purpose and, if so, whether further revisions are needed to reflect current practice.

#### Gov't Code § 26639.2 (amended). Bailiff courtroom assignment

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26639.2 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26639.2. The courtroom assignment of bailiffs after consolidation pursuant to this article shall be determined by a three-member committee comprised of the presiding judge of the superior court; the Chairperson of the Municipal Court Judges' Association and the bailiff's management representative; or their designees. Any new bailiff assignments shall be made only after consultation with the affected judge or commissioner in whose courtroom a new assignment is planned, the bailiff's management representative, and with the bargaining unit of the bailiff employee, if the employee is represented.

It is the intent of the Legislature, in enacting this section, to ensure that courtroom assignments are made in a manner which best assures that the interests of the affected judge or commissioner and bailiff are protected.

**Comment.** Section 26639.2 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Los Angeles County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective January 22, 2000.

# Gov't Code § 26639.4 (added). Repeal of article

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26639.4 is added to the Government Code, to read:

26639.4. (a) This article shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2018, and as of that date is repealed unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2018, deletes or extends that date.

(b) The repeal of this article does not affect any right or benefit to which a person was entitled on the date of repeal.

**Comment.** Section 26639.4 is added to provide for the automatic repeal of Article 1.8 (commencing with Section 26639) in fifteen years.

## Note: Comment Requested

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The Commission requests input as to whether Article 1.8 (commencing with Section 26639) continues to serve a useful purpose and, if so, whether further revisions are needed to reflect current practice.

## 5 Gov't Code § 26639.7 (added). Repeal of article

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26639.7 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 26639.7. (a) This article shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2018, and as of that date is repealed unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2018, deletes or extends that date.
- 10 (b) The repeal of this article does not affect any right or benefit to which a person was entitled on the date of repeal.
- 12 **Comment.** Section 26639.7 is added to provide for the automatic repeal of Article 1.9 (commencing with Section 26639.5) in fifteen years.

## Note: Comment Requested

The Commission requests input as to whether Article 1.9 (commencing with Section 26639.5) continues to serve a useful purpose and, if so, whether further revisions are needed to reflect current practice.

## Gov't Code § 26665 (amended). Service of writs or other process

- 19 SEC. . Section 26665 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 20 26665. All writs, notices, or other process issued by superior or municipal courts in 21 civil actions or proceedings may be served by any duly qualified and acting marshal or 22 sheriff of any county in the state, subject to the Code of Civil Procedure.
- Comment. Section 26665 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Gov't Code § 26667 (repealed). Consolidation of duplicate services

- SEC. . Section 26667 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 26667. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Board of Supervisors of Orange County shall have the authority to consolidate duplicate services provided by the sheriff's department and the marshal's office within that county in the manner set forth in this section.
- (a) In the event the board of supervisors desire to effect such a consolidation it shall create a sheriff/marshal consolidation advisory committee composed of two members of the board of supervisors, appointed by that board; the presiding judge of the Orange County Superior Court or his or her designee, who shall be a judge of the superior court; a person selected by a majority of the judges of the municipal courts in that county, who shall be a municipal court judge; and a fifth person whose selection shall be concurred in by unanimous vote of the other members.
- (b) The advisory committee shall prepare a plan for the consolidation of the above services. The plan shall be approved by affirmative vote of at least three of the members of the committee.
- (c) If so approved, the plan shall be forwarded to the judges of the superior and municipal courts for ratification. The plan may not be implemented unless ratified by a majority of the trial court judges of the county and by the Legislature. The plan shall be deemed ratified by the Legislature if this section is not repealed by legislation taking

effect within 90 legislative days following ratification by the trial court judges of the county.

Comment. Section 26667 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in Orange County within the sheriff's office pursuant to Government Code Section 69915, effective July 1, 2000.

## Gov't Code § 26668 (repealed). Consolidation of court-related services

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SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26668 of the Government Code is repealed.

26668. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Board of Supervisors of Riverside County may find, after holding a public hearing on the issue, that cost savings can be realized by consolidation of court-related services provided by the sheriff and both offices of the marshal within that county. If that finding is made, there shall be conducted among all of the judges of the superior and municipal courts of that county an election to determine the agency, either the sheriff or both offices of the marshal, under which courtrelated services shall be consolidated. The outcome shall be determined by a simple majority of votes cast. The registrar of voters shall administer that election and tabulate the results thereof. The results of that election shall be reported within 15 days following the election period, by the registrar of voters to the board of supervisors and to the judges of the superior and municipal courts of that county. The board of supervisors shall immediately commence and, within a reasonable time not to exceed 90 days, implement the determination made by a majority of the votes cast in that election. If an election is not conducted within 90 days of notification of the board of supervisors' finding, or if the results of the election are evenly divided, the board of supervisors of that county shall determine under which agency, either the sheriff or both offices of the marshal, courtrelated services shall be consolidated; and shall proceed to implement the consolidation as if on the basis of a majority of the votes cast by the judges of the superior and municipal courts of that county.

**Comment.** Section 26668 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in Riverside County within the sheriff's office pursuant to Section 72110, effective April 19, 1990.

#### Gov't Code § 26671.1 (amended). Consolidation of sheriff and marshal offices

SEC. . Section 26671.1 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26671.1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Board of Supervisors of Santa Barbara County may, by ordinance, abolish the office of Marshal of Santa Barbara County and the Santa Barbara County Marshal's Office and consolidate the services and personnel of the Santa Barbara County Marshal into the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department.

Upon the effective date of that consolidation ordinance, Sections 74644.1, 74644.2, and 74644.5 shall cease to be operative and this article shall become operative and shall continue in full force and effect during the period of consolidation.

Upon the effective date of that consolidation ordinance, there shall be established within the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department a unit designated as the court services division. The Sheriff of Santa Barbara County shall be responsible for the management and operation of that unit, in accordance with this article. Personnel assigned to the court services division shall have all powers and shall perform all duties relating to marshals and constables as set forth in Sections 71264 to 71269, inclusive.

**Comment.** Section 26671.1 is amended to delete references to former Sections 74644.1, 74644.2, and 74644.5.

- The section is also amended to delete unnecessary references to Sections 71264-71269. For 1
- provisions relating to the sheriff, see Sections 26603 (superior court attendance), 26608, 26609, 2
- 26660-26665 (process and notices), 26611 (court crier), 26720-26751 (fees). See also Code Civ. 3
- Proc. § 262.4 (conveyances on sale of real estate). 4

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### Gov't Code § 26671.4 (amended). Court-related services

- . Section 26671.4 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 26671.4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon consolidation the sheriff 7 shall provide to the superior and municipal courts court within Santa Barbara County the 8 following services: 9
  - (a) Court security services, including prisoner transportation services, prisoner escort services, bailiff services, courthouse and other security services, and the execution of court orders and bench warrants requiring the immediate presence in court of a defendant
- (b) Notice and process services, including service of summons, subpoenas, warrants, 14 and other civil and criminal process.
- Comment. Section 26671.4 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior 16 17 courts in Santa Barbara County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 3, 1998. 18

## Gov't Code § 26671.5 (amended). Quality of service and bailiff assignments

- . Section 26671.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 26671.5. (a) The sheriff shall provide, within the limits of the resources at his or her disposal, those services enumerated in Section 26671.4, to the superior and municipal courts court of at least as high a quality as were provided preceding the abolition and consolidation. In no event shall the resources committed to those services be less than necessary for the proper functioning of the Santa Barbara County Municipal and Superior Courts Court.
- (b) Upon the effective date of consolidation, the regular assignment of bailiffs to individual courtrooms shall be made by the commander of the court services division with the concurrence of the individual judicial officer in whose courtroom the assignment is to be made.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 26671.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Santa Barbara County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 3, 1998.

#### Gov't Code § 26671.6 (amended). Court services oversight committee

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26671.6 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 26671.6. (a) Effective upon consolidation, there shall be created a Court Services 36 Oversight Committee consisting of one judge from the North County to be selected by 37 the North Santa Barbara County Municipal Court judges, one judge from the South 38 39 County to be selected by Santa Barbara Municipal Court judges, the presiding judge of
- the superior court, and one judge to be selected by the sheriff. 40
- (b) Members of the Court Services Oversight Committee shall serve for a term of two 41 years, or as otherwise designated by the appointing authorities. 42
- (c) The duties of the Court Services Oversight Committee shall be those prescribed by 43 this article. 44

Comment. Subdivision (a) of Section 26671.6 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Santa Barbara County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 3, 1998.

# 4 Gov't Code § 26671.8 (amended). No limitation or impairment of power to secure court-5 related services

SEC. . Section 26671.8 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26671.8. Nothing in this article shall be deemed in any manner to limit or otherwise impair the legal power vested by other laws, including Section 68073, in the superior and municipal courts court within Santa Barbara County to secure proper provision of court-related services.

**Comment.** Section 26671.8 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Santa Barbara County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 3, 1998.

The section is also amended to delete an obsolete reference to Section 68073, which no longer deals with power of the courts to secure the proper provision of court-related services. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

## Gov't Code § 26672 (added). Repeal of article

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26672 is added to the Government Code, to read:

26672. (a) This article shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2018, and as of that date is repealed unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2018, deletes or extends that date.

(b) The repeal of this article does not affect any right or benefit to which a person was entitled on the date of repeal.

**Comment.** Section 26672 is added to provide for the automatic repeal of Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 26671) in fifteen years.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission requests input as to whether Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 26671) continues to serve a useful purpose and, if so, whether further revisions are needed to reflect current practice.

## Gov't Code § 26800 (repealed). County clerk acting as clerk of superior court

SEC. . Section 26800 of the Government Code is repealed.

26800. The county clerk shall act as clerk of the superior court in and for his or her county. However, in any county in which a superior court executive officer has been appointed pursuant to Section 69898, the term "county clerk" shall mean the superior court executive officer to the extent that the superior court, by local rule, has delegated any duties of the county clerk to the superior court executive officer.

**Comment.** Section 26800 is repealed to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court

43 personnel).

# Gov't Code § 26806 (amended). Foreign language interpreters

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26806 of the Government Code is amended to read:

- 26806. (a) In counties having a population of 900,000 or over, the county clerk may employ as many foreign language interpreters as may be necessary to interpret in criminal cases in the superior and municipal courts, and in the juvenile court within the county and to translate documents intended for filing in any civil or criminal action or proceeding or for recordation in the county recorder's office.
- (b) The county clerk, as clerk of the superior court, shall, when interpreters are needed, assign the interpreters so employed to interpret in criminal and juvenile cases in the superior court. When their services are needed, the clerk shall also assign interpreters so employed to interpret in criminal cases in municipal courts.
- (c) The county clerk may also assign the interpreters so employed to interpret in civil cases in superior and municipal courts when their services are not required in criminal or juvenile cases and when so assigned, they shall collect from the litigants the fee fixed by the court and shall deposit the same in the county treasury.
- (d) The interpreters so employed shall, when assigned to do so by the county clerk, translate documents to be recorded or to be filed in any civil or criminal action or proceeding. The fee to be collected for translating each such document shall be three dollars (\$3) per folio for the first folio or part thereof, and two cents (\$0.02) for each word thereafter. For preparing a carbon copy of such translation made at the time of preparing the original, the fee shall be twelve cents (\$0.12) per folio or any part thereof. All such fees shall be deposited in the county treasury.

**Comment.** The provisions of Section 26806 relating to foreign language interpretation in court proceedings are superseded by [Not Yet Drafted].

# Note: Comment Requested

 We anticipate relocating court interpreter provisions to Title 8 of the Government Code and integrating them with trial court employment and trial court funding provisions. This material is not yet drafted, and will be circulated for comment separately.

The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Government Code Section 26806.

# Gov't Code § 26827.1 (amended). Fee for clerk's preparation of order or decree in probate proceeding in Los Angeles County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26827.1 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26827.1. In any county in which the population is 4,000,000 or more, as determined by the 1970 Federal Decennial Census Los Angeles County, whenever the court directs that an order or decree in a probate proceeding be prepared by the clerk, the fee for preparing such order or decree shall be the amount necessary to defray the costs of preparation, as determined by the county clerk of the court on an annual basis, but shall not exceed fifty dollars (\$50). The fee so paid shall be an expense of administration.

**Comment.** Section 26827.1 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the

county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, 1 duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel). 2 The reference to a county in which the population is 4,000,000 or more is revised to refer to 3 Los Angeles County by name. 4 5 Gov't Code § 26832 (amended). Marriage dissolution record 6 SEC. . Section 26832 of the Government Code is amended to read: 26832. (a) Notwithstanding the fee authorized by Section 26833, a fee of three dollars 7 (\$3) shall be paid by a public agency applicant for a certified copy of a marriage 8 dissolution record that the agency is required to obtain in the ordinary course of business. 9 A fee of six dollars (\$6) shall be paid by any other applicant for a certified copy of a 10 marriage dissolution record. Three dollars (\$3) of any six-dollar (\$6) fee shall be 11 transmitted monthly by each county clerk of the court to the state for deposit into the 12 General Fund as provided by Section 1852 of the Family Code. 13 (b) As used in this section, "marriage dissolution record" means the judgment. 14 Comment. Section 26832 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex 15 officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of 16 superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as 17 18 ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, 19 20 duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel). Gov't Code § 26835 (repealed). Authentication of documents 21 22 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26835 of the Government Code is repealed. 26835. (a) The county clerk shall collect a fee of two dollars (\$2) per signature for any 23 document that he or she is required to authenticate pursuant to court order. 24 (b) Each document authenticated by the county clerk shall contain the following 25 26 statement: 27 "\_\_\_\_\_, County Clerk and ex officio Clerk of the Superior Court, in and for the County of \_\_\_\_\_, State of California. Signed pursuant to court order dated \_\_\_\_\_ in the matter of 28 \_\_\_\_\_ petitioner v. \_\_\_\_\_, respondent, Case No. \_\_\_\_." 29 Comment. Section 26835 is repealed to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex 30 officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of 31 32 superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as 33 ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the 34 county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel). 35 36 Gov't Code § 26835.1 (amended). Authentication of documents SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26835.1 of the Government Code is amended to read: 37 26835.1. (a) The clerk of the court shall collect a fee of six dollars (\$6) per signature 38 for any document that is required to be authenticated pursuant to court order. 39

(b) Each document authenticated by the eounty clerk of the court shall contain the

"\_\_\_\_, County Clerk and ex officio Clerk of the Superior Court, in and for the County

of \_\_\_\_\_, State of California. Signed pursuant to court order dated \_\_\_\_\_ in the matter of

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following statement:

\_\_\_\_ petitioner v. \_\_\_\_, respondent, Case No. \_\_\_\_."

(c) Notwithstanding Section 68085, two dollars (\$2) of the fee authorized by subdivision (a) shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

**Comment.** Section 26835.1 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# 10 Gov't Code § 26856 (amended). Fees for services of court clerk

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26856 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26856. The fees fixed by this article are in full for all services rendered by the eounty clerk of the court in any civil action or special proceeding.

**Comment.** Section 26856 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Gov't Code § 26859 (amended). Fees for dissolution and other petition

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 26859 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26859. At the time of filing of each initial petition for dissolution of marriage, legal separation, or nullity, the petitioner shall pay a fee of two dollars (\$2) to the eounty clerk of the court for the costs of complying with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 103200) of Part 1 of Division 102 of the Health and Safety Code.

The eounty clerk shall pay one-half of all those fees to the State Registrar of Vital Statistics each month. The State Registrar shall transmit those sums to the State Treasurer for deposit in the General Fund.

**Comment.** Section 26859 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

Note. The proposed revision of Government Code Section 26859 would argue for a conforming revision in Health & Safety Code § 103200:

103200. The eounty clerk of the superior court of each county shall send a copy of every judgment of dissolution of marriage, of legal separation, and of declaration of nullity to the State Registrar monthly. If a judgment of dissolution of marriage is vacated, the eounty clerk shall send a copy of the order or dismissal to the State Registrar.

# 41 Gov't Code § 27081 (amended). Deposit of jury fees and naturalization fees

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 27081 of the Government Code is amended to read:

27081. The county clerk of the court may deposit in the county treasury any money deposited with him as jury fees or as a portion of the naturalization fees required by law to be paid by him to the United States. The treasurer shall accept and keep separate accounts of such deposits. The money may be withdrawn at any time by the county clerk

of the court upon his the clerk's written order. For the safekeeping of the money the treasurer is liable on his the treasurer's official bond.

**Comment.** Section 27081 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

#### Gov't Code § 27464 (amended). Suicide note

SEC. . Section 27464 of the Government Code is amended to read:

27464. Whenever the death of any person shall have been referred to the coroner for investigation, there shall be delivered to the coroner any note, letter or other document apparently written by the deceased which may tend to indicate an intention by the writer to take his the writer's life, including directions for disposition of his property or disposal of his remains. A facsimile copy thereof shall be placed in the coroner's records, and, if an inquest be held, a true copy shall be read into the record and transcribed into the notes of the official stenographer. Upon completion of legal proceedings arising from such death, the original instrument shall be delivered by the coroner to the addressee or to the legal representative of the estate of the decedent; provided, however, that if the instrument purports to be testamentary in nature, it shall be filed with the eounty clerk of the court as provided by law.

**Comment.** Section 27464 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Gov't Code § 27647 (repealed). Representation of court or judge by county counsel

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 27647 of the Government Code is repealed.

27647. (a) If requested so to do by the superior court of the county of the county counsel, or by any municipal court in such county, or by any judge thereof, and insofar as such duties are not in conflict with, and do not interfere with, other duties, the county counsel may represent any such court or judge thereof in all matters and questions of law pertaining to any of such judge's duties, including any representation authorized by Section 68111 and representation in all civil actions and proceedings in any court in which with respect to the court's or judge's official capacity, such court or judge is concerned or is a party.

- (b) This section shall not apply to any of the following:
- (1) Any criminal proceedings in which a judge is a defendant.
  - (2) Any grand jury proceedings.
  - (3) Any proceeding before the Commission on Judicial Qualifications.
  - (4) Any civil action or proceeding arising out of facts under which the judge was convicted of a criminal offense in a criminal proceeding.

**Comment.** Section 27647 is repealed to reflect enactment of Section 811.9, which governs representation, defense, and indemnification of trial court judges, judicial officers, court executive officers, and employees.

# Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 27647 appears to have been superseded by Government Code Section 811.9. The Commission solicits comments on whether it should be preserved in any form.

# Gov't Code § 27648 (unchanged). Reimbursement where judge is required to retain own counsel due to conflict of interest

27648. If, because of a declared conflict of interest, any judge, who is otherwise entitled to representation pursuant to Section 825, 995, or 27647, is required to retain his own counsel, such judge is entitled to recover from the appropriate public entity such reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and expenses as were necessarily incurred thereby.

# Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 27648 will require revision if Government Code Section 27647 is repealed as proposed in this tentative recommendation. The Commission solicits comment on whether the provision should be amended to delete the reference to Section 27647, repealed in its entirety due to the enactment of Government Code Section 811.9, continued with revisions in Section 811.9, or otherwise revised.

# Gov't Code § 27706 (amended). Duties of public defender

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 27706 of the Government Code is amended to read: 27706. The public defender shall perform the following duties:

- (a) Upon request of the defendant or upon order of the court, the public defender shall defend, without expense to the defendant, except as provided by Section 987.8 of the Penal Code, any person who is not financially able to employ counsel and who is charged with the commission of any contempt or offense triable in the superior or municipal courts at all stages of the proceedings, including the preliminary examination. The public defender shall, upon request, give counsel and advice to such person about any charge against the person upon which the public defender is conducting the defense, and shall prosecute all appeals to a higher court or courts of any person who has been convicted, where, in the opinion of the public defender, the appeal will or might reasonably be expected to result in the reversal or modification of the judgment of conviction.
- (b) Upon request, the public defender shall prosecute actions for the collection of wages and other demands of any person who is not financially able to employ counsel, where the sum involved does not exceed one hundred dollars (\$100), and where, in the judgment of the public defender, the claim urged is valid and enforceable in the courts.
- (c) Upon request, the public defender shall defend any person who is not financially able to employ counsel in any civil litigation in which, in the judgment of the public defender, the person is being persecuted or unjustly harassed.
- (d) Upon request, or upon order of the court, the public defender shall represent any person who is not financially able to employ counsel in proceedings under Division 4 (commencing with Section 1400) of the Probate Code and Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (e) Upon order of the court, the public defender shall represent any person who is entitled to be represented by counsel but is not financially able to employ counsel in proceedings under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 500) of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (f) Upon order of the court the public defender shall represent any person who is required to have counsel pursuant to Section 686.1 of the Penal Code.

- (g) Upon the order of the court or upon the request of the person involved, the public defender may represent any person who is not financially able to employ counsel in a proceeding of any nature relating to the nature or conditions of detention, of other restrictions prior to adjudication, of treatment, or of punishment resulting from criminal or juvenile proceedings.
- Comment. Subdivision (a) of Section 27706 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Gov't Code § 29603 (amended). Payments to jurors and witnesses

- SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 29603 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 29603. The sums required by law to be paid to the grand and trial jurors and witnesses in criminal cases tried in a superior or municipal court are county charges.
  - **Comment.** Section 29603 is amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations); Cal. R. Court 810(d), Function 2 (jury services). The reference to grand jurors is retained, because grand jury expenses and operations are not court operations. Cal. R. Court 810(b)(6); *cf.* Cal. R. Court 810(d), Function 2 (grand jury selection).
- The section is also amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Government Code Section 29603.

# Gov't Code § 29610 (amended). Convention expenses

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 29610 of the Government Code is amended to read:

29610. The expenses of any elected county officer and one marshal of a municipal court chosen by the marshals of the municipal courts incurred while traveling to and from and while attending the annual convention of his or her respective association, are county charges which do not require prior approval of the board of supervisors. The board of supervisors may require prior approval by the board of supervisors for any other officer or employee to incur those expenses as county charges.

**Comment.** Section 29610 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The section is also amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(l) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(5) (trial court as employer of all trial court employees), 71673 (authority of trial courts to establish terms and conditions of employment). For marshals who are county employees, this section is superseded by county ordinances or memoranda of understanding.

# Gov't Code § 31469 (amended). "Employee" defined

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 31469 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 31469. (a) "Employee" means any officer or other person employed by a county whose compensation is fixed by the board of supervisors or by statute and whose compensation

is paid by the county, and any officer or other person employed by any district within the county.

- (b) "Employee" includes any officer or attache of any superior court or municipal court which has been brought within the operation of this chapter.
- (c) "Employee" includes any officer or other person employed by a district as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 31468 and whose compensation is paid from funds of the district.
- (d) "Employee" includes any member paid from the county school service fund who elected pursuant to Education Code Section 873.1 to remain a member of this system.
- (e) "Employee" includes any person permanently employed by a local agency formation commission including the executive officer thereof.

**Comment.** Section 31469 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Note: Comment Requested

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The proposed amendment of Government Code Section 31469 would parallel the treatment of that section in 1998, when the reference to justice court judges was deleted. Section 31469 is part of the County Employees Retirement Law, so perhaps both the justice court and the municipal court references are still necessary. The Commission solicits comments on this issue.

Alternatively, perhaps subdivision (b) should be deleted altogether. See Government Code Section 71624, the retirement provision in the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. Does that provision supersede Section 31469(b)? The answer is not obvious, because the provision appears to permit court employees to participate in the County Employees Retirement system in some circumstances. See Gov't Code § 71624(b), (f). The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

#### Gov't Code § 31520 (amended). Board of retirement

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 31520 of the Government Code is amended to read:

31520. Except as otherwise delegated to the board of investment and except for the statutory duties of the county treasurer, the management of the retirement system is vested in the board of retirement, consisting of five members, one of whom shall be the county treasurer. The second and third members of the board shall be active members of the association elected by it within 30 days after the retirement system becomes operative in a manner determined by the board of supervisors. The fourth and fifth members shall be qualified electors of the county who are not connected with county government in any capacity, except one may be a supervisor and one may be a retired member, and shall be chosen by the board of supervisors. The first persons chosen as the second and fourth members shall service for two years from the date the system becomes operative and the third and fifth members shall serve for a term of three years from that date. Thereafter the terms of office of the four elected members are three years.

As used in this section "active member" means a member in the active service of a county, district, municipal court or superior court and a "retired member" means a member retired for service or disability.

**Comment.** Section 31520 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Gov't Code § 31554 (unchanged). Participation in county retirement plan by superior court employees

31554. All officers and attaches of the superior court established within the county, except judges and participants in any other pension system, become members of the

association on the first day of the calendar month after the board of supervisors adopts by four-fifths vote a resolution providing for their inclusion. Thereafter each person entering such employ becomes a member on the first day of the calendar month following his entrance into the service of the court.

In this section "officer or attaché of the superior court" includes all commissioners, phonographic reporters who are paid salaries or per diems by the county and whose contributions are based upon such salaries or per diems, secretaries, stenographers, investigators, messengers, or other employees of the court.

## Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is not proposing to amend or repeal Government Section 31554 at this time. The Commission solicits comments on the continuing usefulness of this section since enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, including whether it is appropriate to retain this section for transitional purposes.

# Gov't Code § 31555 (repealed). Participation in county retirement plan by municipal court employees

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 31555 of the Government Code is repealed.

31555. All officers and attaches of any municipal court established within the county under the Municipal Court Act of 1925 or Municipal and Justice Court Act of 1949, except judges, become members of the association on the first day of the calendar month after the board of supervisors adopts by four-fifths vote a resolution providing for their inclusion. Thereafter each person entering such employ becomes a member on the first day of the calendar month following his entrance into the service of the court.

**Comment.** Section 31555 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See also Section 71624 (retirement plans).

#### Gov't Code § 31662.6 (amended). Retirement age of safety members

SEC. . Section 31662.6 of the Government Code is amended to read:

31662.6. Two years after a retirement system established by this chapter becomes operative, a safety member except an elective officer, the sheriff and undersheriff, and the marshal of all of the municipal courts appointed to serve the superior court within the county, shall be retired as of the first day of the calendar month next succeeding that in which he or she attains age 60.

This section shall not be operative in any county until such time as the board of supervisors shall, by resolution adopted by a majority vote, make this section applicable in the county.

**Comment.** Section 31662.6 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Gov't Code § 31663 (amended). Retirement age of sheriff, undersheriff, marshal and other officers

SEC. . Section 31663 of the Government Code is amended to read:

31663. After January 1, 1954, or two years after a retirement system established by this chapter becomes operative, whichever is later, a sheriff who is a safety member and not elective, and an undersheriff, who is a safety member shall be retired as of the first day of the calendar month next succeeding that in which he or she attains age 70.

The marshal of all the municipal courts appointed to serve the superior court within the county who is a safety member shall be retired as of the first day of the calendar month next succeeding that in which he or she attains age 65.

In any county having a population in excess of 503,000 but less than 600,000 as determined by Section 28020 as amended in 1961 San Bernardino County, a sheriff's inspector, a chief inspector in a sheriff's office, or a chief deputy in a sheriff's office, who is a safety member and whose primary duties are administrative, shall be retired as of the first day of the calendar month next succeeding that in which he the person attains age 70.

This section shall not be operative in any county until such time as the board of supervisors shall, by resolution adopted by a majority vote, make this section applicable in the county.

**Comment.** Section 31663 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The reference to a county having a population over 503,000 but less than 600,000 as determined by Section 28020 as amended in 1961 is also revised to refer to San Bernardino County by name.

# Gov't Code § 41803.5 (amended). Prosecution of misdemeanor by city attorney

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 41803.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

41803.5. (a) With the consent of the district attorney of the county, the city attorney of any general law city or chartered city within the county may prosecute any misdemeanor committed within the city arising out of violation of state law. This section shall not be deemed to affect any of the provisions of Sections 71099 or Section 72193.

(b) In any case in which the district attorney is granted any powers or access to information with regard to the prosecution of misdemeanors, this grant of powers or access to information shall be deemed to apply to any other officer charged with the duty of prosecuting misdemeanor charges in the state, as authorized by law.

**Comment.** Section 41803.5 is amended to reflect the repeal of Section 71099, concerning prosecution of misdemeanor cases where a court is superseded by a municipal court.

## Gov't Code § 50920 (amended). "Peace officer" defined

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 50920 of the Government Code is amended to read:

50920. As used in this article, the term "peace officer" means a sheriff, undersheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, or deputy marshal of a county, or city and county, or judicial district, or a marshal or police officer of a city or town, employed and compensated as such, whether the members are volunteer, partly paid, or fully paid, except those whose principal duties are clerical, such as stenographers, telephone operators, and other workers not engaged in law enforcement operations, or the protection or preservation of life or property, and not under suspension or otherwise lacking in good standing.

**Comment.** Section 50920 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Gov't Code § 53069.4 (amended). Violation of ordinance

41 SEC. . Section 53069.4 of the Government Code is amended to read:

53069.4. (a)(1) The legislative body of a local agency, as the term "local agency" is defined in Section 54951, may by ordinance make any violation of any ordinance enacted by the local agency subject to an administrative fine or penalty. The local agency shall set forth by ordinance the administrative procedures that shall govern the imposition,

enforcement, collection, and administrative review by the local agency of those administrative fines or penalties. Where the violation would otherwise be an infraction, the administrative fine or penalty shall not exceed the maximum fine or penalty amounts for infractions set forth in subdivision (b) of Section 25132 and subdivision (b) of Section 36900.

- (2) The administrative procedures set forth by ordinance adopted by the local agency pursuant to paragraph (1) shall provide for a reasonable period of time, as specified in the ordinance, for a person responsible for a continuing violation to correct or otherwise remedy the violation prior to the imposition of administrative fines or penalties, when the violation pertains to building, plumbing, electrical, or other similar structural or zoning issues, that do not create an immediate danger to health or safety.
- (b)(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1094.5 or 1094.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure, within 20 days after service of the final administrative order or decision of the local agency is made pursuant to an ordinance enacted in accordance with this section regarding the imposition, enforcement or collection of the administrative fines or penalties, a person contesting that final administrative order or decision may seek review by filing an appeal to be heard by the municipal court or by the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, where the same shall be heard de novo, except that the contents of the local agency's file in the case shall be received in evidence. A proceeding under this subdivision is a limited civil case. A copy of the document or instrument of the local agency providing notice of the violation and imposition of the administrative fine or penalty shall be admitted into evidence as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. A copy of the notice of appeal shall be served in person or by first- class mail upon the local agency by the contestant.
- (2) The fee for filing the notice of appeal shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25). The court shall request that the local agency's file on the case be forwarded to the court, to be received within 15 days of the request. The court shall retain the twenty-five dollar (\$25) fee regardless of the outcome of the appeal. If the court finds in favor of the contestant, the amount of the fee shall be reimbursed to the contestant by the local agency. Any deposit of the fine or penalty shall be refunded by the local agency in accordance with the judgment of the court.
- (3) The conduct of the appeal under this section is a subordinate judicial duty that may be performed by traffic trial commissioners and other subordinate judicial officials at the direction of the presiding judge of the court.
- (c) If no notice of appeal of the local agency's final administrative order or decision is filed within the period set forth in this section, the order or decision shall be deemed confirmed.
- (d) If the fine or penalty has not been deposited and the decision of the court is against the contestant, the local agency may proceed to collect the penalty pursuant to the procedures set forth in its ordinance.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (b) of Section 53069.4 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Gov't Code § 53075.6 (amended). Impoundment for operating as taxicab near airport or international border without taxicab certificate, license, or permit

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 53075.6 of the Government Code is amended to read:

53075.6. Whenever a peace officer or public officer or employee, when authorized by ordinance and as defined in Section 836.5 of the Penal Code, arrests any person for operating as a taxicab without a valid taxicab certificate, license, or permit required by

any ordinance, and the offense occurred at a public airport, within 100 feet of a public airport, or within two miles of the international border between the United States and Mexico, the officer or employee may impound and retain possession of any vehicle used in a violation of the ordinance.

If the vehicle is seized from a person who is not the owner of the vehicle, the impounding authority shall immediately give notice to the owner by first-class mail.

The vehicle shall immediately be returned to the owner without cost to the owner if the infraction or violation is not prosecuted or is dismissed, the owner is found not guilty of the offense, or it is determined that the vehicle was used in violation of the ordinance without the knowledge and consent of the owner. Otherwise, the vehicle shall be returned to the owner upon payment of any fine ordered by the court. After the expiration of six weeks from the final disposition of the criminal case, the impounding authority may deal with the vehicle as lost or abandoned property under Section 1411 of the Penal Code.

At any time, a person may make a motion in municipal court or superior court in a eounty in which there is no municipal court for the immediate return of a vehicle on the ground that there was no probable cause to seize it or that there is some other good cause, as determined by the court, for the return of the vehicle. A proceeding under this paragraph is a limited civil case.

No officer or employee, however, shall impound any vehicle owned or operated by a nonprofit organization exempt from taxation pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code which serves youth or senior citizens and provides transportation incidental to its programs or services.

**Comment.** Section 53075.6 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Gov't Code § 53075.61 (amended). Impoundment by transportation inspector for operating as taxicab without taxicab certificate, license, or permit

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 53075.61 of the Government Code is amended to read:

53075.61. A transportation inspector, authorized by a local government to cite any person for operating as a taxicab without a valid taxicab certificate, license, or permit required by any ordinance, may impound and retain possession of any vehicle used in a violation of the ordinance.

If the vehicle is seized from a person who is not the owner of the vehicle, the impounding authority shall immediately give notice to the owner by first-class mail.

The vehicle shall immediately be returned to the owner without cost to the owner if the infraction or violation is not prosecuted or is dismissed, the owner is found not guilty of the offense, or it is determined that the vehicle was used in violation of the ordinance without the knowledge and consent of the owner. Otherwise, the vehicle shall be returned to the owner upon payment of any fine ordered by the court. After the expiration of six weeks from the final disposition of the criminal case, the impounding authority may deal with the vehicle as lost or abandoned property under Section 1411 of the Penal Code.

At any time, a person may make a motion in municipal court or superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court for the immediate return of a vehicle on the ground that there was no probable cause to seize it or that there is some other good cause, as determined by the court, for the return of the vehicle. A proceeding under this paragraph is a limited civil case.

No officer or employee, however, shall impound any vehicle owned or operated by a nonprofit organization exempt from taxation pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal

- Revenue Code which serves youth or senior citizens and provides transportation
- 2 incidental to its programs or services.

Comment. Section 53075.61 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# 5 Gov't Code § 53200.3 (repealed). County group insurance

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 53200.3 of the Government Code is repealed.

53200.3. For the limited purpose of the application of this article, judges of the superior and municipal courts and the officers and attaches of said courts whose salaries are paid either in whole or in part from the salary fund of the county are county employees and shall be subject to the same or similar obligations and be granted the same or similar employee benefits as are now required or granted to employees of the county in which the court of said judge, officer, or attaché is located.

**Comment.** Section 53200.3 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Section 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected).

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving judicial benefits are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 53200.3 is proposed for repeal because most of the provisions appear to be superseded by the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act or the Trial Court Funding Act. The Commission solicits comments on whether the provisions regarding judicial benefits should be preserved pending further study and review by interested parties, including the Judicial Council's Task Force on Judicial Service.

# Gov't Code § 53214.5 (repealed). County deferred compensation plans

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 53214.5 of the Government Code is repealed.

53214.5. A county or city and county which pays the salaries, either in whole or in part, of judges of the superior and municipal courts and the officers and attaches of those courts may allow the judges, officers, and attaches to participate in any deferred compensation plan established pursuant to this article. Any county or city and county is hereby authorized to enter into a written agreement with the judges, officers, and attaches providing for deferral of a portion of their wages. The judges, officers, and attaches may authorize deductions to be made from their wages for the purpose of participating in the deferred compensation plan.

**Comment.** Section 53214.5 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Section 71628 (deferred compensation benefit plans).

# Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving judicial benefits are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 53214.5 is proposed for repeal because most of the provisions appear to be superseded by the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act or the Trial Court Funding Act. The Commission solicits comments on whether the provisions regarding judicial benefits should be preserved pending further study and review by interested parties, including the Judicial Council's Task Force on Judicial Service.

# Gov't Code § 53679 (unchanged). Deposits

53679. So far as possible, all money belonging to a local agency under the control of any of its officers or employees other than the treasurer or a judge or officer of a municipal court shall, and all money coming into the possession of a judge or officer of a

municipal court may, be deposited as active deposits in the state or national bank, inactive deposits in the state or national bank or state or federal association, federal or state credit union, or federally insured industrial loan company in this state selected by the officer, employee, or judge of the court. For purposes of this section, an officer or employee of a local agency and a judge or officer of a municipal court are prohibited from depositing local agency funds or money coming into their possession into a state or federal credit union if an officer or employee of the local agency, or a judge or officer of a municipal court, also serves on the board of directors, or any committee appointed by the board of directors, or the credit committee or supervisory committee, of the particular state or federal credit union. Such money is subject to this article except:

(a) Deposits in an amount less than that insured pursuant to federal law are not subject to this article.

For deposits in excess of the amount insured under any federal law a contract in accordance with Section 53649 is required and the provisions of this article shall apply.

- (b) Interest is not required on money deposited in an active deposit by a judge or officer of a municipal court.
- (c) Interest is not required on money deposited in an active deposit by an officer having control of a revolving fund created pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 29300) of Division 3 of Title 3.
- (d) Interest is not required on money deposited in an active deposit by an officer having control of a special fund established pursuant to Articles 5 (commencing with Section 29400) or 6 (commencing with Section 29430) of Chapter 2 of Division 3 of Title 3.

Note. Government Section 53679 requires revision to reflect the elimination of the municipal courts. The matter of bank deposits is still unsettled and involves policy and fiscal issues that are substantive in nature. The Commission is deferring work on this provision until the interested parties have resolved these issues. See Memorandum 2001-78, pp. 13-14.

## Gov't Code § 61601.1 (amended). Abatement of graffiti

SEC. Section 61601.1 of the Government Code is amended to read:

61601.1. (a) "Abatement," for the purposes of this section, includes the removal and prevention of graffiti, antigraffiti education, and restitution to any property owner for any injury or damage caused by the removal of graffiti from the property.

- (b) A district that is authorized to abate graffiti may:
- (1) Remove or contract for the removal of graffiti from any public or private property within its boundaries.
- (2) Indemnify or compensate any property owner for any injury or damage caused by the removal of graffiti from property.
- (3) Undertake a civil action to abate graffiti as a nuisance pursuant to Section 731 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (4) Use the services of persons ordered to perform those services by a municipal, superior, superior or juvenile court.
  - (5) Use the phrase "Graffiti Abatement District" in the name of the district.
- (6) Operate specifically designated telephone "hot lines" for the purpose of receiving reports of unlawful application of graffiti on public or private property.
- (7) Operate a program of financial reward, not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person who unlawfully applies graffiti to any public or private property.

Comment. Section 61601.1 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Gov't Code § 68071 (amended). Effective date of trial court rules

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68071 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68071. No rule adopted by a superior or municipal court shall take effect until the January 1 or July 1, whichever comes first, following the 30th day after it has been filed with the Judicial Council and the clerk of the court, and made immediately available for public examination. The Judicial Council may establish, by rule, a procedure for exceptions to these effective dates.

**Comment.** Section 68071 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Gov't Code § 68072 (amended). Effective date of rules of Judicial Council, Supreme Court, or court of appeal

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68072 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68072. Rules adopted by the Judicial Council, the Supreme Court, or a court of appeal shall take effect on a date to be fixed in the order of adoption. If no effective date is fixed, those rules shall take effect 60 days after their adoption. Rules adopted by a superior or municipal court shall take effect as provided in Section 68071.

**Comment.** Section 68072 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Gov't Code § 68073 (amended). Responsibility for court operations and facilities

SEC. . Section 68073 of the Government Code is amended to read:

- 68073. (a) Commencing July 1, 1997, and each year thereafter, no county or city and county shall be responsible to provide funding for "court operations" as defined in Section 77003 and Rule 810 of the California Rules of Court as it read on July 1, 1996.
- (b) Commencing as of July 1, 1996, and each year thereafter, each county or city and county shall be responsible for providing necessary and suitable facilities for judicial and court support positions created prior to July 1, 1996. In determining whether facilities are necessary and suitable, the reasonable needs of the court and the fiscal condition of the county or city and county shall be taken into consideration.
- (c) If a county or city and county fails to provide necessary and suitable facilities as described in subdivision (b), the court shall give notice of a specific deficiency. If the county or city and county then fails to provide necessary and suitable facilities pursuant to this section, the court may direct the appropriate officers of the county or city and county to provide the necessary and suitable facilities. The expenses incurred, certified by the judge or judges to be correct, are a charge against the county or city and county treasury and shall be paid out of the general fund.
- (d) Prior to the construction of new court facilities or the alteration, remodeling, or relocation of existing court facilities, a county or city and county shall solicit the review and comment of the judge or judges of the court affected regarding the adequacy and standard of design, and that review and comment shall not be disregarded without reasonable grounds.
- (e) For purposes of this section, "facilities" means: (1) rooms for holding superior and municipal court, (2) the chambers of the judges of the court, (3) rooms for the attendants

of the court, and (4) sufficient heat, ventilation, air-conditioning, light, and fixtures for those rooms and chambers.

(f) This section shall not be construed as authorizing a county, a city and county, a court, or the state to supply to the official reporters of the courts stenography, stenotype, or other shorthand machines; nor as authorizing the supply to the official reporters of the courts, for use in the preparation of transcripts, of typewriters, transcribing equipment, supplies, or other personal property.

**Comment.** Subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 68073 are amended to delete language referring to "the judge" of the court. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Section 69580 *et seq*. (number of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or otherwise, a reference to the judges of the court means the sole judge of the court. See Section 13 (plural includes singular).

Subdivision (e) is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Subdivision (f) of Section 68073 is deleted as obsolete. Provision of stenographic equipment and supplies to official reporters of the courts is a matter of negotiation between official reporters and the courts. *Cf.* Section 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

# Note: Comment Requested

The Commission solicits comment on the proposed deletion of subdivision (f) of Government Code Section 68073.

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on the section pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

# Gov't Code § 68073.5 (unchanged). Use of county facilities in or adjacent to court buildings in Los Angeles County

68073.5. In any county having a population of 3,000,000 or more, the board of supervisors may, with respect to any dining facility, or garage or other vehicular parking facility, in or adjacent to the county courthouse and other court buildings in said county, provide the courts occupying such buildings and the judges, officers of the court, attaches and jurors quartered therein, with the same accommodations as to use, access, occupancy and, excepting jurors, with the same participation in the operational administration thereof, as are furnished, made available to, or enjoyed by the departments, officers and employees of the county with respect to similar facilities in or adjacent to other county buildings.

# Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer work on Government Code Section 68073.5 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

#### Gov't Code § 68074.1 (amended). Manner of affixing seal

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68074.1 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68074.1. The seal of any superior or municipal court may be affixed by a seal press or stamp which will print or emboss a seal which will reproduce legibly under photographic methods.

Comment. Section 68074.1 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Gov't Code § 68077 (repealed). Seal of municipal court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68077 of the Government Code is repealed.

68077. The municipal court of every judicial district or consolidated city and county may use any seal having upon it "Municipal Court \_\_\_\_\_," with the name of the judicial district or consolidated city and county inserted.

**Comment.** Section 68077 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Gov't Code § 68082 (amended). Practice of law by court officers

SEC. . Section 68082 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68082. During his Except as otherwise provided by law, during the officer's continuance in office, a court commissioner, judge of a court of record, or county clerk court executive or administrative officer shall not practice law in any court of this state or act as attorney, agent, or solicitor in the prosecution of any claim or application for lands, pensions, patent rights, or other proceedings before any department of the state or general government or courts of the United States. As used in this section, the practice of law includes being in partnership or sharing fees, commissions, or expenses in the practice of law with any person acting as an attorney in this state.

**Comment.** Section 68082 is amended to reflect the Judicial Council's authority to qualify the general statutory prohibition against the private practice of law by a subordinate judicial officer. See Section 71622 (subordinate judicial officers).

The section is also amended to reflect the fact that all courts are "courts of record" pursuant to Article VI, Section 1, of the California Constitution.

The section is also amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Gov't Code § 68083 (repealed). Conversion of municipal court judgeship

SEC. . Section 68083 of the Government Code is repealed.

68083. (a) Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in a municipal court judgeship, other than the sole remaining municipal court judgeship for the county, if the Governor finds there are sufficient funds for the conversion of a municipal court judgeship into a superior court judgeship and finds that the administration of justice would be advanced by such a conversion, the number of municipal court judges for the county shall then be reduced by one and the number of superior court judges for the county shall be increased by one. Prior to making a determination, the Governor shall consider the following factors:

- (1) The geographic separation of the two courts.
- (2) The fiscal impact of the conversion.
- (3) The existence of a coordination plan approved pursuant to Section 68112 that permits blanket cross-assignment of superior court judges and municipal court judges to assist in the timely processing of cases before all of the courts in the county.
- (b) For purposes of this section, a vacancy in a municipal court judgeship shall be deemed to occur only upon the appointment or election of a municipal court judge to

another office, or to a court other than a superior court judgeship that was created within three years pursuant to this section, upon the removal or death of the municipal court judge holding that judgeship, or upon the resignation or retirement of a municipal court judge who has reached the age of retirement.

- (c) The Governor's finding shall become effective when signed by the Governor.
- (d) When a finding by the Governor that a position should be reallocated takes effect, the Judicial Council shall reallocate to the superior court the funding in support of the municipal court salary and the chamber staff positions as well as any other required funding.
- **Comment.** Section 68083 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Gov't Code § 68084 (unchanged). Deposits in court

68084. When any money is deposited with the clerk or judge of any court pursuant to any action or proceeding in the court, or pursuant to any order, decree, or judgment of the court, or when any money is to be paid to the treasurer pursuant to any provision of this title or the Code of Civil Procedure, that money shall be deposited as soon as practicable after the receipt thereof with the treasurer and a duplicate receipt of the treasurer for it shall be filed with the auditor. The certificate of the auditor that a duplicate receipt has been filed is necessary before the clerk, judge, or party required to deposit the money is entitled to a discharge of the obligation imposed upon the clerk, judge, or party to make the deposit.

When any money so deposited is to be withdrawn or paid out, the order directing the payment or withdrawal shall require the auditor to draw a warrant for it and the treasurer to pay it. In any city governed by a charter, such withdrawals shall be made pursuant to the charter.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any municipal court, or marshal of that court, may elect, with prior approval of the county auditor, to deposit in a bank account or deposit in a savings and loan association pursuant to Section 53679 all moneys deposited with that court, or with the clerk thereof, or received by a marshal. All moneys received and disbursed through that account or on deposit shall be properly accounted for under those procedures the Controller may deem necessary, and shall be subject to periodic settlement with the county auditor as required by law.

Note. Government Section 68084 requires revision to reflect the elimination of the municipal courts. The matter of bank deposits is still unsettled and involves policy and fiscal issues that are substantive in nature. The Commission is deferring work on this provision until the interested parties have resolved these issues. See Memorandum 2001-78, pp. 13-14.

# Gov't Code § 68086 (amended). Fees for reporting services

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68086 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68086. (a) The following provisions apply in superior court:

- (1) In addition to any other trial court fee required in civil cases, a fee equal to the actual cost of providing that service shall be charged per one-half day of services to the parties, on a pro rata basis, for the services of an official reporter on the first and each succeeding judicial day those services are required.
- (2) All parties shall deposit their pro rata shares of these fees with the clerk of the court at the beginning of the second and each succeeding day's court session.

- (3) For purposes of this section, "one-half day" means any period of judicial time during either the morning or afternoon court session.
- (4) The costs for the services of the official reporter shall be recoverable as taxable costs at the conclusion of trial.
  - (5) The Judicial Council shall adopt rules to ensure all of the following:
- (A) That parties are given adequate and timely notice of the availability of an official reporter.
- (B) That if an official reporter is not available, a party may arrange for the presence of a certified shorthand reporter to serve as an official pro tempore reporter pro tempore, the costs therefore therefor recoverable as provided in paragraph (4).
- (C) That if the services of an official pro tempore reporter pro tempore are utilized pursuant to this section, no other charge will be made to the parties.
  - (b) The following provisions apply in municipal court:

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- (1) In addition to any other trial court fee required in civil cases, a fee equal to the actual cost of providing that service shall be charged per one-half day of services to the parties, on a pro rata basis, for For purposes of this section, "services of an official reporter" includes official reporting services on the first and each succeeding judicial day those services are required.
- (2) All parties shall deposit their pro rata shares of these fees with the clerk of the court at the beginning of the second and each succeeding day's court session.
- (3) For purposes of this section, "one-half day" means any period of judicial time during either the morning or afternoon court session.
- (4) The costs for the official reporting services shall be recoverable as taxable costs at the conclusion of trial.
  - (5) The Judicial Council shall adopt rules to ensure all of the following:
- (A) That litigants receive adequate information about any change in the availability of official reporting services.
- (B) That if official reporting services are not available, a party may arrange for the presence of a certified shorthand reporter to serve as an official pro tempore reporter, the costs therefore recoverable as provided in paragraph (4).
- (C) That if the services of a pro tempore reporter are utilized because official reporting services are unavailable, no other charge will be made to the parties for recording the proceeding.
- Comment. Section 68086 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.
- The section is also amended for consistency of terminology. See Section 69941 (appointment of official reporters).

# Gov't Code § 68090.7 (amended). Fee for automating recordkeeping system and converting document system to micrographics

- . Section 68090.7 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 68090.7. In any county that has established a fee pursuant to Sections 26863 and 72054, the fee shall only apply to the following filings in each civil action or proceeding:
- (a) The first paper and papers transmitted from another court, as specified in Sections 26820.4 and 72055.
- (b) The first paper on behalf of an adverse party, as specified in Sections 26826 and 45 72056. 46
- (c) A petition or other paper in a probate, guardianship, or conservatorship matter as specified by Section 26827. 48

The fee shall not apply to adoptions, appeals from a municipal to the appellate division of the superior court, or motions.

Except as otherwise specified by law, all fees collected under this section shall be deposited into the trial court operations fund of the county established pursuant to Section 77009, and an amount equal thereto shall be used exclusively to pay the costs of automating the court clerk and trial court recordkeeping system or converting the trial court document system to micrographics, or both.

**Comment.** Section 68090.7 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# 10 Gov't Code § 68093 (amended). Witness fees

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68093 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68093. Except as otherwise provided by law, witness' fees for each day's actual attendance, when legally required to attend a civil action or proceeding in the superior and municipal courts, are thirty-five dollars (\$35) a day and mileage actually traveled, both ways, twenty cents (\$0.20) a mile.

**Comment.** Section 68093 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Gov't Code § 68096 (repealed). Witness fees and mileage in Tuolumne County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68096 of the Government Code is repealed.

68096. In Tuolumne County, witnesses when legally required to attend upon the superior court in criminal cases and upon the juvenile court in juvenile court matters, shall be paid six dollars (\$6) a day for each day's actual attendance, and twelve cents (\$0.12) for each mile actually traveled. The county clerk shall certify to the auditor the number of days' attendance and the number of miles traveled by each witness. The auditor shall draw his warrant for the fees and mileage due the witness, and the treasurer shall pay the warrant.

#### **Comment.** Section 68096 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).
- (2) The fact that the witness fee provisions are obsolete. *Cf.* Sections 29603 (witness fees in criminal cases as county charges), 68098 (fund charges for witness fees in criminal cases); Penal Code § 1329 (witness fees and expenses in criminal cases); Welf. & Inst. Code § 664(b) (witness fees in juvenile court cases).

## Gov't Code § 68098 (amended). Witness fees in criminal cases

SEC. . Section 68098 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68098. Witness' fees in criminal cases in superior and municipal courts are charges against the same funds as jurors' fees in such cases.

**Comment.** Section 68098 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Government Code Section 68098.

# Gov't Code § 68105 (amended). Certified shorthand reporter who intends to become citizen

SEC. . Section 68105 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68105. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the Supreme Court, any court of appeal, <u>or</u> any superior <del>court, or any municipal</del> court may appoint as an official <del>phonographic</del> reporter or as an official <del>phonographic</del> reporter pro tempore a person who has declared <del>his</del> <u>the</u> intention to become a citizen and who is a certified shorthand reporter.

"A person who has declared his the intention to become a citizen," as used in this section, means a person who has either (1) filed the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, or petition for naturalization, or comparable document prescribed by federal law or (2) filed an affidavit with the court, in the form prescribed by the court, that he the person will, at the first opportunity at which the applicable federal law permits, file such a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, petition for naturalization, or comparable document. If the court determines that an individual who has filed under alternative (2) of the preceding sentence, has, without good cause, failed at the first opportunity provided under federal law to file one of the specified documents prescribed by federal law, it shall forthwith revoke the appointment.

**Comment.** Section 68105 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The section is also amended for consistency of terminology. See Section 69941 (appointment of official reporters).

#### Gov't Code § 68108 (amended). Unpaid furlough days

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 68108 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68108. (a) With respect to the superior and municipal courts, to the extent that the county's Consolidated To the extent that a Memorandum of Understanding for county trial court employees designates certain days as unpaid furlough days for employees assigned to regular positions in the superior and municipal courts, including all superior court, municipal court, and county employees assigned to the courts, the courts court, the court shall not be in session on those days except as ordered by the presiding judge upon a finding by the presiding judge of a judicial emergency as defined in Chapter 1.1 (commencing with Section 68115). On these furlough days, although the clerk's office shall not be open to the public, each court shall permit documents to be filed at a drop box pursuant to subdivision (b), and an appropriate judicial officer shall be available to conduct arraignments and examinations as required pursuant to Section 825 of the Penal Code, and to sign any necessary documents on an emergency basis.

(b) A drop box shall provide for an automated, official time and date stamping mechanism or other means of determining the actual date on which a document was deposited in the drop box.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 68108 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Subdivision (a) is also amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(*l*) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(5) (trial court as employer of all trial court employees).

# Note: Comment Requested

The Commission solicits input regarding the continuing usefulness of Government Code Section 68108 since enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act.

# Gov't Code § 68114.8 (repealed). Official reporters in San Bernardino County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68114.8 of the Government Code is repealed.

68114.8. Notwithstanding Section 69906, in the Superior Court of San Bernardino County, the official court reporters shall be compensated at Step E of the range set forth in the San Bernardino County code for court reporters, unless determined otherwise by a majority of the judges of the superior court. Effective pay period one of each year, official court reporters will be credited with 160 hours of vacation leave time for the reporters' immediate use. Official court reporters who are hired after the beginning of pay period one shall be credited with vacation leave hours on a pro rata basis. Official court reporters who terminate after the beginning of pay period one shall reimburse the county for vacation time used in excess of the pro rata amount earned while employed during the year. Amounts reimbursable may be deducted from court reporter compensation which is payable after notice is given by the court reporter of termination. Official court reporters in regular positions budgeted less than 80 hours per pay period or in job share positions shall receive vacation accumulation on a pro rata basis.

**Comment.** Section 68114.8 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71625 (accrued leave benefits). See also Section 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

## Gov't Code § 68115 (amended). Emergency court operations

SEC. . Section 68115 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68115. When war, insurrection, pestilence, or other public calamity, or the danger thereof, or the destruction of or danger to the building appointed for holding the court, renders it necessary, or when a large influx of criminal cases resulting from a large number of arrests within a short period of time threatens the orderly operation of a <u>superior</u> court within a specified county or judicial district, the presiding judge, or if there is none, the sole judge of the superior or municipal court, judge may request and the Chair of the Judicial Council may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, by order authorize the court to do one or more of the following:

- (a) Hold sessions anywhere within the county.
- (b) Transfer civil cases pending in the court to another court in the county which has jurisdiction of the subject matter.
- (e) Transfer civil cases pending trial in the court to a <u>superior</u> court <u>having jurisdiction</u> of the <u>subject matter</u> in an adjacent county. No such transfer shall be made pursuant to this subdivision except with the consent of all parties to the case or upon a showing by a party that extreme or undue hardship would result unless the case is transferred for trial. Any civil case so transferred shall be integrated into the existing caseload of the court to which it is transferred pursuant to rules to be provided by the Judicial Council.

(d) Suspend subdivisions (d), (e), and (f) of Section 199 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to competency to act as a juror when suspension is necessary to obtain a sufficient number of jurors.

- (e) After exhausting its own jury panel, draw jurors who reside within the judicial district from the jury panel of the superior court in the county, and thereafter, after exhausting that source, draw jurors from the remainder of the jury panel of the superior court in the county or from jury panels of any other municipal court in the county.
- (f) (c) Within the affected county during a state of emergency resulting from a natural or human-made disaster proclaimed by the President of the United States or by the Governor pursuant to Section 8625 of the Government Code, extend the time period provided in Section 825 of the Penal Code within which a defendant charged with a felony offense shall be taken before a magistrate from two days 48 hours to not more than seven days, with the number of days to be designated by the Chair of the Judicial Council. This authorization shall be effective for 30 days unless it is extended by a new request and a new order.
- (g) (d) Extend the time period provided in Section 859b of the Penal Code for the holding of a preliminary examination from 10 court days to not more than 15 days.
- (h) (e) Extend the time period provided in Section 1382 of the Penal Code within which the trial must be held by not more than 30 days, but the trial of a defendant in custody whose time is so extended shall be given precedence over all other cases.
- (i) (f) Within the affected area of a county during a state of emergency resulting from a natural or human-made disaster proclaimed by the President of the United States or by the Governor pursuant to Section 8625 of the Government Code, extend the time period provided in Sections 632 and 637 of the Welfare and Institutions Code within which a minor shall be given a detention hearing, with the number of days to be designated by the Chair of the Judicial Council. The extension of time shall be for the shortest period of time necessary under the circumstances of the emergency, but in no event shall the time period within which a detention hearing must be given be extended to more than seven days. This authorization shall be effective for 30 days unless it is extended by a new request and a new order. This subdivision shall apply only where the minor has been charged with a felony.
- (j) (g) Within the affected county during a state of emergency resulting from a natural or human-made disaster proclaimed by the President of the United States or by the Governor pursuant to Section 8625 of the Government Code, extend the time period provided in Section 657 of the Welfare and Institutions Code within which an adjudication on a juvenile court petition shall be held by not more then 15 days, with the number of days to be designated by the Chair of the Judicial Council. This authorization shall be effective for 30 days unless it is extended by a new request and a new order. This subdivision shall apply only where the minor has been charged with a felony.

**Comment.** Section 68115 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The introductory paragraph is also amended to delete language referring to the sole judge. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Section 69580 *et seq.* (number of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or otherwise, the reference to the "presiding judge" means the sole judge of the court. See Section 69508.5 (presiding judge).

Former subdivision (d) is deleted to reflect repeal of former Code of Civil Procedure Section 199. See 1975 Cal. Stat. ch. 593, § 1 and 1988 Cal. Stat. ch. 1245, § 1.

Subdivision (c) (former subdivision (f)) is amended to replace the reference to "two days" with "48 hours" for consistency with Penal Code Section 825.

Subdivision (d) (former subdivision (g)) is amended to add the word "court" for consistency with Penal Code Section 859b.

## Note: Comment Requested

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Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Government Code Section 68115 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

# 8 Gov't Code § 68152 (amended). Retention of court records

SEC. . Section 68152 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68152. The trial court clerk may destroy court records under Section 68153 after notice of destruction and if there is no request and order for transfer of the records, except the comprehensive historical and sample superior court records preserved for research under the California Rules of Court, when the following times have expired after final disposition of the case in the categories listed:

- (a) Adoption: retain permanently.
- (b) Change of name: retain permanently.
- (c) Other civil actions and proceedings, as follows:
- (1) Except as otherwise specified: 10 years.
- (2) Where a party appears by a guardian ad litem: 10 years after termination of the court's jurisdiction.
- (3) Domestic violence: same period as duration of the restraining or other orders and any renewals, then retain the restraining or other orders as a judgment; 60 days after expiration of the temporary protective or temporary restraining order.
  - (4) Eminent domain: retain permanently.
  - (5) Family law, except as otherwise specified: 30 years.
- (6) Harassment: same period as duration of the injunction and any renewals, then retain the injunction as a judgment; 60 days after expiration of the temporary restraining order.
- (7) Mental health (Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act and Lanterman-Petris-Short Act): 30 years.
  - (8) Paternity: retain permanently.
  - (9) Petition, except as otherwise specified: 10 years.
- (10) Real property other than unlawful detainer: retain permanently if the action affects title or an interest in real property.
  - (11) Small claims: 10 years.
  - (12) Unlawful detainer: one year if judgment is for possession of the premises; 10 years if judgment is for money.
    - (d) Notwithstanding subdivision (c), any civil or small claims case in the trial court:
  - (1) Involuntarily dismissed by the court for delay in prosecution or failure to comply with state or local rules: one year.
    - (2) Voluntarily dismissed by a party without entry of judgment: one year.
- Notation of the dismissal shall be made on the civil index of cases or on a separate dismissal index.
  - (e) Criminal.
  - (1) Capital felony (murder with special circumstances where the prosecution seeks the death penalty): retain permanently. If the charge is disposed of by acquittal or a sentence less than death, the case shall be reclassified.
  - (2) Felony, except as otherwise specified: 75 years.

- (3) Felony, except capital felony, with court records from the initial complaint through the preliminary hearing or plea and for which the case file does not include final sentencing or other final disposition of the case because the case was bound over to the superior court: five years.
  - (4) Misdemeanor, except as otherwise specified: five years.
- (5) Misdemeanor alleging a violation of the Vehicle Code, except as otherwise specified: three years.
- (6) Misdemeanor alleging a violation of Section 23103, 23152, or 23153 of the Vehicle Code: seven years.
- (7) Misdemeanor alleging a violation of Section 14601, 14601.1, 20002, 23104, or 23109 of the Vehicle Code: five years.
- (8) Misdemeanor alleging a marijuana violation under subdivision (b), (c), (d), or (e) of Section 11357 of the Health and Safety Code, or subdivision (b) of Section 11360 of the Health and Safety Code in accordance with the procedure set forth in Section 11361.5 of the Health and Safety Code: records shall be destroyed two years from the date of conviction or from the date of arrest if no conviction.
- (9) Misdemeanor, infraction, or civil action alleging a violation of the regulation and licensing of dogs under Sections 30951 to 30956, inclusive, of the Food and Agricultural Code or violation of any other local ordinance: three years.
  - (10) Infraction, except as otherwise specified: three years.
- (11) Parking infractions, including alleged violations under the stopping, standing, and parking provisions set forth in Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 22500) of Division 11 of the Vehicle Code: two years.
- (f) Habeas corpus: same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category.
  - (g) Juvenile.

- (1) Dependent (Section 300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code): upon reaching age 28 or on written request shall be released to the juvenile five years after jurisdiction over the person has terminated under subdivision (a) of Section 826 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Sealed records shall be destroyed upon court order five years after the records have been sealed pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 389 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (2) Ward (Section 601 of the Welfare and Institutions Code): upon reaching age 21 or on written request shall be released to the juvenile five years after jurisdiction over the person has terminated under subdivision (a) of Section 826 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Sealed records shall be destroyed upon court order five years after the records have been sealed under subdivision (d) of Section 781 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (3) Ward (Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code): upon reaching age 38 under subdivision (a) of Section 826 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Sealed records shall be destroyed upon court order when the subject of the record reaches the age of 38 under subdivision (d) of Section 781 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (4) Traffic and some nontraffic misdemeanors and infractions (Section 601 of the Welfare and Institutions Code): upon reaching age 21 or five years after jurisdiction over the person has terminated under subdivision (c) of Section 826 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. May be microfilmed or photocopied.
- (5) Marijuana misdemeanor under subdivision (e) of Section 11357 of the Health and Safety Code in accordance with procedures specified in subdivision (a) of Section

- 1 11361.5 of the Health and Safety Code: upon reaching age 18 the records shall be destroyed.
  - (h) Probate.

- (1) Conservatorship: 10 years after decree of termination.
- (2) Guardianship: 10 years after the age of 18.
- (3) Probate, including probated wills, except as otherwise specified: retain permanently.
- (i) Court records of the appellate division of the superior court: five years.
- (j) Other records.
- (1) Applications in forma pauperis: any time after the disposition of the underlying case.
- (2) Arrest warrant: same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category.
- (3) Bench warrant: same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category.
  - (4) Bond: three years after exoneration and release.
- (5) Coroner's inquest report: same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category; if no case, then permanent.
- (6) Court orders not associated with an underlying case, such as orders for destruction of court records for telephone taps, or to destroy drugs, and other miscellaneous court orders: three years.
- (7) Court reporter notes: 10 years after the notes have been taken in criminal and juvenile proceedings and five years after the notes have been taken in all other proceedings, except notes reporting proceedings in capital felony cases (murder with special circumstances where the prosecution seeks the death penalty and the sentence is death), including notes reporting the preliminary hearing, which shall be retained permanently, unless the Supreme Court on request of the court clerk authorizes the destruction.
- (8) Electronic recordings made as the official record of the oral proceedings under the California Rules of Court: any time after final disposition of the case in infraction and misdemeanor proceedings, 10 years in all other criminal proceedings, and five years in all other proceedings.
- (9) Electronic recordings not made as the official record of the oral proceedings under the California Rules of Court: any time either before or after final disposition of the case.
  - (10) Index, except as otherwise specified: retain permanently.
- (11) Index for cases alleging traffic violations: same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category.
- (12) Judgments within the jurisdiction of the superior court other than in a limited civil case, misdemeanor case, or infraction case: retain permanently.
- (13) Judgments within the jurisdiction of the municipal court or of the superior court in a limited civil case in misdemeanor cases, infraction cases, and limited civil cases: same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category.
- (14) Minutes: same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category.
  - (15) Naturalization index: retain permanently.
- (16) Ninety-day evaluation (under Section 1203.03 of the Penal Code): same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category, or period for completion or termination of probation, whichever is longer.

- (17) Register of actions or docket: same period as period for retention of the records in the underlying case category, but in no event less than 10 years for civil and small claims cases
- (18) Search warrant: 10 years, except search warrants issued in connection with a capital felony case defined in paragraph (7), which shall be retained permanently.
- (k) Retention of any of the court records under this section shall be extended as follows:
- (1) By order of the court on its own motion, or on application of a party or any interested member of the public for good cause shown and on such terms as are just. No fee shall be charged for making the application.
- (2) Upon application and order for renewal of the judgment to the extended time for enforcing the judgment.

**Comment.** Subdivision (j) of Section 68152 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Subdivision (j)(12) is also amended to replace the reference to "other than a limited civil case" with a reference to an "unlimited civil case." See Code Civ. Proc. § 88 (civil action or proceeding other than limited civil case may be referred to as unlimited civil case).

# Gov't Code § 68202 (amended). Annual salary of judges

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 68202 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68202. Effective January 1, 1985, the annual salary of each of the following judges is the amount indicated opposite the name of the office:

- (a) Judge of the superior court, seventy-two thousand seven hundred sixty-three dollars (\$72,763).
- (b) Judge of a municipal court, sixty-six thousand four hundred forty-nine dollars (\$66,449).

Comment. Section 68202 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Note: Comment Requested

The Commission solicits comment on whether to update Government Code Section 68202 to reflect the current salary of a superior court judge. If the provision is updated, what salary figure and effective date should be used?

The Commission also seeks input on whether and how to update Government Code Sections 68200 (salary of Chief Justice), 68201 (salaries of associate justice and court of appeal justice), and 68203 (salary increases). If Sections 68200 and 68201 were revised to reflect current salaries, would Section 68203(c) and (d) still be necessary? Should Section 68203(a) be revised to replace "July 1, 1980" with a more current date?

# Gov't Code § 68206.2 (amended). Reimbursement for salary and per diem of substitute judge

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68206.2 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68206.2. (a) On and after January 1, 1990, the state shall reimburse each small county which is not an option county under the Brown-Presley Trial Court Funding Act (Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 77000) of this title), for the cost of salary and per diem for any substitute judge assigned to replace a judge disqualified from acting as a judge while there is pending a recommendation to the Supreme Court by the Commission on Judicial Performance for removal or retirement of the judge pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 18 of Article VI of the California Constitution, beginning with the salary and per diem for the seventh month following the disqualification.

- (b) For purposes of this section, a "small county" is one which has a total of nine or fewer superior and municipal court judges.
- Comment. Subdivision (b) of Section 68206.2 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Gov't Code § 68520 (repealed). Reporting requirements

- SEC. . Section 68520 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 68520. (a) On or before January 31, 1992, each superior, municipal, and justice court shall provide the Judicial Council with complete information regarding the number, classification, salary, and benefits of every officer and employee of the court who is involved in performing court operations, as defined in Section 77003.
- (b) On or before July 1, 1992, the Judicial Council shall report to the Legislature its findings and recommendations on the disposition of trial court employees, including the possibility of continuing them as county employees for purposes of compensation and benefits, under the eventual state assumption of trial court funding. The Judicial Council shall also recommend methods of limiting increases in court employee compensation beyond that of comparable state employees. The goals of the recommendations shall be (1) uniformity, (2) equity, and (3) cost control. The study shall include the participation of three representatives selected by labor organizations representing court employees.
- (c) It is the intent of the Legislature that existing provisions pertaining to court employees, including, but not limited to, collective bargaining, merit systems, pensions, and other benefits shall remain in effect until July 1, 1993.
- **Comment.** Section 68520 is repealed as obsolete, because the reports required by this section were due in 1992.

## Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 68520 appears to be obsolete. The Commission solicits comment on whether the provision continues to serve a useful purpose.

# Gov't Code § 68525 (amended). Records and reports of official reporter

- SEC. . Section 68525 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 68525. (a) The board of supervisors superior court of each county may require each official reporter and official temporary reporter pro tempore to:
- (1) Maintain records of transcript production and related income and expenses for inspection and auditing.
- (2) Submit annual reports derived from the records, with a verification of their accuracy.
- (b) The reports shall be submitted in sealed envelopes to a designated official and shall be reviewed only by those persons having authority to inspect and audit the records and reports. The records and reports of each reporter shall be confidential and shall be reviewed only to derive composite data for setting a base salary for the official reporters and official temporary reporters pro tempore of each court. The composite data shall be a matter of public record.
  - (c) Each such annual report shall include the following information:
- (1) The quantity and types of transcripts prepared by the official reporters and official reporters pro tempore during the reporting period.
  - (2) The fees charged and the fees collected for such transcripts.
- (3) Expenses incurred by the reporters in connection with the preparation of such transcripts.

- 1 (4) The amount of time the reporters have spent in attendance upon the courts for the purpose of reporting proceedings, and the compensation received for this purpose.
- Comment. Section 68525 is amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Section 71673 (authority of court).
- The section is also amended for consistency of terminology. See Section 69941 (appointment of official reporters); see also subdivision (c)(1).

# Gov't Code § 68540 (repealed). Additional compensation for municipal court judge assigned to superior court

- 9 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68540 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 68540. The state shall pay the additional compensation of a judge of a municipal court assigned to a superior court.
- 12 **Comment.** Section 68540 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Gov't Code § 68542 (repealed). Expenses for travel to another county

15 SEC. . Section 68542 of the Government Code is repealed.

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- 68542. The expenses for travel, board, and lodging of each judge assigned to a superior or municipal court in a county other than that in which he or she regularly sits shall be paid by the state under the rules adopted by the Board of Control which are applicable to officers of the state provided for in Article VI of the California Constitution while traveling on official state business.
- Comment. Section 68542 is repealed to reflect enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).

## Gov't Code § 68542.5 (repealed). Expenses for travel within county

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68542.5 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 68542.5. Any judge of a superior or municipal court sitting in another court in the same county under assignment by the Chair of the Judicial Council shall receive from such county the amount of actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred while traveling between home and the courtroom unless the courtrooms are within five miles of each other.
- Comment. Section 68542.5 is repealed to reflect enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).

# Gov't Code § 68546 (repealed). Assignment of municipal court attachés to superior court

33 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68546 of the Government Code is repealed.

68546. If the Chair of the Judicial Council assigns a judge of a municipal court in a county to sit on the superior court of the same county, the presiding judge of the municipal court may, with the consent of the presiding judge of the superior court, also assign the court reporter, deputy clerk and deputy marshal, or any of them, of the municipal court from which that judge is assigned to act as court reporter, deputy clerk and deputy sheriff, respectively, for the superior court during the period for which the judge is assigned. During the period for which the court reporter, deputy clerk, or deputy marshal is assigned, they shall receive the same salary as a court reporter, deputy clerk, or deputy sheriff, respectively, for the superior court. If there be no presiding judge, the senior or sole judge may make or consent to the assignment of the attaches. This section shall not apply to the assignment of the deputy clerk or deputy marshal in any county

until the board of supervisors by ordinance has adopted its provisions. An ordinance is not required where the deputy clerk and deputy marshal consent to serve as part of their regular duties without additional compensation.

**Comment.** Section 68546 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. *Cf.* former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).

# Gov't Code § 68551 (amended). Institutes and seminars

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68551 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68551. The Judicial Council is authorized to conduct institutes and seminars from time to time, either regionally or on a statewide basis, for the purpose of orienting judges to new judicial assignments, keeping them informed concerning new developments in the law and promoting uniformity in judicial procedure. Such institutes and seminars shall include, without being limited thereto, consideration of juvenile court proceedings, sentencing practices in criminal cases and the handling of traffic cases. Actual and necessary expenses incurred by superior and municipal court judges at any such institute or seminar shall be a charge against the county to the extent that funds are available therefor.

**Comment.** Section 68551 is amended to reflect enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).

The section is also amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations); Cal. R. Court 810(d), Function 10 (training fees for court personnel).

The section is further amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Gov't Code § 68562 (amended). Certification of court interpreters

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68562 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68562. (a) The Judicial Council shall designate the languages for which certification programs shall be established under subdivision (b). The language designations shall be based on (1) the courts' needs as determined by the language and interpreter use and need studies under Section 68563, (2) the language needs of non-English-speaking persons in the courts, and (3) other information the Judicial Council deems relevant.

(b) By July 1, 1996, the Judicial Council shall approve one or more entities to certify Spanish language interpreters and interpreters for as many other languages designated under subdivision (a) as practicable by that date. The Judicial Council may give provisional approval to an entity to examine interpreters and establish a list of recommended court interpreters pending final approval of one or more certification entities. Certification entities may include educational institutions, testing organizations, joint powers agencies, or public agencies.

The Judicial Council shall adopt and publish guidelines, standards, and procedures to determine which certification entities will be approved to test and certify interpreters.

(c) The Judicial Council shall develop and implement procedures to administer the list of recommended court interpreters previously established by the State Personnel Board and the list established by an entity provisionally approved under subdivision (b).

The Judicial Council shall develop procedures and standards for certifying without reexamination interpreters on the list of recommended court interpreters (1) previously established by the State Personnel Board, or (2) established by an entity provisionally approved under subdivision (b). Certification of these interpreters shall be based on

criteria determined by the Judicial Council, such as recent interpreting experience, performance in court or at administrative hearings, training, and continuing education.

- (d) The Judicial Council shall adopt standards and requirements for interpreter proficiency, continuing education, certification renewal, and discipline. The Judicial Council shall adopt standards of professional conduct for court interpreters.
- (e) The Judicial Council shall adopt programs for interpreter recruiting, training, and continuing education and evaluation to ensure that an adequate number of interpreters is available and that they interpret competently.
- (f) The Judicial Council shall establish guidelines for fees or shall set and charge fees for applications to take the court interpreter examinations, for renewal of certifications, for certification of interpreters on the list of recommended court interpreters, for maintaining interpreters on the recommended list until January 1, 1996, and for other functions and services provided under this article. All fees and other revenues received by the Judicial Council under this article shall be transferred promptly to the Controller, and shall be placed in the Court Interpreters' Fund, which is hereby created, the moneys in which shall be available to carry out the purposes of this article upon appropriation by the Legislature.
- (g) Each superior and municipal court may adopt local rules to impose additional requirements, standards, examinations, and programs as necessary for equity or to recognize local conditions.
- Comment. Subdivision (g) of Section 68562 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Note: Comment Requested

Subdivisions (b) and (f) refer to events that were to occur in 1996. The Commission solicits comment on whether these provisions are obsolete (in whole or in part), and how they should be revised if at all.

# Gov't Code § 68611 (repealed). Report on exemplary delay reduction program

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68611 of the Government Code is repealed.

68611. The Judicial Council shall collect and maintain statistics, and shall publish them at least on an annual basis, regarding the compliance of each court in the exemplary delay reduction program with the standards for timely disposition adopted pursuant to Section 68603, with the policies and requirements of this article, and regarding the cases assigned to the judges of each program. On or before July 1, 1991, the Judicial Council shall report to the Legislature on the results of the exemplary delay reduction program and recommend whether the requirements of Section 68607 should be applied to the superior or municipal courts of the state.

This section shall cease to be operative on July 1, 1992.

Comment. Section 1141.29 is repealed as obsolete, because the report required by this section was due in 1991 and the section became inoperative in 1992.

# Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 68611 appears to be obsolete. The Commission solicits comment on whether the provision continues to serve a useful purpose.

# Gov't Code § 68618.5 (repealed). Exemplary trial court delay reduction programs in Sonoma, Humboldt, Napa, Yolo, Fresno, San Joaquin, and Santa Barbara Counties

45 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68618.5 of the Government Code is repealed.

- 1 68618.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Superior Courts of Sonoma,
- 2 Humboldt, Napa, Yolo, Fresno, San Joaquin, and Santa Barbara Counties may establish
- exemplary delay reduction programs and adopt local delay reduction rules pursuant to this article. These rules are not subject to subdivision (b) of Section 68619.
  - This section shall cease to be operative on July 1, 1992.

Comment. Section 68618.5 is repealed as obsolete. This section became inoperative on July 1,
 1992, by its own terms.

## Gov't Code § 68620 (amended). Delay reduction program for limited civil cases

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 68620 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 68620. (a) Operative July 1, 1992, each municipal Each superior court shall establish a delay reduction program for limited civil cases in consultation with the local bar that is consistent with the provisions of this article. In its discretion, the Judicial Council may assist in the development of, or may develop and adopt, any or all procedures, standards, or policies for a delay reduction program in municipal and justice for limited civil cases in superior courts on a statewide basis which are consistent with the provisions of the Trial Court Delay Reduction Act.
- (b) Actions and proceedings subject to the provisions of Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 116.110) of Title 1 of Part 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure or provisions of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1159) of Title 3 of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not be assigned to or governed by the provisions of any delay reduction program established pursuant to the section.
- (c) It is the intent of the Legislature that the civil discovery in actions and proceedings subject to a program established pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 90) of Chapter 5 of Title 1 of Part 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be governed by the times and proceedings specified in that article. Civil discovery in these actions and proceedings shall not be affected by the provisions of any delay reduction program adopted pursuant to this section.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 68620 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Code Civ. Proc. § 85 (limited civil cases) & Comment.

# Note: Comment Requested

The Commission solicits comment on this amendment of Government Code Section 68620. Is the proposed approach satisfactory, or should revisions be made?

## Gov't Code § 69508.5 (amended). Presiding judge

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 69508.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69508.5. (a) In courts with two judges a presiding judge shall be selected by the judges each calendar year and the selection should be on the basis of administrative qualifications and interest.

- (b) If a selection cannot be agreed upon, then the office of presiding judge shall be rotated each calendar year between the two judges, commencing with the senior judge. If the judges are of equal seniority, the first presiding judge shall be selected by lot.
- (c) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), the Judicial Council may provide by rule of court for the qualifications of the presiding judge.
- (d) In a court with one judge, whether as the result of a vacancy in a judgeship or otherwise, a reference in a statute to the presiding judge means the sole judge of the court.

Comment. Subdivision (d) of Section 69508.5 generalizes provisions that formerly referred to the presiding judge "or sole judge." See Code Civ. Proc. § 404.9; Sections 23396, 68115, 68546,

3 69753, 71341, 72190, 72190.1, 72190.2, 72196; Penal Code §§ 924.4, 6031.1; Welf. & Inst. Code

§ 1737. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See

Section 69580 et seq. (number of judges).

# Gov't Code § 69510 (amended). Superior court sessions at location of facility

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 69510 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69510. A majority of the judges of a superior court may order sessions of the court to be held at any place where a municipal court holds sessions within the county or, in a county in which there is no municipal court, where there is a court facility. The order shall be filed with the county clerk of the court and published as the judges may prescribe.

**Comment.** Section 69510 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations).

The section is also amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Government Code Section 69510 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

## Gov't Code § 69510.5 (amended). Sessions at any location within Orange County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69510.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69510.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a majority of the judges of the Orange County Superior Court may, upon a finding that no suitable additional facilities exist in the county seat or where municipal courts hold other locations where the court regularly holds sessions, order sessions of the court to be held at any location within the county.

**Comment.** Section 69510.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Orange County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 10, 1998.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Government Code Section 69510.5 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

#### 42 Gov't Code § 69510.6 (amended). Sessions at Crestmoor High School in San Mateo County

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 69510.6 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69510.6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a majority of the judges of the

San Mateo County Superior Court may, upon a finding that no suitable additional

- facilities exist in the county seat or where municipal courts hold other locations where the
- 2 <u>court holds</u> sessions, order sessions of the court to be held at Crestmoor High School in
- 3 San Bruno, California.
- 4 **Comment.** Section 69510.6 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior
- 5 courts in San Mateo County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution,
- 6 effective June 12, 1998.

# Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Government Code Section 69510.6 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

# 12 Gov't Code § 69580 (amended). Number of judges in Alameda County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69580 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 69580. In the County of Alameda there shall be 35 are 69 judges of the superior court.
- 15 **Comment.** Section 69580 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- in Alameda County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- July 31, 1998. See former Section 73075 (number of judges in Alameda County municipal
- 18 courts).

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# 19 Gov't Code § 69580.3 (added). Number of judges in Alpine County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69580.3 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 21 69580.3. In the County of Alpine there are two judges of the superior court.
- 22 **Comment.** Section 69580.3 is added to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 23 in Alpine County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- July 1, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5 (minimum number of superior court and municipal
- court judges in a county).

## Gov't Code § 69580.7 (added). Number of judges in Amador County

- 27 SEC. . Section 69580.7 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 28 69580.7. In the County of Amador there are two judges of the superior court.
- 29 **Comment.** Section 69580.7 is added to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- in Amador County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- July, 1, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5 (minimum number of superior court and municipal
- 32 court judges in a county).

#### 33 Gov't Code § 69581 (amended). Number of judges in Butte County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69581 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 69581. In the County of Butte there shall be six are 10 judges of the superior court.
- Comment. Section 69581 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- in Butte County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June
- 3, 1998. See former Section 74935 (number of judges in Butte County municipal courts).

## 39 Gov't Code § 69581.3 (added). Number of judges in Calaveras County

- 40 SEC. Section 69581.3 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 69581.3. In the County of Calaveras there are two judges of the superior court.

- 1 **Comment.** Section 69581.3 is added to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Calaveras County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective 2 June 3, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5 (minimum number of superior court and municipal 3 court judges in a county). 4 5 Gov't Code § 69581.7 (added). Number of judges in Colusa County SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69581.7 is added to the Government Code, to read: 6 7 69581.7. In the County of Colusa there are two judges of the superior court. Comment. Section 69581.7 is added to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts 8 in Colusa County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective 9 September 1, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5 (minimum number of superior court and 10 municipal court judges in a county). 11 Gov't Code § 69582 (amended). Number of judges in Contra Costa County 12 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69582 of the Government Code is amended to read: 13 69582. In the County of Contra Costa there are 49 33 judges of the superior court. 14 Comment. Section 69582 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts 15 in Contra Costa County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, 16 effective June 8, 1998. See former Section 73341 (number of judges in Contra Costa County 17 municipal courts). 18 19 Gov't Code § 69582.3 (added). Number of judges in Del Norte County 20 SEC. . Section 69582.3 is added to the Government Code, to read: 21 69582.3. In the County of Del Norte there are two judges of the superior court. Comment. Section 69582.3 is added to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts 22 in Del Norte County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective 23 June 17, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5 (minimum number of superior court and municipal 24 court judges in a county). 25 Gov't Code § 69582.5 (amended). Number of judges in El Dorado County 26 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69582.5 of the Government Code is amended to read: 27 69582.5. In the County of El Dorado there shall be three are six judges of the superior 28 29 court. 30 **Comment.** Section 69582.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in El Dorado County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, 31 effective August 1, 1998. See former Section 71040.7 (number of judges in El Dorado County 32 33 municipal courts). Gov't Code § 69583 (amended). Number of judges in Fresno County 34 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69583 of the Government Code is amended to read: 35 69583. In the County of Fresno there shall be 18 are 36 judges of the superior court. 36 37 Comment. Section 69583 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Fresno County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective 38
- 41 Gov't Code § 69583.5 (added). Number of judges in Glenn County

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courts).

42 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69583.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:

July 1, 1998. See former Sections 73681, 73698.2 (number of judges in Fresno County municipal

- 69583.5. In the County of Glenn there are two judges of the superior court.
- 2 **Comment.** Section 69583.5 is added to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- in Glenn County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July
- 4 31, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5 (minimum number of superior court judges in a county);
- 5 see also former Section 74761 (number of judges in Glenn County municipal court).

## 6 Gov't Code § 69584 (amended). Number of judges in Humboldt County

- 7 SEC. \_\_\_ . Section 69584 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 8 69584. In the County of Humboldt there shall be three are seven judges of the superior
- 9 court.
- 10 **Comment.** Section 69584 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- in Humboldt County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- June 10, 1998. See former Section 73661.5 (number of judges in Humboldt County municipal
- 13 courts).

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# Gov't Code § 69584.5 (amended). Number of judges in Imperial County

- 15 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69584.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 69584.5. In the County of Imperial there shall be four are nine judges of the superior court.
- 18 **Comment.** Section 69584.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior
- 19 courts in Imperial County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution,
- 20 effective June 22, 1998. See former Section 73731 (number of judges in Imperial County
- 21 municipal courts).

# 22 Gov't Code § 69584.7 (added). Number of judges in Inyo County

- SEC. . Section 69584.7 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 69584.7. In the County of Inyo there are two judges of the superior court.
- 25 **Comment.** Section 69584.7 is added to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 26 in Invo County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July
- 27 1, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5 (minimum number of superior court and municipal court
- 28 judges in a county).

## 29 Gov't Code § 69585 (amended). Number of judges in Kern County

- 30 SEC. . Section 69585 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 69585. In the County of Kern there shall be 16 are 33 judges of the superior court.
- 32 **Comment.** Section 69585 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- in Kern County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July
- 34 1, 2000. See former Section 73431 (number of judges in Kern County municipal courts).

## 35 Gov't Code § 69585.5 (amended). Number of judges in Kings County

- 36 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69585.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 37 69585.5. In the County of Kings there are three seven judges of the superior court.
- 38 **Comment.** Section 69585.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior
- 39 courts in Kings County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution,
- 40 effective February 8, 2001. See former Sections 73392, 73401 (number of judges in Kings
- 41 County municipal courts).

## 1 Gov't Code § 69585.7 (amended). Number of judges in Lake County

- 2 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69585.7 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 3 69585.7. In the County of Lake there shall be one judge of the superior court; provided,
- 4 that at such time as the board of supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for two judges
- 5 and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be two are four judges of the superior
- 6 court.
- 7 **Comment.** Section 69585.7 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior
- 8 courts in Lake County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution,
- 9 effective June 30, 1998. See former Section 73581 (number of judges in Lake County municipal
- 10 courts).

# Gov't Code § 69585.9 (added). Number of judges in Lassen County

- SEC. . Section 69585.9 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 69585.9. In the County of Lassen there are two judges of the superior court.
- 14 **Comment.** Section 69585.9 is added to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- in Lassen County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- December 31, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5 (minimum number of superior court and
- 17 municipal court judges in a county).

## 18 Gov't Code § 69586 (amended). Number of judges in Los Angeles County

- 19 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69586 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 69586. In the County of Los Angeles there are 239 429 judges of the superior court, any one or more of whom may hold court.
- 22 **Comment.** Section 69586 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 23 in Los Angeles County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution,
- 24 effective January 22, 2000. See former Sections 72602, 72602.1, 72602.2, 72602.3, 72602.4,
- 25 72602.5, 72602.6, 72602.7, 72602.9, 72602.11, 72602.12, 72602.13, 72602.14, 72602.15,
- 26 72602.20 (number of judges in Los Angeles County municipal courts). The last clause is deleted
- as unnecessary. Cf. Section 69741.5 (proceedings by "any one or more of the judges" sitting in
- 28 superior court session effectual as though all judges of court presided at session).

#### 29 Gov't Code § 69587 (amended). Number of judges in Madera County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69587 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 69587. In the County of Madera there are three seven judges.
- 32 **Comment.** Section 69587 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- in Madera County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- July 1, 1998. See former Section 73752 (number of judges in Madera County municipal courts).

#### 35 Gov't Code § 69588 (amended). Number of judges in Marin County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69588 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 37 69588. In the County of Marin there shall be six are 10 judges.
- Comment. Section 69588 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- in Marin County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- 40 June 11, 1998. See former Section 73771 (number of judges in Marin County municipal courts).

#### 41 Gov't Code § 69588.3 (added). Number of judges in Mariposa County

- 42 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69588.3 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 43 69588.3. In the County of Mariposa there are two judges of the superior court.

- Comment. Section 69588.3 is added to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 2 in Mariposa County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- June 3, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5 (minimum number of superior court judges in a
- 4 county); see also former Section 73783.2 (number of judges in Mariposa County municipal
- 5 court).

# 6 Gov't Code § 69588.7 (added). Number of judges in Mendocino County

- 7 SEC. Section 69588.7 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 8 69588.7. In the County of Mendocino there are eight judges of the superior court.
- 9 Comment. Section 69588.7 supersedes former Section 69608 for the purpose of
- alphabetization. It reflects unification of the municipal and superior courts in Mendocino County
- pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 1, 1998. See
- former Section 73784.1 (number of judges in Mendocino County municipal courts).

# Gov't Code § 69589 (amended). Number of judges in Merced County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69589 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 15 69589. In the County of Merced there shall be three are six judges of the superior court.
- 16 **Comment.** Section 69589 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- in Merced County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- 18 August 3, 1998. See former Section 73791 (number of judges in Merced County municipal
- 19 courts).

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# 20 Gov't Code § 69589.3 (added). Number of judges in Modoc County

- SEC. Section 69589.3 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 69589.3. In the County of Modoc there are two judges of the superior court.
- 23 **Comment.** Section 69589.3 is added to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 24 in Modoc County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- September 20, 1999. See Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5 (minimum number of superior court and
- 26 municipal court judges in a county).

# 27 Gov't Code § 69589.7 (added). Number of judges in Mono County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69589.7 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 29 69589.7. In the County of Mono there are two judges of the superior court.
- 30 **Comment.** Section 69589.7 is added to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 31 in Mono County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- February 1, 1999. See Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5 (minimum number of superior court and
- 33 municipal court judges in a county).

#### 34 Gov't Code § 69590 (amended). Number of judges in Monterey County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69590 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 36 69590. In the County of Monterey there shall be eight are 18 judges of the superior
- 37 court.
- Comment. Section 69590 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 39 in Monterey County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- 40 December 18, 2000. See former Section 73562 (number of judges in Monterey County municipal
- 41 courts).

# 1 Gov't Code § 69590.5 (amended). Number of judges in Napa County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69590.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 69590.5. In the County of Napa there shall be two are six judges of the superior court; provided, that at such time as the board of supervisors finds, on or after January 1, 1984,
- that there are funds for an additional superior court judge and adopts a resolution to that
- 6 effect, there shall be three judges.
- 7 **Comment.** Section 69590.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior
- 8 court in Napa County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution,
- 9 effective June 3, 1998. See former Section 74949 (number of judges in Napa County municipal
- 10 courts).

# Gov't Code § 69590.7 (amended). Number of judges in Nevada County

- SEC. . Section 69590.7 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 69590.7. In the County of Nevada there are three <u>six</u> judges of the superior court.
- 14 **Comment.** Section 69590.7 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior
- 15 courts in Nevada County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution,
- effective July 1, 1998. See former Section 73821 (number of judges in Nevada County municipal
- 17 courts).

## 18 Gov't Code § 69591 (amended). Number of judges in Orange County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69591 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 20 69591. In the County of Orange there are 62 109 judges of the superior court.
- 21 **Comment.** Section 69591 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 22 in Orange County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- 23 August 10, 1998. See former Section 74001 (number of judges in Orange County municipal
- 24 courts).

#### 25 Gov't Code § 69591.3 (added). Number of judges in Placer County

- SEC. . Section 69591.3 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 27 69591.3. In the County of Placer there are nine judges of the superior court.
- Comment. Section 69591.3 supersedes former Section 69609 for the purpose of
- 29 alphabetization. It reflects unification of the municipal and superior courts in Placer County
- pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 30, 1998. See
- former Section 74021 (number of judges in Placer County municipal courts).

#### 32 Gov't Code § 69591.7 (added). Number of judges in Plumas County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69591.7 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 34 69591.7. In the County of Plumas there are two judges of the superior court.
- 35 **Comment.** Section 69591.7 is added to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 36 in Plumas County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- July 1, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5 (minimum number of superior court and municipal
- 38 court judges in a county).

#### 39 Gov't Code § 69592 (amended). Number of judges in Riverside County

- 40 SEC. . Section 69592 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 41 69592. In the County of Riverside there are 27 49 judges of the superior court.
- 42 **Comment.** Section 69592 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 43 in Riverside County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective

- July 29, 1998. See former Section 74131 (number of judges in Riverside County municipal courts).
- 3 Gov't Code § 69593 (amended). Number of judges in Sacramento County
- 4 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69593 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 5 69593. In the County of Sacramento there are 35 52 judges of the superior court.
- 6 **Comment.** Section 69593 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 7 in Sacramento County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution,
- 8 effective June 17, 1998. See former Sections 73871, 74191, 74206 (number of judges in
- 9 Sacramento County municipal courts).

# 10 Gov't Code § 69593.5 (added). Number of judges in San Benito County

- SEC. . Section 69593.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 69593.5. In the County of San Benito there are two judges of the superior court.
- 13 **Comment.** Section 69593.5 is added to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- in San Benito County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution,
- effective September 1, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5 (minimum number of superior court
- and municipal court judges in a county).

## 17 Gov't Code § 69594 (amended). Number of judges in San Bernardino County

- SEC. Section 69594 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 69594. In the County of San Bernardino there are 33 <u>60</u> judges of the superior court.
- 20 **Comment.** Section 69594 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- in San Bernardino County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution,
- 22 effective August 10, 1998. See former Section 73101.5 (number of judges in San Bernardino
- 23 County municipal courts).

#### 24 Gov't Code § 69595 (amended). Number of judges in San Diego County

- SEC. Section 69595 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 69595. In the County of San Diego there are 72 128 judges of the superior court.
- 27 **Comment.** Section 69595 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- in San Diego County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- 29 December 1, 1998. See former Sections 73641, 73951, 74341, 74741 (number of judges in San
- 30 Diego County municipal courts).

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#### Gov't Code § 69595.5 (amended). Concurrent daily sessions

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69595.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 69595.5. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 5 (commencing with Section
- 34 69740) of Chapter 5 of Title 8, in the County of San Diego, one or more judges of the
- superior court shall hold concurrent daily sessions in the City of Vista, two or more
- superior court shall hold concurrent darry sessions in the City of visia, two or more
- 36 judges of the superior court shall hold concurrent daily sessions in the City of El Cajon,
- and one judge of the superior court shall hold concurrent daily sessions within the former
- 38 South Bay Municipal Court District.
- 39 (b) For purposes of this section, the portion of the City of San Diego lying south of the
- 40 <u>City of Chula Vista and the portion of the City of San Diego lying within San Diego Bay</u>
- south of a westerly continuation of the northern boundary of National City to the point of
- 42 intersection with the eastern boundary of the City of Coronado are part of the former
- 43 South Bay Municipal Court District.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 69595.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Diego County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective December 1, 1998. *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).

Subdivision (b) continues former Section 71040.6, omitting the reference to the San Diego Municipal Court District. For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2. For disposition of the provisions of former Section 71040.6 that are not continued, see the Comment to former Article 2 (commencing with former Section 71040).

## Note: Comment Requested

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Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Government Code Section 69595.5 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

# Gov't Code § 69596 (amended). Number of judges in City and County of San Francisco

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69596 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69596. In the City and County of San Francisco there are 30 <u>50</u> judges of the superior court, any one or more of whom may hold court.

**Comment.** Section 69596 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in the City and County of San Francisco pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective December 31, 1998. See former Section 74501 (number of judges in City and County of San Francisco municipal courts). The last clause is deleted as unnecessary. *Cf.* Section 69741.5 (proceedings by "any one or more of the judges" sitting in superior court session effectual as though all judges of court presided at session).

#### Gov't Code § 69598 (amended). Number of judges in San Joaquin County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69598 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69598. In the County of San Joaquin there are 14 26 judges of the superior court.

**Comment.** Section 69598 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Joaquin County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 8, 1998. See former Sections 73481, 73702, 74801 (number of judges in San Joaquin County municipal courts).

#### Gov't Code § 69598.5 (added). Number of judges in San Luis Obispo County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69598.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:

69598.5. In the County of San Luis Obispo there are 11 judges of the superior court.

Comment. Section 69598.5 supersedes former Section 69613 for the purpose of alphabetization. It reflects unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Luis Obispo County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 1, 1998.

37 See former Section 74601 (number of judges in San Luis Obispo County municipal courts).

# Gov't Code § 69599 (amended). Number of judges in San Mateo County

39 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69599 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69599. In San Mateo County there are 16 judges of the superior court. However, at such time as the board of supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for an additional judge and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be 17 26 judges of the superior court.

Comment. Section 69599 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Mateo County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective

- June 12, 1998. See former Section 73521 (number of judges in San Mateo County Judicial District).
- 3 Gov't Code § 69599.5 (amended). Number of judges in Santa Barbara County
- 4 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69599.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 69599.5. (a) In the County of Santa Barbara there shall be 10 are 19 judges of the superior court.
- (b) Notwithstanding Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, no juvenile court referee or referees may be appointed in the County of Santa Barbara.
- Comment. Subdivision (a) of Section 69599.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Santa Barbara County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 3, 1998. See former Section 74641 (number of judges in
- 12 Santa Barbara County municipal courts).
- Subdivision (b) is deleted to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Section 71622 (subordinate judicial officers).

## Gov't Code § 69600 (amended). Number of judges in Santa Clara County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69600 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 17 69600. In the County of Santa Clara there shall be 34 judges of the superior court.
- 18 However, at such time as the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors finds that there
- are sufficient funds for up to 10 additional judges, and adopts a resolution or resolutions
- 20 to that effect, there shall be up to 44 are 79 judges of the superior court.
- 21 **Comment.** Section 69600 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 22 in Santa Clara County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution,
- 23 effective July 30, 1998. See former Section 74661 (number of judges in Santa Clara County
- 24 municipal courts).

# 25 Gov't Code § 69600.5 (added). Number of judges in Santa Cruz County

- SEC. . Section 69600.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 27 69600.5. In the County of Santa Cruz there are 10 judges of the superior court.
- 28 Comment. Section 69600.5 supersedes former Section 69614 for the purpose of
- 29 alphabetization. It reflects unification of the municipal and superior courts in Santa Cruz County
- 30 pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 1, 1998. See
- former Section 74691 (number of judges in Santa Cruz County municipal courts).

#### 32 Gov't Code § 69601 (amended). Number of judges in Shasta County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69601 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 34 69601. In the County of Shasta there shall be five are nine judges of the superior court.
- Comment. Section 69601 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- in Shasta County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- June 3, 1998. See former Section 74981 (number of judges in Shasta County municipal courts).

#### 38 Gov't Code § 69601.3 (added). Number of judges in Sierra County

- 39 SEC. . Section 69601.3 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 40 69601.3. In the County of Sierra there are two judges of the superior court.
- 41 **Comment.** Section 69601.3 is added to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 42 in Sierra County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July

- 1 1, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5 (minimum number of superior court and municipal court
- 2 judges in a county).

# 3 Gov't Code § 69601.7 (added). Number of judges in Siskiyou County

- 4 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69601.7 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 5 69601.7. In the County of Siskiyou there are four judges of the superior court.
- 6 **Comment.** Section 69601.7 is added to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 7 in Siskiyou County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- June 4, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 4 (minimum number of superior court judges in a county);
- see also former Section 74721 (number of judges in Siskiyou County municipal court).

# 10 Gov't Code § 69602 (amended). Number of judges in Solano County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69602 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 69602. In the County of Solano there shall be nine are 16 judges of the superior court.
- 13 **Comment.** Section 69602 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- in Solano County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- August 3, 1998. See former Sections 73672, 74841 (number of judges in Solano County
- 16 municipal courts).

## 17 Gov't Code § 69603 (amended). Number of judges in Sonoma County

- SEC. . Section 69603 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 19 69603. In the County of Sonoma there shall be 10 are 16 judges of the superior court.
- 20 **Comment.** Section 69603 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 21 in Sonoma County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- 22 June 12, 1998. See former Section 74708 (number of judges in Sonoma County municipal
- courts).

#### 24 Gov't Code § 69604 (amended). Number of judges in Stanislaus County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69604 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 26 69604. In the County of Stanislaus there shall be nine are 17 judges of the superior
- 27 court
- 28 **Comment.** Section 69604 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 29 in Stanislaus County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- 30 July 31, 1998. See former Section 74781 (number of judges in Stanislaus County municipal
- 31 courts).

# 32 Gov't Code § 69604.3 (added). Number of judges in Sutter County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69604.3 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 34 69604.3. In the County of Sutter there are five judges of the superior court.
- 35 **Comment.** Section 69604.3 supersedes former Section 69615 for the purpose of
- 36 alphabetization. It reflects unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sutter County
- pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 3, 1998. See
- former Section 74831 (number of judges in Sutter County municipal courts).

# 39 Gov't Code § 69604.5 (added). Number of judges in Tehama County

- 40 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69604.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 41 69604.5. In the County of Tehama there are four judges of the superior court.

- 1 Comment. Section 69604.5 supersedes former Section 69607 for the purpose of
- 2 alphabetization. It reflects unification of the municipal and superior courts in Tehama County
- pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 1, 1998. See
- 4 former Section 74861 (number of judges in Tehama County municipal courts).

## 5 Gov't Code § 69604.7 (added). Number of judges in Trinity County

- 6 SEC. Section 69604.7 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 7 69604.7. In the County of Trinity there are two judges of the superior court.
- 8 **Comment.** Section 69604.7 is added to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 9 in Trinity County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- July 1, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 4, 5 (minimum number of superior court and municipal
- 11 court judges in a county).

## Gov't Code § 69605 (amended). Number of judges in Tulare County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69605 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 69605. In the County of Tulare there shall be seven are 16 judges of the superior court.
- 15 **Comment.** Section 69605 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- in Tulare County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- July 27, 1998. See former Section 74921 (number of judges in Tulare County municipal courts).

## Gov't Code § 69605.5 (amended). Number of judges in Tuolumne County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69605.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 20 69605.5. In the County of Tuolumne there shall be one judge of the superior court.
- 21 However, at such time, on or after January 1, 1988, as the Board of Supervisors of the
- 22 County of Tuolumne finds sufficient funds for two judges and adopts a resolution to that
- 23 effect, there shall be two are four judges of the superior court.
- 24 **Comment.** Section 69605 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 25 in Tuolumne County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- 26 April 23, 1999. See former Section 74994 (number of judges in Tuolumne County municipal
- courts).

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#### 28 Gov't Code § 69606 (amended). Number of judges in Ventura County

- 29 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69606 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 30 69606. In the County of Ventura there shall be 16 are 28 judges of the superior court.
- 31 **Comment.** Section 69606 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts
- 32 in Ventura County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective
- June 10, 1998. See former Section 74901 (number of judges in Ventura County municipal courts).

#### 34 Gov't Code § 69607 (repealed). Number of judges in Tehama County

- 35 SEC. Section 69607 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 36 69607. In the County of Tehama there shall be two judges of the superior court.
- 37 **Comment.** Section 69607 is superseded by Section 69604.5 for the purpose of alphabetization.

#### 38 Gov't Code § 69608 (repealed). Number of judges in Mendocino County

- 39 SEC. . Section 69608 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 40 69608. In the County of Mendocino there are three judges of the superior court.
- 41 **Comment.** Section 69608 is superseded by Section 69588.7 for the purpose of alphabetization.

#### Gov't Code § 69609 (repealed). Number of judges in Placer County 1 2 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69609 of the Government Code is repealed. 69609. In the County of Placer there shall be five judges of the superior court. 3 **Comment.** Section 69609 is superseded by Section 69591.3 for the purpose of alphabetization. 4 Gov't Code § 69610 (amended). Number of judges in Yolo County 5 6 \_\_\_ . Section 69610 of the Government Code is amended to read: 7 69610. In the County of Yolo there are five nine judges of the superior court. **Comment.** Section 69610 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts 8 in Yolo County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 9 10 3, 1998. See former Section 74961 (number of judges in Yolo County municipal courts). Gov't Code § 69611 (amended). Number of judges in Yuba County 11 SEC. . Section 69611 of the Government Code is amended to read: 12 13 69611. In the County of Yuba there shall be three are five judges of the superior court. 14 **Comment.** Section 69611 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Yuba County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective 15 April 16, 1999. See former Section 74915.5 (number of judges in Yuba County municipal courts). 16 Gov't Code § 69613 (repealed). Number of judges in San Luis Obispo County 17 SEC. . Section 69613 of the Government Code is repealed. 18 19 69613. In the County of San Luis Obispo there are six judges of the superior court. **Comment.** Section 69613 is superseded by Section 69598.5 for the purpose of alphabetization. 20 Gov't Code § 69614 (repealed). Number of judges in Santa Cruz County 21 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69614 of the Government Code is repealed. 22 23 69614. In the County of Santa Cruz there are four judges of the superior court. However, if the board of supervisors finds that there are sufficient funds for an additional 24 judge and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be five judge. 25 **Comment.** Section 69614 is superseded by Section 69600.5 for the purpose of alphabetization. 26 Gov't Code § 69615 (repealed). Number of judges in Sutter County 27 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69615 of the Government Code is repealed. 28 29 69615. In the County of Sutter there are three judges of the superior court. 30 **Comment.** Section 69615 is superseded by Section 69604.3 for the purpose of alphabetization. 31 Article 4. Superior Court Districts 32 Note: Comment Requested 33 Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Article 4 (Sections 69640-69650) pending (1) any implementation of 34 recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations 35 among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues. 36

# Gov't Code § 69640 (unchanged). "District" defined

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69640. As used in this article the word "district" means a superior court district, created as provided in this article.

# Gov't Code § 69641 (unchanged). Division of county

- 69641. The board of supervisors of any county which has a population of not less than 4,000,000, as determined upon the basis of the last preceding census taken under the authority of the Congress or the Legislature, by ordinance may divide the county into not
- 5 more than 12 superior court districts within which one or more sessions of the superior
- 6 court shall be held.

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# 7 Gov't Code § 69642 (unchanged). Locations of superior court sessions

69642. In the ordinance creating districts, or in a subsequent ordinance, the board of supervisors may designate one or more locations within each district at which sessions of the superior court shall be held.

# Gov't Code § 69643 (unchanged). Change of boundaries

69643. Whenever the board of supervisors finds that changes in population make necessary or expedient the change of boundaries of any district, the change of, addition of, or elimination of any location at which sessions of the superior court are to be held, or the creation of new districts, it may make such changes by ordinance.

#### Gov't Code § 69644 (unchanged). Minimum population

69644. An ordinance creating or changing the boundaries of any district shall not result in any district having an estimated population of less than 250,000.

# Gov't Code § 69646 (unchanged). Changes in locations of superior court sessions

69646. The designation, addition, elimination or change of the location of sessions of the superior court shall first be approved by a majority of the judges of the superior court of the county and shall be effected by ordinance of the board of supervisors.

# Gov't Code § 69647 (unchanged). Court's quarters

69647. Whenever the board of supervisors designates, adds, or changes the location for the holding of sessions of the superior court in any district it shall provide housing, personnel, and facilities for the superior court at such location as provided by Section 68073. The adequacy of the court's quarters, including the plans for the number and design of the courtrooms, chambers and related facilities first shall be approved by a majority of the judges of the superior court of the county.

# Gov't Code § 69648 (repealed). Traveling expenses in county with population exceeding 4,000,000

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69648 of the Government Code is repealed.

69648. Whenever, pursuant to this article or Section 68099, in the assignment of the business of the superior court it becomes necessary for a judge, clerk, deputy clerk, or court reporter who is regularly assigned to duty at a location in one district to travel to another location in the same or another district, for temporary attendance at a session of the superior court, he shall be allowed his necessary expenses in going to, returning from, and attending upon the business of such court. Such expense is a charge against the treasury of the county and shall be paid out of the general fund.

Whenever a judge of a municipal court within a county is assigned to sit as a judge of the superior court of the said county, he shall be regularly assigned to duty at a location

within one of the districts by the presiding judge, and shall thereupon be entitled to the benefits of this section.

**Comment.** Section 69648 is repealed to reflect enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).

The section is also repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Gov't Code § 69649 (amended). Superior court sessions in Los Angeles County

SEC. . Section 69649 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69649. When a majority of the judges of the superior court deem it necessary or advisable, by order filed with the eounty clerk of the court and published as they may prescribe, they may direct that a session of the court be held at least once a week at any designated place in a district, not less than 30 miles distant from the nearest regular location of the sessions of the superior court in that district, measured by airline. The majority of the judges may limit the type of judicial proceedings which may be heard by the court at such place to probate, guardianship, conservatorship, and domestic relations matters, including but not limited to orders to show cause proceedings in domestic relations matters.

**Comment.** Section 69649 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

#### Gov't Code § 69650 (unchanged). Change of boundaries by legislature

69650. At the next succeeding general session of the Legislature following division of a county into districts, or following any change in the boundaries of a district, the Legislature may change the boundaries of the district if it deems such action advisable.

# Gov't Code § 69741 (amended). Regular and special sessions

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69741 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69741. Except as otherwise provided by Section 68099 68115, each superior court shall hold its sessions:

- (a) At the location or locations in each superior court district specified by ordinance adopted pursuant to Article 4 (commencing at Section 69640) of this chapter.
- (b) In every county in which such an ordinance is not in effect, at the county seat and at such other locations, if any, as provided in this article.

The superior court shall hold regular sessions commencing on the first Mondays of January, April, July, and October, and special sessions at such other times as may be prescribed by the judge or judges of the court, except that in the City and County of San Francisco the presiding judge shall prescribe the times of holding such special sessions.

**Comment.** Section 69741 is amended to correct the reference to former Section 68099.

The section is also amended to delete language referring to "the judge" of the court. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Section 69580 *et seq.* (number of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or otherwise, a reference to the judges of the court means the sole judge of the court. See Section 13 (plural includes singular).

# Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Government Code Section 69741 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

Subdivision (a) applies to Los Angeles County.

#### Gov't Code § 69743 (amended). Superior court additional sessions

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69743 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69743. By an order filed with the county clerk of the court and published as a majority of the judges of the superior court of the county prescribe, such a majority, when it deems it necessary or convenient, may provide for and direct the holding of additional sessions in each of the cities described in Section 69742.

**Comment.** Section 69743 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

## Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Government Code Section 69743 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

## Gov't Code § 69744 (amended). Superior court sessions at various locations

SEC. . Section 69744 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69744. When the judge or judges of the superior court of a county deem it necessary or advisable, by order filed with the county clerk of the court and published as he or they prescribe, he or they may direct that the court be held or continued:

- (a) At any place in the county, not less than 120 miles distant from the county seat.
- (b) At any other city in the county with a population of not less than 7,000, in which the city hall is not less than 55 miles from the site of the county courthouse.
- (c) At any other city in the county with a population of not less than 2,200 in which the city hall is not less than 60 miles from the site of the county courthouse.

**Comment.** Section 69744 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

The section is also amended to delete language referring to "the judge" of the court. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Section 69580 *et seq.* (number of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or otherwise, a reference to the judges of the court means the sole judge of the court. See Section 13 (plural includes singular).

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Government Code Section 69744 pending (1) any implementation of

recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

## Gov't Code § 69744.5 (amended). Superior court sessions in particular locations

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 69744.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69744.5. When the judge, or a majority of the judges, of the superior court deem it necessary or advisable, by order filed with the eounty clerk of the court and published as the judge or judges prescribe, the judge or judges may direct that the court be held at least once a week at any designated place in the county, not less than 45 miles distant from the county seat, measured by air line. The place designated shall be within a former judicial district, or former district in a county in which there is no municipal court, composed wholly of unincorporated territory, with a population of more than 40,000 as determined pursuant to Section 71043. The judge or a A majority of the judges may limit the type of judicial proceedings which may be heard by the court at such place to probate matters and matters relating to domestic relations.

**Comment.** Section 69744.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations).

The section is also amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

The section is also amended to delete language referring to "the judge" of the court. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Section 69580 *et seq.* (number of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or otherwise, a reference to the judges of the court means the sole judge of the court. See Section 13 (plural includes singular).

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Government Code Section 69744.5 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

## Gov't Code § 69746.5 (unchanged). Sessions in judicial district in Kern County

69746.5. In a county of the 14th class, at least one session of the superior court may be held at a location designated by the board of supervisors which is not less than 40 miles, nor more than 50 miles, from the site of the county courthouse. However, at such time on or after July 1, 1990, as the board of supervisors finds that there are sufficient funds for this purpose, the board of supervisors shall designate a location therefor which is within a judicial district, or former district in a county in which there is no municipal court, with a population of more than 40,000 as determined pursuant to Section 71043.

# Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer work on Government Code Section 69746.5 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

# Gov't Code § 69749.3 (unchanged). Sessions in Palm Springs

69749.3. Notwithstanding the provisions of this article, sessions of the superior court in Riverside County may be held in Palm Springs at such times as may be prescribed by the judges sitting pursuant to Section 69748.1.

## Note: Comment Requested

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Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer work on Government Code Section 69749.3 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

# Gov't Code § 69749.4 (unchanged). Sessions in Indian Wells Valley area of northeast Kern County

69749.4. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, sessions of the superior court shall be held in the Indian Wells Valley area of northeast Kern County at such times as may be prescribed by the judges.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer work on Government Code Section 69749.4 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

#### 20 Gov't Code § 69750 (repealed). Travel within county to city where not regularly assigned 21

. Section 69750 of the Government Code is repealed.

69750. Whenever, pursuant to this article or subdivision (a) of Section 68115, in the assignment of the business of the superior court it becomes necessary for a judge, clerk, deputy clerk, court reporter, or secretary, who is regularly assigned to duty at the county seat or at a city outside of the county seat where a session of the superior court is held to travel to a city other than that to which such person is regularly assigned for temporary attendance at a session of the superior court, such persons shall be allowed their necessary expenses in going to, returning from, and attending upon the business of such court. Such expense is a charge against the treasury of the county and shall be paid out of the general fund.

Whenever a judge of a municipal court within a county is assigned to sit as a judge of the superior court of said county, such judge shall be regularly assigned to duty at the county seat or at a city outside the county seat by the presiding judge, and shall thereupon be entitled to the benefits of this section.

Comment. Section 69750 is repealed to reflect enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).

The section is also repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Gov't Code § 69752 (unchanged). Sessions in cities other than county seat

69752. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, no superior court will hold sessions in any city other than the county seat except with the approval of the board of supervisors.

(b) The board of supervisors may terminate superior court sessions being held in any city other than the county seat.

(c) The board of supervisors of counties seeking to establish or terminate branch court sessions shall request the recommendations and advice of the Judicial Council before taking action.

The board of supervisors, under this section, may not terminate sessions of the superior court in any city in which sessions of the superior court were being held on or before January 1, 1957, in a county now having 1 million population or more which is contiguous to a county of 7 million population or more and sessions of the superior court existing in any such county on or about January 1, 1970 are hereby reestablished if they have been terminated during 1970 and may not be terminated by the board of supervisors.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer work on Government Code Section 69752 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

The last paragraph of Section 69752 applies to Orange County.

# Gov't Code § 69753 (repealed). Superior court session at municipal court location

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69753 of the Government Code is repealed.

69753. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, the presiding or sole judge of a superior court may, if the session is held in furtherance of a coordination plan approved under Section 68112 or in the absence of a timely objection in a civil case or proceeding or with the express consent of the parties in a criminal action, direct that a session of the court be held at any place in the county where a municipal court regularly conducts sessions, if:

- (1) The judge presiding at the superior court session is a judge of a municipal court or a retired judge assigned to serve as a superior court judge under Section 6 of Article VI of the California Constitution.
- (2) The presiding or sole judge of the municipal court has informed the presiding judge of the superior court that the superior court session will not interfere with the normal conduct of municipal court business.
- (b) The Judicial Council shall provide by rule for the timely filing of any objection to hearing a civil matter at a municipal court location, and for obtaining the consent of the parties in a criminal action.

**Comment.** Section 69753 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations).

#### Gov't Code § 69801 (repealed). Extra sessions in San Bernardino County

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 69801 of the Government Code is repealed.

69801. (a) The Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County may, with the concurrence of the majority of the judges of the superior court in the county and the Director of the Department of Corrections, lease a portion of any institution of the department located within the county to establish a pilot project for the purpose of holding extra sessions of the superior court in a facility located upon the grounds of the institution. The lease agreement shall be entered into pursuant to Section 14670 of this code for a period up to 50 years. The facility for housing the superior court shall be constructed so that it is separate and apart from any existing facilities of the department. The extra sessions shall not be held until the facility housing the superior court is

- completed and available for occupancy by the court and sufficient funds are made available for the operation of the court. The costs of the construction of any facility constructed for such purpose shall be borne by the county.
- (b) The court sessions held pursuant to subdivision (a) shall not contravene any limitations imposed on the place such court sessions may be held.
- (c) The Judicial Council shall report to the Legislature on the operation of any court which is holding extra sessions pursuant to subdivision (a). The report shall be filed not later than the end of the second calendar year during which the extra sessions have been held.
- **Comment.** Section 69801 is repealed as obsolete. The pilot project was never established and is no longer necessary. See Penal Code § 977 (video arraignments).

# Gov't Code § 69840 (added). Powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court and deputy clerk of court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69840 is added to the Government Code, to read:

- 69840. (a) The clerk of the court shall exercise or perform, in addition to the powers, duties, and responsibilities provided by statute, any powers, duties, and responsibilities required or permitted to be exercised by the county clerk in connection with judicial actions, proceedings, and records. The county clerk is relieved of any obligation imposed by law on the county clerk with respect to these powers, duties, and responsibilities.
- (b) A deputy court clerk is subject to the provisions of Article 7 (commencing with Section 1190) of Chapter 1 of Division 4 of Title 1.

### **Comment.** Section 69840 is added to reflect:

- (1) Elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Section 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See also Section 71620 (trial court personnel).
- (2) The corresponding elimination of the deputy county clerk's role as ex officio deputy clerk of the superior court. See Section 24100 (deputy included in principal's name). Subdivision (b) makes clear that Article 7 (commencing with Section 1190) of Chapter 1 of Division 4 of Title 1 applies to deputy court clerks. See also Section 71620 Comment (Article 7 applicable to all deputy court officers).

#### Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 69840 is based on the assumption that the functions of the court clerk are performed by a court officer rather than by the county clerk. The Commission solicits comment on the question whether the county clerk continues to act as court clerk in any county, and if so whether it is necessary to preserve statutes authorizing that, as well as to provide for reimbursement to the county for court clerk services performed by the county clerk.

# Gov't Code § 69890 (repealed). Secretary to the judges

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69890 of the Government Code is repealed.

69890. In each county with a population of 300,000 and over, the judges of the superior court may appoint a secretary, who shall hold office at their pleasure and perform such duties as may be required of him by the court or the judges. The salary of the secretary shall be two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) a month. The salary shall be audited, allowed, and paid out of the general fund of the county.

**Comment.** Section 69890 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system).
- 5 (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. Government Section 69890 could potentially apply to any of the following counties:
Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento,
San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara,
Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Ventura.

# Gov't Code § 69891.1 (repealed). Secretary to the judges in Solano County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69891.1 of the Government Code is repealed.

69891.1. In each county with a population of less than 145,000 and more than 130,000, as determined by the 1960 census, to assist the court in the transaction of its judicial business, the judges of the court may appoint one competent judicial secretary skilled in such work for each judge of the superior court of the county who is to render such service as the judge may require each day.

The judicial secretary shall be eligible for such retirement, insurance, or other benefits as may be available to county employees.

The monthly salary, classification, and within-range advancement of each judicial secretary shall be established and adjusted by approval of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the court. The salary shall be allowed, paid, and audited from the same source and in the same manner as may be required for other salary demands against the county.

**Comment.** Section 69891.1 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined),
   77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

# Gov't Code § 69891.5 (repealed). Salary of judicial secretary or stenographer in Sonoma County

36 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69891.5 of the Government Code is repealed.

69891.5. In each county with a population of less than 104,000 and more than 103,000, as determined by the 1950 Census, the monthly salaries of the stenographer or secretary to the judge of the superior court shall be fixed in the manner prescribed in Section 69892, except that the minimum salary for any stenographer or secretary to the judge shall be three hundred fifty dollars (\$350) per month.

**Comment.** Section 69891.5 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment 43 Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries).

#### Gov't Code § 69892 (repealed). Judicial secretaries

45 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69892 of the Government Code is repealed.

69892. In a county having a population of over 82,000 and not over 1,500,000 as determined by the 1960 federal census, the judge of the superior court may appoint a secretary and two assistant secretaries and not to exceed one additional assistant secretary for each department of the superior court in the county over three. Such appointees shall be exempt from civil service. The board of supervisors shall fix the salary of the secretary and assistant secretaries at rates equivalent to the salary rate of county employees holding comparable positions under the county civil service or merit system, or if there is none, at rates equivalent to salary rate of county employees holding comparable positions. The salary of the secretary shall not be less than three hundred dollars (\$300) a month and the salary of an assistant secretary shall not be less than two hundred seventy-five dollars (\$275) a month.

**Comment.** Section 69892 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).

Note. Government Section 69892 could potentially apply to any of the following counties: Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Fresno, Humboldt, Kern, Marin, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Ventura.

# Gov't Code § 69892.1 (repealed). Court executive officer/clerk in Los Angeles County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69892.1 of the Government Code is repealed.

69892.1. Notwithstanding any applicable county charter provision to the contrary, a majority of the judges of the superior court in any county with a population of over 7,000,000 as determined by the 1980 federal census shall appoint an executive officer/clerk of the superior court who shall hold office at the pleasure of the court and shall exercise administrative powers and perform other duties as may be required of him or her. The court shall fix the qualifications of the officer and may delegate to that officer any administrative powers and duties as are now or may hereafter by law be vested in or required to be exercised by the court. The executive officer/clerk of the superior court shall prepare an annual report and other reports as may be directed by the court. The annual salary of the executive officer/clerk of the superior court shall be as provided in Section 69894.1. He or she shall be allowed actual traveling and other necessary expenses while engaged in the discharge of the duties of his or her office.

## **Comment.** Section 69892.1 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71673 (authority of court).
- (2) Enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).

#### Gov't Code § 69893.5 (repealed). Court personnel in Sacramento County

SEC. . Section 69893.5 of the Government Code is repealed.

69893.5. (a) In each county with a population of 480,000 and not more than 503,000, as determined by the 1960 Federal Census, the superior court may establish such titles as are required and, with the approval of the board of supervisors, may appoint and employ a court administrator, probate file examiner, master calendar clerk, legal secretaries, assistants, and other employees as it deems necessary for the performance of the duties

and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon it and its members. Rates of compensation of all officers, assistants, and other employees may be established and adjusted by the board of supervisors.

- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, juvenile court referees appointed pursuant to Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code and superior court commissioners in this county shall receive a salary equal to 85 percent of the annual salary for a superior court judge and shall earn vacation credit at the rate of 6.5 hours for each biweekly pay period of full-time service, except that a juvenile court referee appointed by the court prior to August 28, 1990, and who has been employed by the county since August 5, 1974, at the time of the appointment shall be entitled to earn vacation credit at the rate of 7.7 hours for each biweekly pay period of full-time service.
- (c) The presiding judge of the superior and municipal courts may authorize a court commissioner and juvenile court referees to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties authorized by law to be performed by a commissioner of the superior court, a commissioner of the municipal court appointed pursuant to Section 72190, and a referee of the juvenile court appointed pursuant to Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

# **Comment.** Section 69893.5 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sacramento County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 17, 1998.
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71673 (authority of court).

#### Gov't Code § 69893.7 (repealed). Court personnel in Yolo County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69893.7 of the Government Code is repealed.

69893.7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the following provisions shall apply to the Yolo County superior and municipal courts.

- (a) To assist the court in the performance of its duties and the exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court, a majority of the judges of the superior and municipal courts, with the approval of the board of supervisors, may establish such job classifications and may appoint a clerk and such officers, assistants, and employees, including official court reporters, as necessary. A majority of the judges of the superior and municipal courts may delegate the creation of job classifications and the appointment of employees to the court executive officer. Official court reporters shall hold office at the pleasure of the appointing officer.
- (b) The compensation, including salary, retirement, vacations, and other benefits, of all Yolo County superior and municipal court officers and employees may be adjusted by the board of supervisors. The board of supervisors may extend the management benefits package to officers, assistants, and employees of the superior and municipal courts, including judges, on the same basis as it is extended to other officers and employees of the county. Unless otherwise provided by law, employees of the superior and municipal courts are subject to the personnel regulations, memoranda of understanding and affirmative action plan of the county.
- (c) In addition to the official court reporters, the presiding judge of the superior and municipal courts may appoint as many court reporters pro tempore as the business of the court requires, who shall hold office at his or her pleasure. The court reporters pro tempore shall be unsalaried, but shall be compensated at a rate to be established by joint

action of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the superior and municipal courts. In criminal cases, the compensation of the court reporters pro tempore shall, upon order of the court, be a charge against the general fund of the county. The presiding judge of the superior and municipal courts may delegate the appointment of court reporters pro tempore and the determination of their salary to the court executive officer.

# **Comment.** Section 69893.7 is repealed to reflect:

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- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Yolo County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 3, 1998.
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- 17 (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Section 77003, Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined). See also Section 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund); Code Civ. Proc. § 274a (transcript of proceedings).

## 20 Gov't Code § 69894 (repealed). Court personnel in Los Angeles County

- 21 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69894 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 69894. In the County of Los Angeles, a majority of the judges of the superior court may appoint the following officers and employees:
  - Note. To conserve resources, the table of positions has not been reproduced.
- All personnel appointed pursuant to this article shall serve at the pleasure of the court and may at any time be removed by the court in its discretion.
- Comment. Section 69894 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Section 69941 (appointment of official reporters).

### 32 Gov't Code § 69894.1 (repealed). Salaries of court personnel in Los Angeles County

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69894.1 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 69894.1. (a) Officers and employees of the superior court shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in the Los Angeles County Code as follows:
- 36 Note. To conserve resources, the salary schedule has not been reproduced.
- Whenever a reference to numbered salary schedules and notes is made in this section, those found in the Los Angeles County Code, Title 6, shall apply. Whenever the compensation of superior court judges is adjusted, the flat rate salaries for court commissioners and referees shall be adjusted to maintain the salary relationship of 85 percent of the annual compensation of superior court judges.
- As defined in the Los Angeles County Code, Section 6.28.030, the following prefixes are used instead of schedule numbers:
- 44 F--Flat rate per month.
- 45 FD--Flat rate per day.

FH--Flat rate per hour.

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As defined in the Los Angeles County Code, Section 6.28.040, the following abbreviation is used in conjunction with or instead of schedule or range numbers:

N--Note (refers to Notes at end of Section 6.28.050).

"R" or "A" indicates a position's inclusion in the County's Management Appraisal and Performance Plan. The grade number following the "R" or "A" designation indicates the salary range. Compensation of these positions is in accordance with Sections 6.08.300 to 6.08.380, inclusive, of the county code.

(b) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2001.

**Comment.** Section 69894.1 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71673 (authority of court). See also Section 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

# Gov't Code § 69894.3 (repealed). Court personnel in counties over 2,000,000

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69894.3 of the Government Code is repealed.

69894.3. Employees of the superior court in each county having a population of over 2,000,000 shall be entitled to step advancement, vacation, sick leave, holiday benefits and other leaves of absence and other benefits as may be directed by rules of the court. Where statutes require implementation by local ordinances for the extension of benefits to local officers and employees, these may be made applicable by rule to court personnel, including but not limited to jurors, and judges.

These benefits shall also include the same lump sum payments for sick leave and vacation for the superior court employees when they are separated from the service as are made to county employees of the county; except that lump-sum payments to court commissioners when separated from the service of the superior court shall be limited to accrued vacation if any, as is provided by local rule of court, exclusive of accrued sick leave.

Court employees under this section shall have the right to transfer to other departments in the county government, subject to the approval of the board of supervisors, the county charter, and other usual conditions that may be placed upon the transfer, including, but not limited to, a requirement that the transferee successfully complete an appropriate civil service examination. The right of transfer shall not give any employee any additional rights by reason of his employment with the court, other than those to which he would have been entitled if the employment had been with a different department of the county government.

Employment by the court shall be deemed to be employment by the county, if approved by rule of court, for the purpose of determining a court employee's rights with respect to a county's ordinances providing for salary step advancements and other employee benefits and rights, including, but not limited to, amount of compensation, vacations, sick leave, and accumulated sick leave.

In any such county attaches may be voluntarily transferred from a position in one judicial district to a position in another within the county and promoted or voluntarily demoted from a position in one judicial district to a position in another within the county in substantially the same manner as transfers, demotions and promotions are authorized generally in county departments or between departments of the county.

Rules of the court may include other matters pertaining to the general administration of the court, including conditions of employment of court personnel, including but not limited to jurors and judges. When rules are adopted by a majority of the judges and filed with the Judicial Council they shall have the same status as other rules of court adopted pursuant to Section 68070.

When requested to do so by the court the county shall through the county civil service commission furnish to the court services as may be required in connection with the recruitment and employment of court officers and employees.

## **Comment.** Section 69894.3 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined).

## Note: Comment Requested

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 The Commission solicits comments regarding the continuing usefulness of Government Code Section 69894.3 or any of its provisions, particularly those that refer to jury benefits and the right of court employees to transfer to employment in county departments.

Issues involving judicial benefits are still unsettled, but Section 69894.3 is proposed for repeal because most of the provisions appear to be superseded by the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act and the Trial Court Funding Act. The Commission solicits comments on whether the provisions regarding judicial benefits should be preserved pending further study and review by interested parties, including the Judicial Council's Task Force on Judicial Service.

Section 69894.3 could potentially apply to Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties.

# Gov't Code § 69894.4 (repealed). Expense allowances

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69894.4 of the Government Code is repealed.

69894.4. All of the employees provided for in Section 69894.1 and judges of the superior court in each county having a population of over 2,000,000 shall be allowed actual traveling and necessary expenses incurred while engaged in the duties of their office, which shall be the same as allowed to officers and employees of such county. Any expenses for travel outside of the county shall require the prior approval of the board of supervisors.

Whenever, because of the nature of the duties of any judge or officer of the court, the board of supervisors determines that the best interest of the county and the court would be served, it may assign an automobile in lieu of allowing travel expenses.

The salaries provided for in said Section 69894.1 shall be paid by the county out of such fund as other salary demands against the county are paid. The expenses provided for in this section shall be paid in monthly installments out of the general fund. Salaries and expenses shall be audited in the same manner as the law requires for other demands against the county.

# **Comment.** Section 69894.4 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71673 (authority of court).
- (2) Enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. Government Section 69894.4 could potentially apply to Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties.

# Gov't Code § 69894.6 (repealed). Official reporters in Los Angeles County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69894.6 of the Government Code is repealed.

69894.6. Notwithstanding Section 69894.1, in the County of Los Angeles, a majority of the judges of the superior court may appoint 362 court reporters at salary schedule 82F, NZ, N3. The salary schedule and notes are those found in the Los Angeles County Code, Title 6. Court reporters shall serve at the pleasure of the court and may at any time be

removed by the court in its discretion.

**Comment.** Section 69894.6 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

# Gov't Code § 69895 (repealed). Court executive officer in City and County of San Francisco

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69895 of the Government Code is repealed.

69895. In the City and County of San Francisco, the superior court shall appoint an executive officer who shall act as a secretary to the judges of the superior court and perform the duties of jury commissioner pursuant to Section 69893 and all duties of a court administrator as described in Section 69898.

On the authorization of the judges, the executive officer shall have an assistant executive officer who shall assist in the performance of the duties of Sections 69893 and 69898.

The court may delegate to the executive officer any administrative powers and duties as are now or hereafter by law may be vested in or required to be exercised by such court.

The salaries of the executive officer and assistant executive officer shall be paid by the city and county.

**Comment.** Section 69895 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 195 (jury commissioner).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

#### Gov't Code § 69896 (repealed). Secretary serving as jury commissioner

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69896 of the Government Code is repealed.

69896. In a county with a population of less than 1,500,000 as ascertained pursuant to the 1960 federal census where the secretary for the judges of the superior court is required to perform the duties of jury commissioner pursuant to Section 69893, the salary of the secretary shall be fixed by the board of supervisors.

Comment. Section 69896 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Section 71623 (salaries). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 195 (jury commissioners).

# Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

Government Code Section 69896 could potentially apply to all counties except Los Angeles County.

#### Gov't Code § 69897 (amended). Probate commissioners

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69897 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69897. The superior court of any county with a population of over 600,000 and under 900,000 may appoint a probate commissioner to assist the probate court in disposing of its business connected with the administration of justice. The person appointed shall be designated as probate commissioner of such county. He shall be a citizen of the United States, a resident of this State and have been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of this State. He shall hold office during the pleasure of the courts appointing him.

The appointment of the probate commissioner shall be made by order entered in the minutes of the court.

Every <u>subordinate judicial officer appointed as a probate commissioner so appointed</u> shall be in attendance at all sessions of the court. He <u>The probate commissioner</u> shall examine all the files and proceedings and advise the court on them. He <u>The probate commissioner</u> shall have the powers and duties delegated to him by the appointing court, including the powers conferred on court commissioners by this title or the Code of Civil Procedure.

Comment. Section 69897 is amended to repeal obsolete provisions. The obsolete provisions are superseded by Section 71622 (subordinate judicial officers).

# Gov't Code § 69898 (repealed). Appointment of court executive officer

SEC. . Section 69898 of the Government Code is repealed.

69898. (a) Any superior court may appoint an executive officer who shall hold office at the pleasure of the court and shall exercise such administrative powers and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the court. The court shall fix the qualifications of the executive officer and may delegate to him any administrative powers and duties required to be exercised by the court. He shall supervise the secretaries of the judges of the court and perform, or supervise the performance of, the duties of jury commissioner. The salary of the executive officer shall be fixed by the court and shall be paid by the county in which he serves. Each such position shall be exempt from civil service laws.

Any superior court may appoint the county clerk as executive officer, who shall hold office as such executive officer at the pleasure of the court and shall exercise such administrative powers and perform such other duties as may be required of such person by the court.

(b) Any superior court for which a specific authorization to have an executive or administrative officer has been enacted by the Legislature may elect to proceed under its specific authorization or under this section, but not under both.

- (c) In every superior court having an executive or administrative officer appointed under the provisions of this section or under a specific statutory authorization, that officer has the authority of a clerk of the superior court.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a superior court having an executive or administrative officer may, by local rule, specify which of the powers, duties and responsibilities required or permitted to be exercised or performed by the county clerk in connection with judicial actions, proceedings and records shall be exercised or performed by the executive or administrative officer. The county clerk shall be relieved of any obligation imposed on him by law with respect to these specified powers, duties and responsibilities, to the extent the local rule imposes on the executive or administrative officer the same powers, duties and responsibilities.

**Comment.** Section 69898 is superseded by Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court) and 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Note: Comment Requested

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The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

## Gov't Code § 69899.5 (repealed). Court personnel in Orange County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69899.5 of the Government Code is repealed.

69899.5. In the County of Orange, a majority of the judges of the superior court may appoint or delegate authority to the Superior Court Chief Executive Officer to appoint officers and employees whose salaries shall be pursuant to the Table of Classifications and Salary Schedules adopted by the Executive Committee of the Superior Court.

Pursuant to the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 and Article 3 (commencing with Section 77200) of Chapter 13, the County of Orange has no obligation for the salary and benefits of commissioners referees, officers, assistants, and other employees of the superior court appointed pursuant to this section. Funding for trial court operations shall be solely the responsibility of the state.

All personnel appointed pursuant to this section shall serve at the pleasure of the majority of the judges and may at any time be removed by the majority of the judges in their discretion, or in the discretion of the Superior Court Chief Executive Officer when so delegated.

The superior court may establish any additional positions, titles, and pay rates as are required, and may appoint and employ any additional commissioners, referees, officers, assistants, and other employees it deems necessary for the performance of the duties and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members. Rates of compensation of all officers, assistants, and other employees authorized by this section, except those of court commissioners and juvenile court referees, may be adjusted by a majority of the judges of the court, the Superior Court Executive Committee, or the Superior Court Chief Executive Officer when so delegated.

All court personnel shall be entitled to any step advancement, vacation, sick leave, holiday benefits, other leaves of absence, lump-sum payments for sick leave and vacation when separated from the service, inclusion in the retirement system of the County of Orange and other benefits as may be adopted in a memorandum of understanding with a recognized employee organization or as may be directed by rules adopted by a majority of the judges.

Superior court commissioners and juvenile court referees shall be entitled to any benefits as may be directed by rules adopted by the majority of the judges.

Where statutes require implementation by local ordinances for the extension of benefits to local officers and employees, these benefits may be made applicable, by rule, to those employees.

Rules of the court may include other matters pertaining to the general administration of the court, including conditions of employment of personnel. When the rules are adopted by a majority of the judges and filed with the Judicial Council they shall have the same status as other rules of court adopted pursuant to Section 68070.

When requested to do so by the court, the county shall furnish to the superior court any services as may be required in connection with the recruitment and employment of personnel.

All those personnel and judges shall be allowed actual traveling and necessary expenses incurred while engaged in the duties of their employment or office.

This section is not intended to alter the existing employment status of, or meet and confer obligations related to, superior court staff or to require changes in local employment practices.

# **Comment.** Section 69899.5 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71630-71639.3 (labor relations), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).
- (2) Enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

#### Gov't Code § 69900 (repealed). Court personnel in City and County of San Francisco

SEC. . Section 69900 of the Government Code is repealed.

69900. In the City and County of San Francisco, a majority of the judges of the superior court may appoint the following employees, whose annual salaries shall be as set forth hereafter. The class numbers set forth refer to the superior court position classifications contained in the salary ordinance of the City and County of San Francisco.

36		Title	Class Number
37	1	Executive Officer	0555
38	1	Assistant County Clerk	0583
39	1	Assistant Executive Officer	0584
40	1	Manager of Budget and Admin.	0585
41	20	Court Coordinators	0588
42	4	Court Assistants	0589
43	4	Court Assistants, Senior	0590
44	<del>65</del>	Superior Court Clerks	0591
45	1	Payroll/Personnel Director	0592
46	1	Deputy Jury Commissioner	0622
47	3	Managers of Court Operations	0634
48	<del>6</del>	Division Chiefs	0636
49	1	Director-Family Court Services	0640

1	1	Assistant Director-Family Court Services	0641
2	1	Assistant Director-Probate	0646
3	1	Director, Probate	0647
4	4	Court Investigators	0648
5	3	Probate Examiners	0649
6	1	Traffic Hearing Officer	0650
7	5	Counselors-Family Court Services	0655
8	1	Mental Health Coordinator	<del>0657</del>
9	<del>10</del>	Legal Research Assistants	0676
10	1	Judicial Secretary Coordinator	<del>0677</del>
11	2	Executive Secretaries	<del>0678</del>
12	<del>6</del>	Judicial Secretaries	0680
13	23	Judicial Clerks, Senior	<del>0681</del>
14	<del>40</del>	Judicial Clerks	<del>0697</del>
15	1	Judicial Clerk II	<del>0705</del>
16	<del>29</del>	Court Reporters	<del>0710</del>
17	1	Legal Research Assistant-Presiding Judge	<del>0735</del>
18	1	MIS Specialist II	0818
19	4	MIS Specialists III	<del>0819</del>
20	1	Superior Court Computer Coordinator	0821
21	5	Attorneys, Civil and Criminal	0174
22	1	Juvenile Justice Director	<del>0637</del>

Those positions shall be paid biweekly the equivalent amount as specified in the salary ordinance. All salaries for original appointments shall be at step 1, provided that on the first anniversary of appointment the employee shall advance to the second step, and thereafter on the second anniversary of appointment the employee shall advance to step 3, and thereafter on the third anniversary of appointment the employee shall advance to step 4, and thereafter shall be paid at the rate established by step 4.

Service in any position enumerated herein prior to the effective date of the amendments to this section enacted at the 1991-92 Regular Session of the Legislature shall constitute service for the purpose of determining the step at which the attache is paid. Service in any position wherein substantially the same duties have been performed shall also be deemed service for the purpose of determining at which step the attache is to be paid.

Employment by the court shall be deemed to be employment by the city and county, if approved by resolution of the court, for purposes of determining court employees' rights to sick leave, vacation, and holiday pay and accumulation thereof, as provided either by charter or ordinances of the city and county for miscellaneous employees.

With the approval of the board of supervisors, the court may establish such additional titles and pay rates as are required and, with the approval of the board of supervisors, may appoint and employ such additional commissioners, officers, and assistants and other employees as it deems necessary for the performance of the duties and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon it and its members.

Rates of compensation of all officers and assistants and other employees may be altered by joint action and approval of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the court. The salaries of the employees of the superior court shall be paid by the city and county.

**Comment.** Section 69900 is repealed to reflect:

(1) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(*l*) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623

- (salaries), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected),
- 2 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71673 (authority of court). See also
- 3 Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- 4 (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

# Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

# Gov't Code § 69901 (repealed). Expense allowances

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69901 of the Government Code is repealed.

69901. All of the employees provided for in Section 69900 shall be allowed actual traveling and necessary expenses incurred while engaged in the duties of their office.

The salaries provided for in the said section shall be paid in monthly installments out of the salary fund of the county, or, if there is none, out of such fund as other salary demands against the county are paid. The expenses provided for in this section shall be paid in monthly installments out of the general fund. Salaries and expenses shall be allowed and audited in the same manner as the law requires for other demands against the county.

# **Comment.** Section 69901 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(*l*) ("trial court employee" defined), 71623 (salaries), 71673 (authority of court).
- (2) Enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined),
   77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

#### Gov't Code § 69903 (repealed). Court officers and employees in Alameda County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69903 of the Government Code is repealed.

69903. In any county with a population of less than 1,073,200, but more than 1,069,700 as determined by the 1970 federal census, a majority of the judges of the superior court may appoint the listed officers and employees whose salaries shall be paid by the county as follows:

#### **Note.** The list has been omitted to conserve resources.

The item number set forth in the previous paragraph refers to the classifications contained in the Alameda County salary ordinance and superior court positions shall be paid the equivalent amount as specified in the salary ordinance.

All personnel appointed pursuant to this section shall be exempt from civil service laws serving at the pleasure of the judges of the court and may at any time be removed by a majority thereof at their discretion. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, each judge may appoint a competent phonographic reporter who shall perform, in addition to his other duties, such secretarial services for the appointing judge as he requires in the performance of his official duties.

With the approval of the board of supervisors, a majority of the judges may establish such additional titles and pay rates as are required and may appoint such additional commissioners, officers, assistants, and other employees as they deem necessary for the

performance of the duties and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members. Rates of compensation of all such officers, assistants, and other employees may be adjusted by joint action and approval of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the court. Such additional appointments or changes in compensation made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall expire on the effective date of appropriate ratifying or modifying state legislation.

All personnel except pro tem court reporters shall be entitled to salary advancement, vacation, sick leave, holiday benefits, other leaves of absence, and other benefits, not more than that provided in the Alameda County Administrative Code for county employees. However, vacation benefits for commissioner and referee classifications shall be determined by written court policy.

All personnel except pro tem court reporters shall be included in the Alameda County retirement system.

If the board of supervisors provides by ordinance or resolution for a rate of compensation for positions in any of the superior court classes specified in this section which is higher than that herein otherwise provided for, such higher rate of compensation shall be effective at the same time and in the same manner as rates of pay for Alameda County employees generally. Comparative classes shall be determined by a majority of the judges and the board of supervisors.

#### **Comment.** Section 69903 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- 28 (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

# Gov't Code § 69903.3 (repealed). Extra compensation for administrative assistant and chief calendar deputy in Alameda County

SEC. \_\_\_ . Section 69903.3 of the Government Code is repealed.

69903.3. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this article, in any county with a population of less than 1,000,000 but more than 800,000 as determined by the 1960 federal census, and if the superior court does not have a position of assistant jury commissioner, the positions of administrative assistant and chief calendar deputy in Section 69903 shall be compensated at a rate of 10 percent more than the salary to which they would be entitled otherwise.

**Comment.** Section 69903.3 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries).

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

# Gov't Code § 69904 (repealed). Court personnel in San Diego County

47 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69904 of the Government Code is repealed.

69904. (a) In a county of the third class, as determined by the 1970 federal census, a majority of the judges of the superior court may establish additional titles and pay rates as are required and may appoint and employ those commissioners, officers, assistants, and other employees as are deemed necessary for the performance of the duties and exercise of the power conferred by law upon the court and its members. Titles and rates of compensation of all the commissioners, officers, assistants, and other employees may be adjusted from time to time by a majority of the judges of the court.

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(b) All personnel appointed by the judges pursuant to this or any other section shall be exempt from civil service and shall be attaches of the court. They shall serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges of the court and may at any time be removed by the majority of the judges in their discretion. In addition to the benefits authorized under Article 1 (commencing with Section 53200) of Chapter 2 of Title 5 and Sections 69902 and 69902.5 and in accordance with personnel regulations adopted by a majority of the judges, those personnel shall be entitled to step advancement, vacation, sick leave, holiday benefits, other leaves of absence, and other benefits, including participation in the county's tuition refund and suggestion award programs, at levels no less than those authorized for employees in the classified service of the county. In the event the regulations allow credit for sick leave benefits or other benefits accumulated by the appointee while employed in county civil service, no credit shall be allowed if the appointee elected to receive any payment, including any partial payment, for any of those benefits upon separation from county civil service. Any person terminating employment with county civil service and immediately accepting appointment with the court may, if provided by the rules of the Civil Service Commission, return to civil service within two years of that appointment, provided the return shall not entitle that employee to any additional rights by reason of his or her employment with the court, other than those to which he or she would have been entitled if he or she had remained in county civil service during the period of employment with the court.

(c) Juvenile court referees in their first year of service shall receive a salary equal to 75 percent of the salary of a judge of the superior court, and in their second year of service they shall receive a salary equal to 80 percent of the salary of a judge of the superior court; thereafter they shall receive a salary equal to 85 percent of the salary of a judge of the superior court. Each juvenile court referee who has served as a referee prior to the effective date of this act shall be entitled to credit for the time of service in the computation of his or her salary as prescribed in this section. Nothing in this section shall operate to reduce the compensation which the referee was entitled on the day prior to the effective date of this section.

(d) With the approval of the judges of the court, each juvenile court referee and each legal research assistant appointed pursuant to law, may be reimbursed for any payment he or she makes for his or her annual State Bar of California membership fee.

**Comment.** Section 69904 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system).

## Gov't Code § 69906 (repealed). Court personnel in San Bernardino County

47 SEC. . Section 69906 of the Government Code is repealed.

69906. In any county with a population of less than 715,674 but more than 631,498, as determined by the 1970 federal census, a majority of the judges of the superior court may

appoint officers or employees as expressly authorized by law and, with the approval of the board of supervisors, may establish additional titles and may appoint additional commissioners, officers, assistants, and other employees as they deem necessary for the performance of the duties and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members. At the request of the judges or the superior court executive officer, county personnel services shall assist in the recruitment and examination of court personnel, but the personnel shall be court rather than county personnel and shall serve at and may be terminated at the pleasure of a majority of the judges. Other provisions of county civil service or personnel rules or procedures shall not be applicable to court employees unless made applicable by local court rule. Except as otherwise expressly provided by statute, salaries of all court personnel shall be fixed and adjusted by mutual agreement of a majority of the judges and the board of supervisors; provided, that the salary of any court investigator appointed by the court pursuant to Section 1454 of the Probate Code shall be fixed by a majority of the judges of the court. Benefits other than salary shall, for all court personnel, be the same as are now or may hereafter be provided to comparable county classifications, as comparability is determined by agreement of the majority of judges and the board of supervisors, but shall not exceed those provided for the comparable county classifications, except that vacation benefits for commissioner and referee classifications shall be the same as are provided for judges pursuant to subdivision (7) of Section 205 of the California Rules of Court. However, the increased cost of vacation benefits for commissioners and referees shall not be considered in determining the cost of court operations pursuant to Sections 77003 and 77204.

To the extent necessary, and for the sole purpose of implementing the intent of this section, court employees shall be deemed county employees for inclusion in those benefit programs provided county employees as a group or groups. All court employees except pro tempore court reporters shall, if otherwise eligible under statutory and retirement association membership requirements, be included in the county's retirement system.

# **Comment.** Section 69906 is repealed to reflect:

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- (1) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Section 77003, Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined).

## Gov't Code § 69907 (unchanged). Benefits for superior court judges in San Diego County

69907. (a) In the County of San Diego, in addition to any other compensation and benefits, each judge of the superior court shall receive the same life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment insurance, comprehensive annual physical examinations, executive flexible benefits plan (except that if deferred compensation is selected, no adjustment based on retirement tier shall apply), and dental and vision insurance as provided by the County of San Diego for the classification of chief administrative officer. Changes in these benefits shall be effective on the same date as for those for the classification of chief administrative officer.

(b) Subject to approval by the board of supervisors, each judge of the superior court shall receive long-term disability insurance to the same extent as provided by the County of San Diego for the classification of chief administrative officer.

# Note: Comment Requested

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46 47 Issues involving judicial benefits are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer work on Government Code Section 69907 pending further study and review by interested parties, including the Judicial Council's Task Force on Judicial Service. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

#### Gov't Code § 69908 (repealed). Court personnel in Madera County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69908 of the Government Code is repealed.

69908. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in Madera County, a majority of the judges of the superior court may appoint such officers or employees as are expressly authorized by law and, with the approval of the board of supervisors, may establish such additional titles and may appoint such additional commissioners, officers, assistants, and other employees as they deem necessary for the performance of the duties and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members. At the request of the judges or the superior court executive officer, the county personnel department shall assist in the recruitment and examination of court personnel. Personnel hired or appointed as official reporters, official interpreters, research attorneys, or in other nonclerical positions shall serve at and may be terminated at the pleasure of a majority of the judges. Other provisions of county civil service or personnel rules or procedures shall not be applicable to those court employees unless made applicable by local court rule. Except as otherwise expressly provided by statute, salaries of all court personnel shall be fixed and adjusted by mutual agreement of a majority of the judges and the board of supervisors. Benefits other than salary shall, for all court personnel, be the same as are now or may hereafter be provided to equivalent county classifications, as that equivalency is determined by agreement of the majority of judges and the board of supervisors, but shall not exceed those provided for the equivalent county classifications. To the extent necessary, and for the sole purpose of implementing the intent of this section, court employees shall be deemed county employees for inclusion in those benefit programs provided county employees as a group or groups. All court employees except pro tempore court reporters shall, if otherwise eligible under statutory and retirement system membership requirements, be included in the county's retirement system.

**Comment.** Section 69908 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

#### Gov't Code § 69909 (unchanged) Benefits for superior court judges in Riverside County

69909. (a) In the County of Riverside, in addition to any other compensation and benefits, each judge of the superior court shall receive the county flexible benefits plan.

(b) Subject to approval by the board of supervisors, each judge of the superior court shall receive long-term disability insurance to the same extent as provided by the County of Riverside for other elected county officials.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving judicial benefits are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer work on Government Code Section 69909 pending further study and review by interested parties,

including the Judicial Council's Task Force on Judicial Service. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

3	Gov't Code	§ 69911 (repealed). Court personnel in Kern Co	ounty			
4	SEC Section 69911 of the Government Code is repealed.					
5		n the County of Kern, a majority of the jud				
6		following officers and employees whose salar				
7	Number	Title	Range			
8	<del>-1</del>	Superior Court ExecutiveOfficer/Jury Con	missioner 64.7			
9	3	Principal Attorney	62.4 or,			
)		Senior Attorney OR	59.6 or,			
		Associate Attorney OR	56.7 or			
		Deputy Attorney OR	53.9			
	_1	Court Commissioner	75-85% of a Superior Court			
			judge's annual salary			
	_1	Senior Juvenile Court Referee	75-85% of a Superior Court			
			judge's annual salary			
	_1	Court Services Manager	53.1			
	_1	Superior Court Calendar Coordinator	48.3			
	_1	Departmental Systems Coordinator II	55.2			
	_1	Departmental Systems Coordinator I				
	_1	Probate Examiner				
		Assistant Secretary, Superior Court				
		Court Reporter	55.8			
	_4	Court Reporter Part-time	55.8			
		Asst. Clerk of the Court				
		Dept. Systems Coord. I				
		Data Entry OP II OR				
		Data Entry OP I	37.8			
	_1	Court Financial Technician				
	_1	Account Clerk IV				
		Account Clerk II OR				
		Account Clerk I				
	_1	Records Clerk				
		Microphotographer				
	$-\frac{1}{2}$	Asst. Chief Deputy Clerk	53.0			
		CJIS Coord.				
		Supv. Superior Court Clerk				
	<del>-24</del>					
		Superior Court Clerk I				
	-10	Danuty Clark III	46.2			
	-32	Deputy Clerk II OR	44.1			
		Deputy Clerk I	41.8			
	4	Typist Clerk II OR				
		Typist Clerk II OK  Typist Clerk I				
	_1	Clerk III				
		Clerk III OR	38.0			
		Clerk I	35.2			
	_1	Senior Secretary				
	1	Jointo Secretary	<del>11.</del> 7			

1 Secretary 43.0

The salary range set forth above is provided for in the salary schedule of the Kern County salary ordinance.

All personnel appointed pursuant to this section shall be noncivil service and shall serve at the pleasure of the majority of the judges. With the approval of the board of supervisors, the majority of the judges may establish any additional positions as are required, and, with the approval of the board of supervisors, may appoint and employ additional commissioners, officers, assistants, and other employees as it deems necessary for the performance of the duties and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members. Rates of compensation of all positions assigned to the superior court may be adjusted by joint action and approval of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the court. Any additional appointments or changes in compensation made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall expire on the effective date of appropriate ratifying or modifying state legislation.

All personnel appointed pursuant to this section shall be entitled to the same employee benefits, with the exception of court holidays, that are provided to all other county employees by the board of supervisors.

**Comment.** Section 69911 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 195 (jury commissioners); Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

# Note: Comment Requested

 The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

# Gov't Code § 69912 (repealed). Deputy court clerk in San Luis Obispo County

SEC. . Section 69912 of the Government Code is repealed.

69912. In the County of San Luis Obispo, upon authorization of a majority of the judges, the executive officer shall appoint a deputy clerk of the court or an assistant executive officer who shall assist in the performance of the duties of Sections 69893 and 69898.

The deputy clerk of court or assistant executive officer classification shall hold office at the pleasure of the court. The court shall fix the qualifications of the position. The position shall be exempt from civil service laws.

The salary of the position shall be established and adjusted by mutual agreement of a majority of judges and the board of supervisors.

Benefits other than salary shall be the same as are now provided or may hereafter be provided to equivalent county classifications. The position shall be included in the county retirement system.

**Comment.** Section 69912 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court

employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).

# Gov't Code § 69915 (repealed). Consolidation of court-related services

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69915 of the Government Code is repealed.

- 69915. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as provided in subdivision (j), the Board of Supervisors of each of the Counties of Merced, Orange, and Shasta may commence public hearings regarding the abolition of the marshal's office and the transferring of court-related services provided by the marshal within the county to the sheriff's department. Within 30 days of the commencement of public hearings as authorized by this section, the board shall make a final determination as to the most cost-effective and most efficient manner of providing court-related services.
- (b) Concurrently, an election may be conducted among all of the judges of the consolidated courts of the county to provide an advisory recommendation to the board of supervisors on the abolition of the marshal's office and the transferring of court-related services provided by the marshal within the county to the sheriff's department. The outcome shall be determined by a simple majority of votes cast. The vote of the judges shall then be forwarded to the board of supervisors prior to the close of the public hearing, and the board of supervisors shall take into advisement the recommendation of the judges provided by the election report.
- (c) The determination of the abolishment of the marshal's office or the transferring of the duties of the marshal shall occur pursuant to the board's determination, and shall be concluded no later than July 1, 2000.
- (d) The courtroom assignment of bailiffs after abolition of the marshal's office and the consolidation pursuant to this section shall be determined by a two-member committee comprised of the presiding judge of the consolidated court and the sheriff, or their designees. Any new bailiff assignments shall be made only after consultation with the affected judge or commissioner in whose courtroom a new assignment is planned.

It is the intent of the Legislature, in enacting this subdivision, to ensure that courtroom assignments are made in a manner that best ensures that the interests of the affected judge or commissioner and bailiff are protected.

- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the marshal and all personnel of the marshal's office affected by the abolition of the marshal's office in the county shall become employees of the sheriff's department at their existing or equivalent classification, salaries, and benefits, and, except as may be necessary for the operation of the agency under which court-related services and the service of civil and criminal process are consolidated, they shall not be involuntarily transferred out of the consolidated office for a period of five years following the consolidation.
- (f) Personnel of the abolished marshal's office shall be entitled to request an assignment to another division within the sheriff's department, and that request shall be reviewed the same as any other request from within the department. Persons who accept a voluntary transfer from the court services/civil division shall waive their rights pursuant to subdivision (e).
- (g) Permanent employees of the marshal's office on the effective date of the abolition of the marshal's office pursuant to this section shall be deemed to be qualified, and no other qualifications shall be required for employment or retention. Probationary employees of the marshal's office on the effective date of a consolidation pursuant to this section shall retain their probationary status and rights and shall not be deemed to have transferred so as to require serving a new probationary period.

- (h) All county service or service by employees of the marshal's office on the effective date of a consolidation pursuant to this section shall be counted toward seniority in the consolidated office, and all time spent in the same, equivalent, or higher classification shall be counted toward classification seniority.
- (i) No employee of the marshal's office on the effective date of a consolidation pursuant to this section shall lose peace officer status, or otherwise be adversely affected as a result of the abolition and merger of personnel into the sheriff's department.
- (j) Subdivisions (d) to (i), inclusive, shall not apply to the County of Orange. Prior to a determination by the Orange County Board of Supervisors to abolish the marshal's office and to transfer duties of the marshal to the sheriff, the board of supervisors shall do both of the following:
- (1) Meet and confer with affected employee bargaining representatives with respect to matters within the scope of representation that would be affected by a determination to abolish the marshal's office and to transfer duties of the marshal to the sheriff. These matters shall include, but not be limited to, seniority within the merged departments, job qualifications, classification of positions, and intradepartmental transfers. For purposes of carrying out this paragraph, employees of the superior court whose job classification confers safety status shall have the right to representation in accordance with the local employer-employee resolution and to bargain in accordance with Sections 3504, 3505, and 3505.1. The board of supervisors is not authorized to abolish the office of the marshal and to transfer duties of the marshal to the sheriff unless a mutual agreement, or mutually agreed to amendment to an existing memorandum of understanding as authorized by this section, is reached with each affected recognized employee organization pursuant to Section 3505.1 and adopted by the board of supervisors.
- (2) Confer with the presiding judge of the superior court or his or her designated representative and the sheriff to discuss courthouse security and to establish a mechanism for the assignment of courtroom security personnel. Any agreement made in accordance with this paragraph that commits the superior court to fund services shall be approved by the presiding judge of the superior court or his or her designee. Any agreement entered into pursuant to this paragraph shall become effective only upon a majority vote of the board of supervisors to abolish the office of the marshal or to transfer duties of the marshal to the sheriff.
- (k) Upon a determination by the Orange County Board of Supervisors to abolish the office of marshal and to transfer duties of the marshal to the sheriff, Article 17.1 (commencing with Section 74010) of Chapter 10 shall become inoperative.

#### **Comment.** Section 69915 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Abolition of the marshal's office and the transfer of court-related services provided by the marshal within Orange County to the sheriff's department, effective July 1, 2000.
- (2) Consolidation of court-related services in Merced and Shasta Counties within their respective marshal offices. See former Section 26603.1 (Merced County) and Section 72116 (Shasta County).

#### Gov't Code § 69941 (amended). Appointment of official reporters

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69941 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69941. The judge or judges of any  $\underline{A}$  superior court may appoint a <u>as many</u> competent phonographic reporter, or as many such reporters as there are judges, to be known as official reporter or reporters of such court, and such pro tempore official reporters as the convenience of the court may require. The reporters shall hold office during the pleasure of the appointing judge or judges. pro tempore, as are deemed necessary for the

performance of the duties and the exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members.

**Comment.** Section 69941 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See former Section 72194 (municipal court reporters).

The first sentence is amended to incorporate the general appointment standard of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See, e.g., Section 71620 (trial court personnel).

The last sentence of Section 69941 is deleted as obsolete. Official reporters and official reporters pro tempore who are court employees are subject to the provisions of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See, e.g., Sections 71620 (trial court personnel), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). The employment status of official reporters and official reporters pro tempore who are not court employees (including temporary employees hired through agencies and individuals hired by the trial court pursuant to an independent contractor agreement) is subject to the terms of their appointment.

The section is also amended to delete language referring to "the judge" of the court. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Section 69580 *et seq.* (number of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or otherwise, a reference to the judges of the court means the sole judge of the court. See Section 13 (plural includes singular).

#### Gov't Code § 69942 (amended). Qualifications of official reporter

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69942 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69942. No person shall be appointed to the position of official reporter of any court unless there is satisfactory evidence of his or her good moral character, and unless he or she has been first examined as to his or her competency by at least three members of the bar practicing in the court and designated by the judge or judges of the court, or the person has first obtained a license to practice as a certified shorthand reporter from the Court Reporters Board of California.

Comment. Section 69942 is amended to delete provisions superseded by Business and Professions Code Sections 8016 (certificate required) and 8020 (qualifications for certification).

#### Gov't Code § 69944 (amended). Completion and filing of transcriptions of notes

SEC. . Section 69944 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69944. Until an official reporter of any court or official reporter pro tempore has fully completed and filed all transcriptions of his the reporter's notes in any case on appeal which he the reporter is required by law to transcribe, he the reporter is not competent to act as official reporter in any court. Violation of subdivision (d) (e) of Section 8025 of the Business and Professions Code shall also render an official reporter or official reporter pro tempore incompetent to act as official reporter in any court.

**Comment.** Section 69944 is amended to correct the reference to former subdivision (d) of Business and Professions Code Section 8025.

#### Gov't Code § 69945 (repealed). Excuse of official reporter

43 SEC. . Section 69945 of the Government Code is repealed.

69945. Except when excused for good and sufficient reason by order of the court, the official reporter of any superior court shall attend to the duties of his office in person. An order for excuse shall be entered upon the minutes of the court. Employment in his professional capacity elsewhere is not a good and sufficient reason for such excuse. When

- the official reporter of any court has been excused pursuant to this section, the court may
- 2 appoint an official reporter pro tempore, who shall perform the same duties and receive
- 3 the same compensation during the term of his employment as the official reporter.
- Comment. Section 69945 is superseded by Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters) and 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

#### 6 Gov't Code § 69947 (repealed). Compensation of official reporter

- SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 69947 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 69947. Except in counties where a statute provides otherwise, the official reporter shall receive for his services the fees prescribed in this article.
- 10 **Comment.** Section 69947, relating to compensation of the official reporter, is superseded by new Section 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

#### 12 Gov't Code § 69947 (added). Compensation of official reporter

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69947 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 14 69947. The official reporter shall receive the following compensation:
- 15 [The content of Section 69947 has not yet been determined.]
- 16 **Comment.** Section 69947 supersedes former Section 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

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Issues involving official reporter compensation have not yet been resolved. Principal questions include whether existing statutes specifying the amount of compensation or the manner of determining compensation are or should be superseded by the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, including statutes providing that in certain counties salaries are determined by salaries in Los Angeles County and that in certain counties transcript fees are included in the determination of retirement benefits. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

#### Gov't Code § 69948 (repealed). Compensation in contested cases

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69948 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 69948. (a) The fee for reporting testimony and proceedings in contested cases is fifty-five dollars (\$55) a day, or any fractional part thereof.
- (b) In San Joaquin County, the compensation for superior court reporters shall be that prescribed by Section 69993.
- (c) In Madera County, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance or resolution, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- (d) In Kings County, the fee for reporting testimony and proceedings in contested cases is one hundred forty dollars (\$140) a day, or any fractional part thereof.
- (e) In Mariposa County, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance or resolution, prescribe the rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- (f) In Siskiyou County, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- (g) In Yuba County, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance or resolution, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- (h) In Butte County, pro tempore reporters shall receive a fee of seventy-five dollars (\$75) a day, or any fractional part thereof, for reporting testimony and proceedings in contested cases.
- (i) In Sutter County, except as may otherwise be provided in Sections 70045.11 and 74839, the fee for reporting testimony and proceedings in contested cases is one hundred ten dollars (\$110) per day, or any fractional part thereof. However, the board of

supervisors may, by ordinance, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.

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- (j) In Napa County, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- (k) In Tehama County, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- (1) In Monterey County, the fee for reporting testimony and proceedings in contested cases in any court is seventy-five dollars (\$75) a day or any fractional part thereof.
- (m) In Nevada County, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- (n) In Calaveras County, the fee for reporting testimony and proceedings in contested eases is seventy-five dollars (\$75) per day, or any fractional part thereof. However, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- (o) In Placer County, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- (p) In Sierra County, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- (q) In Trinity County, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- (r) In Humboldt County, the fee for reporting testimony and proceedings in contested cases is seventy-five dollars (\$75) per day, or any fractional part thereof.
- (s) In Del Norte County, the fee for reporting testimony and proceedings in contested cases is seventy-five dollars (\$75) per day, or any fractional part thereof.
- (t) In Alpine County, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- (u) In Glenn County, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- (v) In Colusa County, the fee for reporting testimony and proceedings in contested cases is one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125) per day, or any fractional part thereof.
- (w) In Shasta County, the board of supervisors may prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- (x) In Solano County, the fee for reporting testimony and proceedings in contested cases is ninety dollars (\$90) per day, or fifty-five dollars (\$55) per half day or fractional part thereof. However, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- (y) In Inyo County, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- (z) In Mono County, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- **Comment.** Section 69948 is superseded by Section 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

#### 42 Gov't Code § 69948.5 (repealed). Compensation in Modoc County

- 43 SEC. . Section 69948.5 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 69948.5. Notwithstanding Section 69948, in Modoc County, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance, prescribe a higher rate of compensation for superior court reporters.
- **Comment.** Section 69948.5 is superseded by Section 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

#### Gov't Code § 69949 (repealed). Fee for reporting default

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69949 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 69949. The fee for reporting each default or uncontested action or proceeding is ten dollars (\$10). If more than four defaults or uncontested matters are reported in any one day, or two or more defaults are reported in conjunction with any contested case, the fee
- 6 is forty-five dollars (\$45) a day, or any fractional part thereof.
  - **Comment.** Section 69949 is superseded by Section 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

#### Gov't Code § 69950 (amended). Transcription fee

- SEC. . Section 69950 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 69950. (a) The fee for transcription for original ribbon or printed copy is eighty-five cents (\$0.85) for each 100 words, and for each copy for the party buying the original made purchased at the same time by the court, party, or other person purchasing the original, fifteen cents (\$0.15) for each 100 words.
- (b) The fee for a first copy to any <u>court</u>, <u>party</u>, <u>or</u> other person <u>who does not simultaneously purchase the original</u> shall be twenty cents (\$0.20) for each 100 words, and for each additional copy, <u>made purchased</u> at the same time, fifteen cents (\$0.15) for each 100 words.
- **Comment.** Section 69950 is amended to conform to the rule that a nonparty is generally entitled to obtain a transcript. See Code Civ. Proc. § 269 & Comment.
- The section is also amended to reflect changes in technology. When the provision was first enacted, carbon paper was still in use and it was routine to create a copy at the same time as the original. Now the original typically is made first, then copied.
- The section is further amended to specify the fee where the person who purchases the original subsequently (as opposed to simultaneously) purchases a copy.

#### Gov't Code § 69952 (amended). Payment from Trial Court Operations Fund

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69952 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 69952. (a) The court may specifically direct the making of a verbatim record and payment therefor shall be from the county treasury <u>Trial Court Operations Fund</u> on order of the court in the following cases:
  - (1) Criminal matters.
  - (2) Juvenile proceedings.
- (3) Proceedings to declare a minor free from custody.
- 33 (4) Proceedings under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code).
  - (5) As otherwise provided by law.
  - (b) Except as otherwise authorized by law, the court shall not order to be transcribed and paid for out of the county treasury Trial Court Operations Fund any matter or material except that reported by the reporter pursuant to Section 269 of the Code of Civil Procedure. When there is no official reporter in attendance and a an official reporter pro tempore is appointed, his or her reasonable expenses for traveling and detention shall be fixed and allowed by the court and paid in like manner. When the court orders a daily transcript, necessitating the services of two phonographic reporters, the reporting fee for each of the reporters and the transcript fee shall be proper charges against the county treasury Trial Court Operations Fund, and the daily transcript shall be pursuant to Section 269 of the Code of Civil Procedure. When the daily transcript is prepared by a single reporter, an additional fee for technological services, as set by the court with the agreement of the reporter, may be imposed. However, the total of the fee for a single

reporter and the fee for technological services shall be less than the total fee for two reporters.

**Comment.** Section 69952 is amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Section 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities)

The section is also amended for consistency of terminology. See Section 69941 (appointment of official reporters).

#### Gov't Code § 69953.5 (amended). Daily transcript requiring more than one reporter

SEC. . Section 69953.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69953.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever a daily transcript is ordered in a civil case requiring the services of more than one phonographic reporter, the party requesting the daily transcript, in addition to any other required fee, shall pay a fee per day, or portion thereof, equal to the per diem rate for pro tempore reporters established by statute, local rule, or ordinance an official reporter pro tempore established pursuant to Section 69947 for the services of each additional reporter for the first day and each subsequent day the additional reporters are required.

**Comment.** Section 69953.5 is amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Section 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

The section is also amended for consistency of terminology. See Section 69941 (appointment of official reporters).

#### Gov't Code § 69955 (amended). Reporting notes

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 69955 of the Government Code is amended to read:

69955. (a) As used in this section, "reporting notes" are the reporting notes of all court reporters employed to report in the courts of California, who may be known as official and pro tempore court reporters and official reporters pro tempore. Reporting notes are official records of the court. Reporting notes shall be kept by the reporter taking the notes in a place designated by the court, or, upon order of the court, delivered to the clerk of the court.

- (b) The reporting notes may be kept in any form of communication or representation including paper, electronic, or magnetic media or other technology capable of reproducing for transcription the testimony of the proceedings according to standards or guidelines for the preservation and reproduction of the medium adopted by the American National Standards Institute or the Association for Information and Image Management. Reporting notes shall be stored in an environment free from excessive moisture, temperature variation, and electromagnetic fields if stored on a medium other than paper.
- (c) The reporting notes shall be labeled with the date recorded, the department number of the court, and the name of the court reporter. The reporting notes shall be indexed for convenient retrieval and access. Instructions for access to data stored on a medium other than paper shall be documented.
- (d) If the reporting notes are kept in any form other than paper, one duplicate backup copy of the notes shall be stored in a manner and place that reasonably assures its preservation.
- (e) Reporting notes produced under subdivision (b) may be destroyed upon the order of the court after 10 years from the taking of the notes in criminal proceedings and after five years from the taking of the notes in all other proceedings, unless the notes report

proceedings in capital felony cases including the preliminary hearing. No reporting notes in a capital felony case proceeding shall be destroyed until such time as the Supreme Court on request by the court clerk authorizes the destruction.

- (f) A periodic review of the media on which the reporting notes are stored shall be conducted to assure that a storage medium is not obsolete and that current technology is capable of accessing and reproducing the records for the required retention period.
- (g) If the reporting notes of an official or pro tempore court reporter or official reporter pro tempore have not been delivered to the clerk of the court, the notes shall be delivered by the reporter to the clerk of the court upon the reporter's retirement, resignation, dismissal, termination of appointment, or in the case of any other absence for a period of more than 30 days or longer as designated by the court. Upon the order of the court, the notes shall be returned to the reporter upon the reporter's return from such absence. In the event of the reporter's death, the notes shall be delivered to the clerk of the court by the reporter's personal representative.
- (h) If reporting notes delivered to the clerk of the court are to be transcribed, the court reporter who took the notes shall be given the first opportunity to make the transcription, unless the reporter cannot be located, refuses to transcribe the notes, or is found to be incompetent to transcribe the notes.
- (i) A court reporter shall be reimbursed for the actual cost of the medium on which the reporting notes are kept, whether on paper, diskette, or other media in compliance with this section.
- Comment. Subdivisions (a) and (g) of Section 69955 are amended for consistency of terminology. See Section 69941 (appointment of official reporters).

#### Gov't Code § 69956 (repealed). Stenographic or clerical assistance by reporter

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 69956 of the Government Code is repealed.

69956. The official reporter shall perform the duties required of him by law. When not actually engaged in the performance of any other duty imposed on him by this code, he shall render stenographic or clerical assistance, or both, to the judge or judges of the superior court as such judge or judges may direct. In addition to the compensation otherwise provided by law, any reporter required to render such stenographic or clerical assistance shall receive such compensation therefor as the superior court may prescribe, not to exceed the sum of twenty dollars (\$20) a day, which shall be payable by the county in the same manner and from the same funds as other salary demands against the county.

**Comment.** Section 69956 is superseded by Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters) and 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

#### Gov't Code § 69957 (repealed). Assignment to municipal court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69957 of the Government Code is repealed.

69957. Whenever the services of an official reporter of the superior court are not required in the actual prosecution of the business of the court within the purview of the duties of such reporter as an official reporter of the superior court, the presiding judge of the superior court may, if so requested by the presiding judge of any municipal court judge within the county, assign any such official reporter of the superior court to act pro tempore as an official reporter of the municipal court within the same county. Any such assignment shall be subject to the provisions of Article 5 (commencing with Section 72190) of Chapter 8 of Title 8 of this code.

**Comment.** Section 69957 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Gov't Code § 69958 (repealed). Assignment to municipal court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69958 of the Government Code is repealed.

69958. The assignment of any official reporter of the superior court to act pro tempore as an official reporter of the municipal court shall rest within the sound discretion of the presiding judge of the superior court.

**Comment.** Section 69958 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Gov't Code § 69959 (repealed). Assignment to municipal court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 69959 of the Government Code is repealed.

69959. Whenever an official reporter of the superior court has been assigned to the municipal court and is serving therein as a pro tempore reporter, the presiding judge of the superior court shall terminate such assignment and recall to the superior court any reporter of the superior court whose services are then required in the prosecution of the business of the superior court; provided, however, that no such termination shall be effected until after the conclusion of the services of the reporter in the municipal court in any particular trial or hearing theretofore commenced therein and to which the reporter has been assigned, except upon the mutual consent of the district attorney and the attorney for the defendant.

**Comment.** Section 69959 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

### Gov't Code §§ 69990-69991 (repealed). Official reporters in Monterey, Santa Barbara, and Stanislaus Counties

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 10 (commencing with Section 69990) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 69990-69991 are repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system). See also Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services in civil cases generally), 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 10. Official Reporters in Counties with a Population of 70,000 to 100,000

69990. In each county with a population of more than 70,000 and less than 100,000, as determined by the 1940 federal census, to assist the court in the transaction of its judicial business, a majority of the judges of the superior court for such county may appoint as many regular official phonographic reporters as necessary to report the proceedings in the court. The number of reporters so appointed shall not exceed at any one time the number of offices of judge provided by law for the court. The reporters shall hold office during the pleasure of a majority of the judges of said court.

69991. The duties of official reporters appointed pursuant to Section 69990 shall be performed as elsewhere provided by law. As full compensation for taking notes in criminal cases in the superior court each reporter shall receive a monthly salary of one thousand eighty-one dollars (\$1,081), and the fee for reporting testimony and proceedings in civil contested cases is seventy-

- five dollars (\$75) a day, or any fractional part thereof, and for the purposes of retirement, the compensation of each reporter shall be deemed to be the total of all per diem and transcription 2 fees paid by the county to all of the reporters of the superior court for all phonographic reporting 3 services, divided by the number of superior court official reporters, plus his salary. All other fees 4 of such reporters shall be as elsewhere provided by law. In cases where it is necessary to appoint 5 a pro tempore reporter, he shall be allowed the fees elsewhere provided by law. 7 Gov't Code §§ 69992-69992.2 (repealed). Official reporters in Santa Clara County SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 10.1 (commencing with Section 69992) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of 8 the Government Code is repealed. 9 Comment. Sections 69992-69992.2 are repealed to reflect the repeal of former Section 10 11 69992.1, to which they related. Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below. 12 Article 10.1. Official Reporters in Counties 13 with a Population of 750,000 to 1,070,000 14 69992. This article applies to counties containing a population of 750,000 and under 1,070,000 15 according to the 1970 federal census. 16 69992.2. The fee required by Section 69992.1 shall be taxed as costs in favor of any party 17 paying the same and to whom costs are awarded by the judgment of the court. Such fee shall not 18 19 be subject to the provisions of Section 6103 of the Government Code. Gov't Code § 69993 (repealed). Official reporters in San Joaquin County 20 SEC. Article 10.2 (commencing with Section 69993) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of 21 the Government Code is repealed. 22 Comment. Section 69993 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment 23 Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 24 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 25 (compensation of official reporter). 26 27 Note. The text of the repealed section is set out below. Article 10.2. Official Reporters in Counties 28 with a Population of 240,000 to 260,000 29 69993. In San Joaquin County, each superior court reporter shall be paid a salary to be 30 31 established by the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors. The number of superior court reporters shall not be less than the number of San Joaquin County 32 Superior Court judicial positions. 33 Gov't Code §§ 69994-69994.9 (repealed). Official reporters in Sacramento County 34
- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 10.3 (commencing with Section 69994) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 37 **Comment.** Sections 69994-69994.9 are repealed to reflect:
- 38 (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sacramento County pursuant to Article
- 39 VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 17, 1998.

- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services), 69941-69955 (official reporters generally).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 10.3. Official Reporters in Counties with a Population of 490,000 to 503,000

69994. This article shall apply in a county having a population of more than 490,000 and less than 503,000, as determined by the 1960 federal census. The judges of the superior and municipal courts of such county, a majority concurring, may appoint as many regular official phonographic reporters as may be necessary to report the proceedings in the courts of the county and to perform such other duties as are prescribed by law. The number of reporters so appointed shall not exceed the number of offices of judges provided by law for superior and municipal courts of such county. Such reporters shall hold office during the pleasure of the judges of such court, a majority concurring.

6994.1. When needed in order that the judicial business of the courts in such county may be carried on without delay, the judges of such courts may appoint as many additional phonographic reporters as the business of the courts may require, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, and who shall be compensated at the same rate of compensation as official phonographic reporters in such county would be compensated for the first year of service computed on a daily basis.

69994.2. The regular official phonographic reporters shall be compensated at an annual salary of forty-seven thousand seven hundred eleven dollars (\$47,711), except that these reporters may be employed at an annual salary of thirty-nine thousand two hundred thirty-four dollars (\$39,234) for the first year of service, at an annual salary of forty-one thousand one hundred ninety-six dollars (\$41,196) for the second year of service, at an annual salary of forty-three thousand two hundred sixty-three dollars (\$43,263) for the third year of service, and at an annual salary of forty-five thousand four hundred thirty-five dollars (\$45,435) for the fourth year of service. The judges of the superior and municipal courts of such county, a majority concurring, may appoint a supervising phonographic reporter at an annual salary of forty-nine thousand six hundred fifty-three dollars (\$49,653) except that such reporter may be employed at an annual salary of forty-five thousand thirty-eight dollars (\$45,038) for the first year of service and at an annual salary of forty-seven thousand two hundred ninety-three dollars (\$47,293) for the second year of service.

6994.3. In addition to the compensation provided in this article, each salaried official reporter shall be entitled to, and shall receive, vacation and sick leave allowances, retirement, and other privileges and benefits as are now, or may hereafter be provided for the employees of the County of Sacramento, including the right to participate in any group accident, health, or life insurance plan adopted by the board of supervisors of the county.

For the purpose of such retirement system, the salary or compensation provided for reporters in this article shall be deemed their entire compensation.

69994.4. No further fee than that herein provided shall be collected from, or assessed against, any party to any proceeding for the services of a phonographic reporter in taking down in shorthand the testimony and other proceedings in the trial or hearing of any matter as required by

law or by order of the court, except that in a civil case when a daily transcript is ordered by a party, such party shall pay for the services of a pro tempore reporter if required; but a phonographic reporter shall be allowed, and shall receive, unless waived by him, the fees allowed by law for transcribing his shorthand notes of the testimony and proceedings reported by him, and such fees for transcription shall be paid as provided by law.

69994.5. The salaries provided for in this article shall be paid in biweekly installments from the general fund of the county, and shall be allowed and audited in the same manner as other salary demands against the county.

69994.8. All reporters appointed pursuant to this article shall be known as official court reporters of the County of Sacramento. As attaches of the court, official reporters shall not be subject to the authority of any county administrative office or civil service commission.

69994.9. With the approval of the board of supervisors the court may establish such additional classifications and rates of compensation as are required. Rates of compensation of regular official phonographic reporters may be adjusted by approval of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the courts. Such appointments or changes in compensation made pursuant to this paragraph shall be on an interim basis and shall expire 60 days after the final adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature unless ratified at such session.

#### Gov't Code §§ 69995-69999 (repealed). Official reporters and fees in Ventura County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 10.4 (commencing with Section 69995) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 69995-69999 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Ventura County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 10, 1998.
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services in civil cases generally), 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Section 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund). See also Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services in civil cases generally).

#### Note: Comment Requested

Existing law requires that certain court reporter fees received by the county clerk, be deposited into the county general or salary fund (see, e.g., Gov't Code § 69999). The Commission is reviewing whether the county clerk and county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of these provisions.

The text of the repealed article is set out below.

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# Article 10.4. Official Reporters and Fees in Counties with a Population of 375,000 to 400,000

6995. (a) In Ventura County, a majority of the judges of the superior court may appoint as many competent official phonographic reporters as the business of the superior court requires, and as required to provide court reporting service to the municipal court of the county as provided in subdivision (c). The court may additionally employ as many pro tempore phonographic reporters as may from time to time be required to supplement the services of the official court reporters. The court may further appoint one of the official court reporters to serve as senior superior court reporter to coordinate and supervise the activities of official and pro tempore court reporters.

Official reporters of the superior court shall be exempt from the provisions of any civil service system as employees of the court. They shall serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges thereof, subject to such court rules and policy as may be adopted by the judges for regulation of superior court personnel. Official and pro tempore superior court reporters shall provide court reporting services for such departments of the superior court and divisions of the municipal court, for such criminal, juvenile and civil proceedings, and proceedings before the grand jury, as directed by the presiding judges of the respective courts, subject to the provisions of this section.

(b) The salary paid to official full-time superior court reporters for services in reporting any and all testimony and proceedings in the superior and municipal courts and before the grand jury, shall be a five-step salary range with biweekly amounts equivalent to ninety percent (90%) of the corresponding steps in the established salary range for official superior court reporters in Los Angeles County. The initial hiring rate for official superior court reporters shall be the first step of the salary range, and subsequent increases within the range shall be at intervals of six months from the first to second step, and one year between each succeeding step, as determined by the court, based on satisfactory performance. Nothing herein shall prohibit the initial appointment or subsequent elevation of a reporter's salary from the steps herein specified, as may be determined by the court on the basis of experience, qualifications and meritorious performance. The salary of the official court reporter who is appointed to serve as senior superior court reporter, shall be fixed at ten percent (10%) above the biweekly salary steps specified for official superior court reporters.

The salary range of official court reporters may be adjusted by joint action and approval of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the superior court. Such changes in compensation made pursuant to this provision shall be on an interim basis and shall expire January 1 following adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature unless ratified at such session.

The per diem compensation for pro tempore reporters serving the superior or municipal court or the grand jury shall be established at one-tenth (1/10) of the top step in the biweekly salary range established for official superior court reporters, for each day of service or any portion thereof.

Official reporters of the superior court shall be entitled to all benefits provided for the employees of the county, including, but not limited to, participation in county retirement plans, vacation, holiday and sick leave benefits, and insurance plans. These benefits shall also include the same lump-sum payments for benefit accrual balances upon separation from service, as are made to employees of the county. All other compensation, fees, and benefits for official and pro tempore superior court reporters shall be as elsewhere provided by law.

(c) Upon request of the Presiding Judge of the Municipal Court of Ventura County, official and pro tempore reporters of the superior court shall act as pro tempore reporters in the municipal court in all proceedings of the municipal court where their services may be required. Official superior court reporters who are assigned to serve as pro tempore municipal court reporters under this provision, shall receive no additional compensation for such services, and pro tempore superior court reporters who are assigned to serve as pro tempore municipal court reporters shall not receive compensation in excess of one per diem fee for service in either or both of such courts on any single court day. Requests to provide the municipal court with the services of superior

court reporters shall be directed to either the presiding judge or the executive officer of the superior court by either the presiding judge or the executive officer of the municipal court, and shall be effective only during the pleasure of the judges of both courts, a majority of the judges of each court concurring.

69998. No further fee than that prescribed in this article shall be collected from, or assessed against, any party to any proceeding for the services of a phonographic reporter in taking down in shorthand the testimony and other proceedings in the trial or hearing of any matter as required by law or by order of the court, but a phonographic reporter shall be allowed and unless waived by him shall receive the fees allowed for transcribing his shorthand notes of the testimony and proceedings reported by him, as elsewhere provided by law.

69999. Any fee required by this article shall be taxed as costs in favor of any party paying it and to whom costs are awarded by the judgment of the court. Such fee shall not be subject to the provisions of Section 6103 of this code. Such fee shall not be required of any party who is exempted from the payment of costs by any statute other than Section 6103 of this code.

On or before the first day of each calendar month, the county clerk shall transmit to the county treasurer all money paid to him pursuant to this article during the preceding calendar month, or up to the day immediately preceding that on which he transmits the money. The money shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

#### Gov't Code § 70000 (repealed). Official reporters in Calaveras County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 10.5 (commencing with Section 70000) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Section 70000 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Section 69941 (appointment of official reporters).

Note. The text of the repealed section is set out below.

#### Article 10.5. Official Reporters in Counties with a Population of 10,000 to 10,500

70000. In each county with a population of more than 10,000 and less than 10,500, as determined by the 1960 federal census, to assist the court in the transaction of its judicial business, a majority of the judges of the superior court for such county may appoint one official phonographic reporter to report the proceedings in the court. The reporter shall hold office during the pleasure of a majority of the judges of the court. The reporter shall perform the duties and be allowed the fees as elsewhere provided by law.

#### Gov't Code §§ 70010-70017 (repealed). Official reporters in Orange County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 10.6 (commencing with Section 70010) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 70010-70017 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Section 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund). See also Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services in civil cases generally).

### Note: Comment Requested

 Existing law requires that certain court reporter fees received by the county clerk, be deposited into the county general or salary fund (see, e.g., Gov't Code § 70017). The Commission is reviewing whether the county clerk and county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of these provisions.

The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 10.6. Official Reporters in Counties with a Population of 210,000 to 220,000

70010. In each county having a population of 210,000 inhabitants and less than 220,000 inhabitants, as determined by the 1950 federal census, the judges of the superior court of such county, a majority concurring, to assist the court in the transaction of the judicial business of such court, by having performed the duties of phonographic reporters as elsewhere in this code defined, may appoint as many regular official phonographic reporters as may be necessary to report the proceedings in such court and to perform such duties, except that the number of reporters so appointed shall equal the number of offices of judge provided by law for such court. Such reporters shall hold office during the pleasure of the judges of such court, a majority concurring.

70011. When needed in order that the judicial business of the superior court in such county may be diligently carried on and a particular matter or matters may proceed to trial or hearing without delay, a pro tempore official reporter may be appointed to perform the duties of a phonographic reporter in such matter or matters, or until a regular official reporter becomes available for such service.

70012. The regular official phonographic reporters and phonographic reporters pro tempore shall be compensated at the same rate as reporters in counties having a population over 2,000,000.

70013. No further fee than that hereinabove provided shall be collected from, or assessed against, any party to any proceeding for the services of a phonographic reporter in taking down in shorthand the testimony and other proceedings in the trial or hearing of any matter as required by law or by order of the court; but a phonographic reporter shall be allowed, and shall receive, unless waived by him, the fees allowed by law for transcribing his shorthand notes of the testimony and proceedings reported by him, and such fees for transcription shall be paid as provided by Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, and by any other law of this State pertinent to the case.

70014. The salaries provided for in this article shall be paid in monthly installments out of the salary fund of the county, and shall be allowed and audited in the same manner as for salary demands against the county are required by law to be allowed and audited.

70016. The fees required by Sections 70015 and 70015.5 shall be taxed as costs in favor of any party paying the same and to whom costs are awarded by the judgment of the court. Such fee shall not be subject to the provisions of Section 6103 of the Government Code.

70017. The county clerk shall, on or before the first day of each calendar month, transmit to the county treasurer all money paid to him pursuant to this article during the preceding calendar month, or up to the day immediately preceding the day on which he transmits such money, and such money shall be deposited in the salary fund of such county.

#### Gov't Code § 70025 (repealed). Official reporters in Riverside County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 10.7 (commencing with Section 70025) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Section 70025 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71673 (authority of court). See also Section 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

Note. The text of the repealed section is set out below.

### Article 10.7. Official Reporters in Counties With a Population of 300,000 to 310,000

70025. In Riverside County, the board of supervisors shall fix the salary of regular official reporters, which shall not be less than an annual salary of twenty thousand two hundred ten dollars (\$20,210) and the compensation of official reporters pro tempore, which shall be at a rate not less than seventy-five dollars and twenty-five cents (\$75.25) a day, for reporting in shorthand all proceedings in the superior court as required by law or the order of the superior court.

#### Gov't Code §§ 70040-70064 (repealed). Official reporters and fees in particular counties

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 11 (commencing with Section 70040) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 70040-70064 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services in civil cases generally), 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).
- (4) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Section 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund). See also Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services in civil cases generally).

#### Note: Comment Requested

Existing law requires that certain court reporter fees received by the county clerk, be deposited into the county general or salary fund (see, e.g., Gov't Code §§ 70045.2, 70062). The Commission is reviewing whether the county clerk and county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of these provisions.

The text of the repealed article is set out below.

#### Article 11. Official Reporters and Fees in Particular Counties

70040. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the determination of whether a county has the population prescribed in this article shall be made on the basis of the 1950 federal census.

- 70041. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the provisions of this article apply in each county described as follows:
- (a) A county with a population of 70,000 or less, as determined by the 1940 federal census, and having two or more superior court judges.
  - (b) A county with a population of 280,000 and under 285,000.
  - (c) A county with a population of over 295,000 and under 500,000.
  - (d) A county with a population of 500,000 and under 700,000.
  - (e) A county with a population of 700,000 or over.

- Note. Government Section 70041 applies to the following counties: Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Humboldt, Los Angeles, Marin, Merced, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, and Ventura.
  - 70041.1. Unless otherwise specifically provided the provisions of this article apply in a county with a population of 290,000 or more and under 295,000.
  - Note. Government Section 70041.1 applies to Santa Clara County.
    - 70041.5. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the provisions of this article apply to a county with a population of over 45,000 and under 46,750, as determined on the basis of the 1950 federal census.
- 21 Note. Government Section 70041.5 applies to Napa County.
  - 70042. The provisions of this article are applicable in a county described in subdivisions (a) and (c) of Section 70041 only if the board of supervisors of such county by resolution adopts the procedure for the appointment and compensation of official phonographic reporters provided for in this article.
  - Note. Government Section 70042 applies to the following counties: Butte, Contra Costa, Humboldt, Marin, Merced, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, and Ventura.
  - 70043. To assist the court in the transaction of its judicial business by having the duties of phonographic reporters performed, a majority of the judges of the superior court of the county may appoint as many regular official phonographic reporters as necessary to report the proceedings in the court and to perform such duties. The number of reporters so appointed shall not exceed at any one time the number of offices of judge provided by law for the court. The reporters shall hold office during the pleasure of a majority of the judges of the court. The number of reporters and compensation of reporters in counties over 2,000,000 population shall be as provided in Section 69894.1. The number of official reporters in a county of the 2nd class as provided in Section 28023 shall be but shall not exceed at any one time the total number of judges provided by law for the court and the number of referees appointed pursuant to Section 553 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
  - Note. The provision of Government Section 70043 referencing counties with a population over 2,000,000 applies to Los Angeles County. The provision referencing a county of the 2nd class (as of the 1968 amendment) applies to San Diego County.
  - 70044. When needed in order that the judicial business of the superior court in the county may be diligently carried on and a particular matter may proceed to trial or hearing without delay, a pro tempore official reporter may be appointed to perform the duties of a phonographic reporter in such matter, or until a regular official reporter becomes available for such service. A pro tempore official reporter for such service may be appointed by the presiding judge of the court

and the judge presiding in the department where such reporter will serve. If such appointment is made for service in a contested matter, it shall be made only pursuant to a written stipulation of the parties appearing at the trial or hearing or other proceeding to be reported by such pro tempore reporter.

A pro tempore official reporter who has passed the test on qualifications and has a certificate thereof on file among the records of the court as prescribed by Section 69943, and who has been appointed a pro tempore official reporter by a majority of the judges of such court pursuant to Section 69941, may serve in any matter without further order of the court or stipulation of the parties.

70044.1. In any county having a population of over 250,000 and under 277,000, as determined by the 1950 federal census, the fee for reporting testimony and proceedings in contested cases is thirty-five dollars (\$35) a day, and the fee for reporting each default or uncontested action or proceeding is seven dollars (\$7).

The official reporter shall report to the court when ordered to do so by any judge of the court, and when not ordered to so report, the reporter may be employed in his professional capacity elsewhere.

Note. Government Section 70044.1 applies to Fresno County.

70044.5. In San Mateo County, official reporters shall be appointed by the judges of the consolidated superior and municipal courts pursuant to the provisions of Section 70043 or 72194 and shall serve at the pleasure of the judges.

(a) The biweekly salary of each regular official reporter for the performance of duties required of each such reporter by law shall be at the rates specified in salary range number 3007 of the salary schedule set forth in Section 73525.

At the time each reporter is hired, the salary of that reporter shall be fixed in the same manner as provided for classified or unclassified employees of the county under the authority of the county charter. A step advancement from step A to step B may be granted on the first day of the pay period following the completion of 26 full weeks of service in the position. A person may advance to steps C, D, and E upon completion of successive 52-week periods of service. All merit increases as provided herein shall be made at the determination of the judges of the court.

In addition to new employees, the salaries herein provided for shall be applicable to regular official reporters employed by the county on the effective date of this section and for the purpose of determining the salaries to be paid after this section becomes effective, all years of service rendered by reporters to the county prior to the effective date of this section shall be counted in determining the salary to which they are entitled under the salary schedule above mentioned.

The per diem compensation for pro tempore reporters shall be one-tenth of step E in the appropriate biweekly salary range established for official reporters, provided, however, that that rate of per diem compensation shall be prorated on the basis of one-half day of compensation if the pro tempore reporter renders only one-half day of service.

Vacation allowances and sick leave allowances for official reporters shall be the same as provided for classified or unclassified employees of the county under the authority of the county charter.

(b) If the Board of Supervisors of San Mateo County provides by ordinance or by agreement pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 4 of Title 1, for a rate of compensation which is higher than that provided by subdivision (a), the higher rate of compensation shall be effective at the same time and in the same manner as other rates of pay for San Mateo County employees generally. Those higher rates shall be payable by the county in the same manner and from the same funds as other salary demands against the county. Any change in compensation made pursuant to this subdivision shall be on an interim basis and shall expire on January 1 after the adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature unless ratified or superseded by a statute enacted at the session.

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(c) During the hours which the court is open for the transaction of judicial business, official reporters shall devote full time to the performance of the duties required of them by law and shall not engage in or solicit to engage in any other employment in their professional capacity.

Each official reporter shall perform the duties required of him or her by law. In addition, he or she shall render stenographic or clerical assistance, or both, to the judge or judges of the consolidated superior and municipal courts as the judge or judges may direct.

70045. In a county having a population of 70,000 or less, as determined by the 1940 federal census, and having two or more superior court judges, each regular official reporter shall be paid an annual salary of four thousand two hundred dollars (\$4,200), and each pro tempore official reporter shall be paid fifteen dollars (\$15) a day for the days he actually is on duty under order of the court.

Note. Government Section 70045 applies to the following counties: Butte, Humboldt, Marin, Merced, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, and Ventura.

70045.1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 70045 of this code, in Trinity County, each regular official court reporter shall receive an annual salary of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) unless the board of supervisors shall by ordinance provide for compensation in excess of that amount, payable in monthly installments out of the salary fund of the county, for the reporting and taking notes in criminal cases and juvenile court cases in the superior court, and in preliminary examinations of those accused of crime before magistrates, and of proceedings before the grand jury and at coroner's inquests when requested by the coroner, and for other services such reporters shall receive the fees provided for in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of Chapter 5 of Title 8, such fees in civil cases to be paid by the litigants as provided by law.

Reporters pro tempore may be paid a per diem of seventy-five dollars (\$75) as provided in Section 69948 and other fees set forth in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of Chapter 5 of Title 8, and shall receive from the county their necessary traveling and other expenses when necessarily called from other counties, but a reporter pro tempore shall be paid a per diem or expenses by the county only when the regular official court reporters are occupied in the superior court, or at preliminary examinations, grand jury hearings or coroner's inquests.

The board of supervisors of such a county may provide the court reporters with equipment for the performance of their duties.

70045.2. Notwithstanding Section 70045, in Modoc County each regular official court reporter shall receive an annual salary to be determined by ordinance by the board of supervisors, payable in monthly installments out of the salary fund of the county, for the reporting and taking notes in criminal cases and juvenile court cases in the superior court, and in preliminary examination of those accused of crime before magistrates, and of proceedings before the grand jury and at coroner's inquests when requested by the coroner.

In Modoc County, reporters pro tempore shall be paid a per diem, as set by law, and shall receive from the county their necessary traveling and other expenses when called from other counties. However, a reporter pro tempore shall be paid a per diem or expenses by the county only when the regular official court reporters are occupied in the superior court, or at preliminary examinations, grand jury hearings, or coroner's inquests.

For all reporter's services in Modoc County in civil cases as set forth in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of Chapter 5 of Title 8, litigants shall pay such fees as are provided by law to the county clerk for deposit in the county general fund.

The Board of Supervisors of Modoc County may provide court reporters with equipment for the performance of their duties.

70045.4. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 70045 or any other provision of this article, in Merced County:

- (a) The regular full-time official court reporters shall perform the following duties:
- (1) Report all criminal proceedings in the superior court.

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- (2) Report all civil commitment proceedings and all contempt proceedings in the superior court.
- (3) Report all juvenile proceedings in the superior court other than those heard by a juvenile court referee or traffic hearing officer.
  - (4) Report all family law proceedings in the superior court.
  - (5) Report all civil jury trials in the superior court.
- (6) Report all hearings on petitions for extraordinary relief, including but not limited to proceedings for injunctions, mandate, prohibition, certiorari, review, habeas corpus, and coram nobis in the superior court.
- (7) Report any other court proceedings in the superior court when a party requests a court reporter in accordance with the rules of court.
  - (8) Report all criminal proceedings of the grand jury.
  - (9) Report proceedings for the board of equalization, when requested by the board.
- (b) Each regular full-time court reporter shall be paid an annual salary of sixteen thousand seven hundred thirty-five dollars and ninety-four cents (\$16,735.94), unless the board of supervisors of the county provides for compensation in excess of that amount.

The foregoing salary is for compensation for reporting services under subdivision (a). For all transcriptions incident to reporting services, each reporter shall receive the fees provided for in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941).

The regular full-time official court reporters shall be entitled to the same privileges with respect to group insurance and retirement as other employees of that county. Retirement contributions shall be based upon the annual salary provided for in subdivision (b).

The salary range of official court reporters may be adjusted by joint action and approval of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the superior court. Those changes in compensation made pursuant to this provision shall be on an interim basis and shall expire January 1 following adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature unless ratified at that session.

(c) When the regular full-time official court reporters are occupied in the performance of their duties and services pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (a), the judge or judges of the superior court may appoint as many additional official court reporters, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, as the business of the courts and county may require, in order that the business of the courts and county may be carried on without delay. They shall be paid in accordance with the per diem, transcription, and other fee provisions of Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941). That per diem, traveling and other expenses, and the fees chargeable to the county under the terms of these provisions shall be a proper county charge.

70045.5. In a county with a population of 74,492 and not over 76,000 as determined by the 1970 federal census, each regular official reporter shall be paid an annual salary of twenty-one thousand seven hundred dollars (\$21,700) and each pro tempore official court reporter shall be paid seventy dollars (\$70) a day for the days he is actually on duty under order of the court.

Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, one year after the operative date of this section and thereafter, the salary range of official court reporters may be adjusted by joint action and approval of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the superior court. Such changes in compensation made pursuant to these provisions shall be on an interim basis and shall expire on January 1 of the second year after the calendar year in which the change occurs, unless ratified by the Legislature.

The presiding judge of the superior court may, upon request of the presiding judge of the municipal court, assign an official superior court reporter to the municipal court during such times as the business of the municipal court requires. Official superior court reporters who are so assigned shall receive no additional compensation for such service.

Regular official reporters shall be entitled to the same privileges with respect to retirement, vacation, sick leave and other benefits allowed to employees of the county.

Each official reporter shall perform the duties required of him by law. In addition, reporters shall render stenographic or clerical assistance, or both, to the judges of the superior court, as any such judge may direct.

Note. Government Section 70045.5 applies to Imperial County.

70045.6. (a) In Kern County each regular reporter shall be paid the biweekly salary specified in range 52.4 of the salary schedule. The court reporter shall be paid biweekly pursuant to the payroll procedures in effect in the County of Kern.

- (b) Beginning January 1, 1980, the board of supervisors may adjust the salary of each regular official reporter as part of its county employee compensation plan. Any adjustment to reporter salaries shall be effective on the same date as the effective date of the board's action to adjust compensation of other county employees. Any adjustment shall be effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which the adjustment is made, unless ratified by the Legislature.
- (c) In addition to the compensation provided for in this section, each regular official reporter shall be entitled to and shall receive, on the same basis as other county employees, the same benefits and privileges with respect to retirement, group insurance, sick leave, and vacations. Court reporters shall observe the same holidays as other court employees. For the purposes of determining participation in the county retirement system, the salary provided for such reporters in this section shall be deemed their entire compensation.
- (d) Each pro tempore official reporter shall be paid one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) a day for the days he or she is actually on duty under order of the court.
- 70045.7. In Napa County, each regular official reporter shall be paid an annual salary of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), and each pro tempore official reporter shall be paid one hundred ten dollars (\$110) a day for the days he actually is on duty under order of the court. However, the board of supervisors, by ordinance, may establish a higher annual salary for each regular official reporter or a higher per diem for each pro tempore official reporter, or both.
- 70045.75. Notwithstanding any other provision of law including, but not limited to, Sections 70040, 70041, 70042, and 70045, the following provisions shall be applicable to the full-time official court reporters, if any, in Nevada County:
  - (a) The regular full-time official court reporters shall perform the following duties:
  - (1) Report all criminal proceedings.
  - (2) Report all civil commitment proceedings and all contempt proceedings.
- (3) Report all juvenile proceedings, other than those heard by a juvenile court referee or traffic hearing officer.
  - (4) Report all family law proceedings.
  - (5) Report all civil jury trials.
- (6) Report all hearings on petitions for extraordinary relief, including but not limited to, proceedings for injunctions, mandate, prohibition, certiorari review, habeas corpus, and coram nobis.
- (7) Report all proceedings of the grand jury when requested by the foreman, or by the district attorney or by the county counsel.
- (8) Report any other court proceedings when a party requests a court reporter in accordance with rules of the court.
- (9) Report the preliminary examination of those accused of crimes before magistrates within Nevada County. Report coroner's inquests when requested by coroner.
- (b) Each regular full-time court reporter shall be paid at a monthly salary rate established according to the following salary schedule:

45	(Range)	(Month)	(Annual)
46	Step A	\$1,271	\$15,246
47	Step B	1,334	16,012
48	Step C	1,400	16,804
49	Step D	1,471	17,648
50	Step E	1,546	18,546

 Each such reporter shall receive a monthly salary under the schedule corresponding to the length of time that as an official court reporter he has been included within either directly or indirectly by contract the Public Employees' Retirement System of the State of California. Except as provided herein, the initial hiring rate for each position shall be step A; provided further, however, the judges of the superior court may appoint any such court reporter at a higher initial step if in the opinion of the judges of the superior court an individual to be appointed has such experience and qualifications as to entitle that individual to such higher initial step. A step advancement from step A to step B may be granted on the first day of the month following the completion of six full months of service in the position. A person may advance to steps C, D, and E upon completion of successive 12-month periods of service. All merit increases as provided herein shall be made at the determination of the judges of the superior court.

The foregoing salary is for compensation for reporting services in the superior court under

The foregoing salary is for compensation for reporting services in the superior court under subdivision (a) of this section. For all transcriptions incident to reporting services, each reporter shall receive the fees provided for in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of this chapter.

In the event a cost-of-living increase is given to the employees of Nevada County on or after July 1, 1979, the aforementioned salary schedule shall be deemed amended so as to give the court reporters the same cost-of-living increase as is given Nevada County employees.

The regular full-time official court reporters shall be entitled to the same privileges with respect to retirement, vacation, sick leave, and group insurance, which either now or hereafter may be provided by ordinance to other employees of the county.

- (c) When the regular full-time official court reporters are occupied in the performance of their duties and services pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (a), the judge or judges of the superior court may appoint as many additional official court reporters, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, as the business of the courts may require in order that the judicial business of the court in such county may be carried on without delay. They shall be paid in accordance with the per diem, transcription, and other fee provisions of Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of this chapter. Such per diem, traveling and other expenses, and the fees chargeable to the county under the terms of these provisions shall be a proper county charge.
- 70045.77. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including, but not limited to, Sections 70040, 70041, 70042, and 70045, the following provisions shall be applicable to the full-time official court reporters, if any, in El Dorado County:
  - (a) The regular full-time official court reporters shall perform the following duties:
  - (1) Report all criminal proceedings.
  - (2) Report all civil commitment proceedings and all contempt proceedings.
- (3) Report all juvenile proceedings, other than those heard by a juvenile court referee or traffic hearing officer.
  - (4) Report all family law proceedings.
  - (5) Report all civil jury trials.
- (6) Report all hearings on petitions for extraordinary relief, including, but not limited to, proceedings for injunctions, mandate, prohibition, certiorari, review, habeas corpus, and coram nobis.
- (7) Report all proceedings of the grand jury when requested by the foreman, or by the district attorney or by the county counsel.
- (8) Report any other court proceedings when a party requests a court reporter in accordance with rules of the court.
- (9) Report the preliminary examination of those accused of crimes before magistrates within El Dorado County.
  - (10) Report coroner's inquests when requested by the coroner.
- (11) Report proceedings for the El Dorado County Board of Equalization when requested by the board.
- (b) The regular full-time official court reporter shall be compensated at a range recommended by the judges of the superior court and approved by the board of supervisors by ordinance or resolution.

The foregoing salary is for compensation for reporting services in the superior court under subdivision (a) of this section. For all transcriptions incident to reporting services, each reporter shall receive the fees provided for in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of this chapter.

The regular full-time official court reporters shall be entitled to the same privileges with respect to retirement, vacation, sick leave, and group insurance, which either now or hereafter may be provided by ordinance to other employees of the county.

- (c) When the regular full-time official court reporters are occupied in the performance of their duties and services pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (a), the judge or judges of the superior court may appoint as many additional official court reporters, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, as the business of the courts may require in order that the judicial business of the court in such county may be carried on without delay. They shall be paid in accordance with the per diem, transcription, and other fee provisions of Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of this chapter. Such per diem, traveling and other expenses, and the fees chargeable to the county under the terms of these provisions shall be a proper county charge.
- 70045.8. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including, but not limited to, Sections 70040, 70041, 70042, and 70045, the following provisions shall be applicable to the official court reporters in Butte County Superior Court:
- (1) The regular full-time official court reporters under the direction of the presiding judge of the superior court shall perform the following duties:
  - (A) Report all criminal proceedings.
  - (B) Report all civil commitment proceedings and all contempt proceedings.
- (C) Report all juvenile proceedings other than those heard by juvenile court referee or traffic hearing officer.
  - (D) Report all civil jury trials.
- (E) Report all hearings on petitions for extraordinary relief, including, but not limited to, proceedings for injunctions, mandate, prohibition, certiorari, review, habeas corpus, and coram nobis.
- (F) Report all proceedings of the grand jury when requested by the foreman, or by the district attorney or by the county counsel.
- (G) Report any other court proceedings when a party requests a court reporter in accordance with rules of court.
  - (H) Report coroner's inquests when requested by the coroner.
- (I) Report proceedings for the Butte County Board of Equalization when requested by the board.
- (J) When not occupied with the above duties, and upon request of a presiding judge of the municipal court and approval of the presiding judge of the superior court, he or she shall report matters listed under paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including, but not limited to, Sections 70040, 70041, 70042, and 70045, the following provisions shall be applicable to the official court reporters in the Butte County Municipal Courts:
- (1) The regular full-time official municipal court reporters under the direction of the presiding judges of the municipal courts shall perform the following duties:
- (A) Report the preliminary examination of those accused of crimes before magistrates within Butte County.
  - (B) Report all felony pleas.
  - (C) Report any other court proceeding as required by law.
- (D) When not occupied with the above duties, and upon request of the presiding judge of the superior court and approval of a presiding judge of the municipal court, he or she shall report matters listed under paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) above.
- (c) The board of supervisors shall, by ordinance, specify the salary rates for official court reporters in Butte County.
- In addition to the aforementioned compensation, each official court reporter shall receive twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month as reimbursement for the cost of necessary supplies.

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The foregoing salary established pursuant to county ordinance is for compensation for reporting services in the superior and municipal courts under subdivisions (a) and (b) of this section. For all transcriptions incident to reporting services, each reporter shall receive the fees provided for in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of this chapter.

The regular full-time official court reporters shall be entitled to the same privileges with respect to retirement, vacation, sick leave, and group insurance, which either now or hereafter may be provided by ordinance to other employees of the county.

(d) When the regular full-time official court reporters are occupied in the performance of their duties and services pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b), the judge or judges of the superior and municipal courts may appoint as many additional official court reporters, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, as the business of the courts may require in order that the judicial business of the courts in the county may be carried on without delay. They shall be paid in accordance with the per diem, transcription, and other fee provisions of Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of this chapter. The per diem, traveling and other expenses, and the fees chargeable to the county under the terms of these provisions shall be a proper county charge.

70045.9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the provisions of this section shall apply to the official court reporters in Shasta County:

- (a) The regular full-time official court reporters shall perform the following duties:
- (1) Report all criminal proceedings in superior court.
- (2) Report all juvenile proceedings other than those heard by juvenile court referee or traffic hearing officer.
  - (3) Report all civil jury trials in superior court, unless the court determines it is not required.
- (4) Report any other proceeding in the superior court at the request of the judge of the superior court.
- (5) Report any superior court proceeding when a party requests a court reporter in accordance with the rules of court.
- (6) Report all criminal investigations of the grand jury, when requested by the foreman, or by the district attorney.
- (7) Report the preliminary examination of those accused of crime before magistrates or municipal court judges within Shasta County, or before both.
  - (8) Report coroner's inquests, when requested by the coroner.
- (9) Report hearings of the Board of Equalization of the County of Shasta, as requested by that board.
  - (10) Other reporting or related services, as directed by the judges of the superior court.
- (11) When not occupied with the above duties, and upon request of the board of supervisors and approval of the presiding judge of the superior court, he or she shall report matters before the board of supervisors.
- (b) Each regular full-time court reporter shall be paid a monthly salary of one thousand four hundred seventy dollars (\$1,470), unless the Board of Supervisors of Shasta County provides for compensation in excess of that amount, in which event the amount set shall apply. The salary is for compensation for reporting services set forth under subdivision (a). For all transcriptions incident to reporting services, each reporter shall receive the fees provided for in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941).

The regular full-time official court reporters shall be entitled to the same privileges with respect to retirement, vacation (upon approval of judge to whom assigned), sick leave, and group insurance, which either now or hereafter may be provided by ordinance or resolution to other comparable employees of the County of Shasta.

(c) When the regular full-time official court reporters are occupied in the performance of their duties and services pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (a), the judge or judges of the superior court may appoint as many additional official court reporters, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, as the business of the courts may require in order that the judicial business of the court may be carried on without delay. In the event the board of supervisors has entered into a contract for supplemental reporter services with a qualified person or persons first

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approved by the presiding judge of the superior court, the person or persons shall be appointed as reporter pro tempore. However, if the person or persons are not reasonably available, the judge may appoint any qualified person. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, when an assignment of a pro tempore reporter is made to proceedings in the superior court, the assignment shall be deemed to run to the completion of the proceeding.

Reporters pro tempore shall be paid in accordance with the contract with the board of supervisors or, in absence thereof, with the per diem, transcription, and other fee provisions of Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941). Such per diem, traveling and other expenses, and the fees chargeable to the county under the terms of these provisions shall be a proper county charge.

- (d) During the hours during which the court is open as prescribed by the Shasta County Superior Court for the transaction of judicial business, official court reporters shall devote full time to the performance of the duties required of them by law and shall not engage or solicit to engage in any other employment in their professional capacity.
- (e) Court reporters pro tempore serving in the superior and municipal courts shall receive a per diem equal to the base wage of the official court reporter for an eight-hour day, excluding benefits. This fee shall be adjusted by the same, general across-the-board salary adjustment enacted by the county in any salary ordinance applicable to official court reporters. For services of less than four hours in any day, the pro tempore reporter will receive a per diem equal to 65 percent of the base wage.

70045.10. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the provisions of this section shall apply to the official court reporters in Tehama County.

- (a) The regular full-time official court reporters shall perform the following duties:
- (1) Report all criminal proceedings in superior court.
- (2) Report all juvenile proceedings other than those heard by the juvenile court referee or traffic hearing officer.
  - (3) Report all civil jury trials in superior court, unless the court determines it is not required.
- (4) Report any other proceeding in the superior court at the request of the judge of the superior
- (5) Report any superior court proceeding when a party requests a court reporter in accordance with the rules of court.
- (6) Report all criminal investigations of the grand jury, when requested by the foreman or the district attorney.
- (7) Report the preliminary examination of those accused of crime before magistrates or municipal court judges within Tehama County, or both.
  - (8) Report coroner's inquests, when requested by the coroner.
- (9) Report hearings of the Board of Equalization of the County of Tehama, as requested by that
  - (10) Other reporting or related services, as directed by the judges of the superior court.
- (11) When not occupied with the above duties, and upon request of the board of supervisors and approval of the presiding judge of the superior court, they shall report matters before the board of supervisors.
  - (12) Such other duties as are required to insure the provision of court reporter services.
- (b) Each regular full-time court reporter shall be paid a monthly salary of two thousand two hundred sixty-seven dollars (\$2,267), unless the Board of Supervisors of Tehama County, by ordinance, provides for compensation in excess of that amount, in which event the compensation set by ordinance shall apply. The salary is for compensation for reporting services set forth under subdivision (a). For all transcriptions incident to reporting services, each reporter shall receive the fees provided for in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941).

The regular, full-time official court reporters shall be entitled the same privileges with respect to retirement, vacation (upon approval of judge to whom assigned), sick leave, and group insurance, which either is now, or hereafter may be, provided by ordinance to other comparable employees of the County of Tehama.

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For retirement credit purposes, compensation earnable shall be deemed to be the annual total of all salary and transcription fees paid by the County of Tehama to each regular official reporter up to a maximum of thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000).

(c) When the regular full-time official court reporters are occupied in the performance of their duties and services pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (a), the judge or judges of the superior court may appoint as many additional official court reporters, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, as the business of the court may be carried on without delay. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, when an assignment of a pro tempore reporter is made to proceedings in the superior court, the assignment shall be deemed to run to the completion of the proceeding.

Reporters pro tempore shall be paid in accordance with the rate of compensation as set by the board of supervisors. For all transcriptions incident to reporting services, each reporter shall receive the fees provided for in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941). The per diem, traveling and other expenses, and the fees chargeable to the county under the terms of these provisions shall be a proper county charge.

(d) During the hours during which the court is open, as prescribed by the Tehama County Superior Court for the transaction of judicial business, official court reporters shall devote full time to the performance of the duties required of them by law and shall not engage, or solicit to engage, in any other employment in their professional capacity unless otherwise excused by a judge of the superior court.

If the official court reporter or a pro tempore reporter serves past 5:30 p.m., he or she shall receive an additional fee equal to one-half the per diem rate established by the board of supervisors. If the official court reporter or a pro tempore reporter serves past 8:30 p.m., he or she shall receive a second additional fee equal to one-half the per diem rate. Accumulation of hours in a given day shall be without regard as to the number of courts in which the reporter provides reporting service.

In order that the salary provided for regular full-time official court reporters shall remain equitable and competitive, the salary herein provided for shall be adjusted and increased by the same salary adjustment percentage for the classification entitled the superior court clerk enacted on or before July 1, 1985, by the County of Tehama.

- 70045.11. In lieu of the compensation provided for in Section 69948, the Board of Supervisors of Sutter County may, with the approval of the presiding judge of the superior court, contract with official court reporters, and reporters pro tempore, for the superior court with respect to the fee for reporting testimony and proceedings in contested cases, per diem, and traveling and other expenses, which shall be a proper county charge.
- 70045.12. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the following provisions shall be applicable to the official court reporters in the superior court and municipal courts of Madera County:
- (a) In Madera County, official court reporters shall be appointed by the judges of the superior court pursuant to Section 70043 and shall serve at the pleasure of the judges. Official reporters shall perform the duties required of them by law. In addition, they shall render assistance to the judge or judges of the superior court as the judge or judges may direct.
- (b) In Madera County, official court reporters shall be appointed by the judges of the municipal court pursuant to Section 72194 and shall serve at the pleasure of the judges. Official reporters shall perform the duties required of them by law. In addition, they shall render assistance to the judge or judges of the municipal court as the judge or judges may direct.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the salary and benefits for official court reporters in Madera County shall be determined pursuant to Section 69908.
- (d) When the regular full-time official court reporters are occupied in the performance of their duties and services pursuant to this statute, the judge or judges of the superior court and the municipal court may appoint as many additional official court reporters, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, as the business of the courts may require in order that the judicial

business of the courts in the county may be carried on without delay. They shall be paid in accordance with the per diem, transcription, and other fee provisions of Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of this chapter. The per diem, traveling, and other expenses, and the fees chargeable to the county under the terms of these provisions are a proper county charge.

(e) Official court reporters shall devote full time to the performance of the duties required of them by law and may not engage or solicit to engage in any other employment in their professional capacity during the normal workday.

70046. In San Bernardino County, the board of supervisors shall fix the salary of regular official reporters, which shall not be less than an annual salary of twenty thousand two hundred ten dollars (\$20,210) and the compensation of official reporters pro tempore, which shall be at a rate not less than seventy-five dollars and twenty-five cents (\$75.25) a day.

During the hours which the court is open for the transaction of judicial business, official reporters shall devote full time to the performance of the duties required of them by law and shall not engage in or solicit to engage in any other employment in their professional capacity.

70046.1. In Santa Clara County, the board of supervisors shall fix the salary of regular official reporters, which shall not be less than a biweekly salary of one thousand seven hundred eighty-four dollars and forty cents (\$1,784.40), and the compensation of official reporters pro tempore, which shall be at a rate not less than ninety-eight dollars and fourteen cents (\$98.14) per half day and one hundred ninety-six dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$196.28) per day.

During the hours that the court is open for the transaction of judicial business, official reporters shall devote full time to the performance of the duties required of them by law and shall not engage in or solicit to engage in any other employment in their professional capacity.

70046.2. (a) In Fresno County, each reporter shall be paid an annual salary established according to the following salary schedule:

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Step 1. $44,045
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 Step 2. \$46,252

Step 3. \$48,541

Step 4. \$50,969

Reporters shall initially be placed at step 1 of the salary schedule except reporters may be placed at a higher step with the approval of the county administrative officer, and shall advance one step annually upon the anniversary date of the employment. If, because of recruitment difficulties, it is necessary to appoint a court reporter at a step of the salary schedule which is above the step at which any court reporters are currently employed, all court reporters below that step will move to the higher step at the discretion of the judges of the court.

- (b) Each pro tempore reporter shall be paid one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and forty cents (\$169.40) for a full day on duty under order of the court. For purposes of receiving the above compensation, one or more of the following shall apply:
  - (1) The court has indicated in advance that the pro tempore assignment is for a full day.
- (2) The pro tempore reporter, having accepted a full-day assignment, has not voluntarily relinquished his or her services at or before the end of four hours of service.
  - (3) The pro tempore reporter was on duty for more than four hours.

Each pro tempore reporter shall be paid one hundred twelve dollars and ninety-three cents (\$112.93) for one-half day of duty under order of the court when (a) the court has indicated in advance that the pro tempore assignment is for a half day and the pro tempore reporter is on duty for four hours or less, generally exclusive of the noon recess; or (b) the court has indicated in advance that the pro tempore assignment is for a full day but the pro tempore reporter is on duty for four hours or less and consents to being released for the balance of the day.

Where a pro tempore reporter has agreed to a one-half day assignment, the courts shall make every practicable effort to assure that the pro tempore reporter shall not be on duty for longer than four hours, unless the pro tempore reporter agrees with the court to work beyond four hours. In the latter case, the full-day pro tempore rate of one hundred sixty-nine dollars and forty cents (\$169.40) shall apply.

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Nothing herein shall be construed to limit the court's authority to in all instances pay a pro tempore reporter at the rate of one hundred sixty-nine dollars and forty cents (\$169.40) when, in the court's judgment, said rate is necessary to obtain pro tempore reporter services for the court.

(c) In addition to the salary herein provided, each regularly employed reporter shall accrue and be entitled to receive sick leave benefits at the rate of 3.6924 hours of sick leave with pay for each pay period or major fraction thereof, served up to an accumulative total of 156 working days. Each such reporter shall accrue and receive vacation at the same rate as judges of such court not to exceed 21 working days a year which may be accrued not to exceed 42 days to be taken at such time as the judge to which he or she has been assigned consents.

70046.4. (a) In Lake County, the official phonographic reporters shall perform the following

- (1) Report all proceedings before the superior court.
- (2) Report all the proceedings of the grand jury.
- (3) Act as the secretary of, and render stenographic and clerical assistance to, the judge of the department to which they are assigned by the presiding judge.
- (4) Any other duties assigned by the board of supervisors upon the request of a judge of the superior court.

The official phonographic reporters of such county shall receive a salary recommended by the superior court and approved by the board of supervisors. Such salary is for compensation for reporting services in the superior court under subdivision (a) of this section. For all transcriptions incident to reporting services, each reporter shall receive the fees provided for in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of this chapter. Such fees shall be paid to the County of Lake when the conditions of the official phonographic reporter's employment so provide.

Any appointee to an official reporter position shall be compensated at the first step and advance to each higher step upon completion of each year of service. Upon the recommendation of the superior court and approval of the board of supervisors, official reporters may be employed at or may be granted a special step increase to any step within the salary range on the basis of experience or qualifications.

- (b) The compensation for each official reporter pro tempore shall be the equivalent of the daily wage of the first step in the salary range for full-time official reporters for each day he actually is on duty under order of the court.
- (c) In addition to the compensation provided in this article, each full-time reporter of the superior court shall be entitled to, and shall receive, the same vacation, sick leave, and similar privileges and benefits as are now, or may hereafter be provided for the employees of the County of Lake including the right to participate in any group, accident, health or life insurance plan adopted by the board of supervisors of the county.
- (d) Until such time as the salaries of full-time official reporters and official reporters pro tempore are approved by the board of supervisors pursuant to subdivision (a), such reporters shall receive the salaries in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this section enacted by the Legislature at its 1977-78 Regular Session.

70047. (a) In Contra Costa County, the annual salary of each regular official reporter shall be based on a four-step salary plan as established by joint action and approval of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the court. The step of entry shall be step one. However, the judges of the court may appoint any such reporter to a duly allocated exempt position at a higher step if, in the opinion of the appointing judge, an individual to be appointed has the experience and qualifications to entitle that individual to a higher initial step, but in no case may the initial salary be above the third step of the salary range. Official reporters shall advance to the next higher step on the salary plan annually, upon affirmative approval of the appointing authority. The compensation of each official reporter pro tempore shall be an amount which is equivalent to 1.05 times the daily wage of the fourth step in the salary range for full-time official reporters in Contra Costa County for each day the reporter is on duty under order of the court. Additional official reporters pro tempore may also be appointed on a half-day basis as the

business of the court requires. Those reporters shall be compensated at a rate which is 55 percent of the daily wage of an official reporter pro tempore for each period up to four hours that the reporter is on duty under the order of the court.

- (b) During the hours which the court is open for the transaction of judicial business, the regular official reporter shall perform the duties required by law. When not engaged in the performance of any other duty imposed upon him or her by law, he or she shall render stenographic or clerical assistance to the judge of the court to which he or she is assigned as that judge may direct.
- (c) The board of supervisors shall adjust the salary of regular official reporters as part of its regular review of county employee compensation. The adjustment shall be to that salary level closest to the average percentage adjustment in basic salaries of the county classes of superior court clerk, legal clerk, secretary, and clerk (experienced level), and shall be effective on the same date.
- 70047.1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the following provisions shall be applicable to the Stanislaus County Superior Court:
- (a) In Stanislaus County, to assist the superior court in the transaction of its judicial business, a majority of the judges of the superior court, with the approval of the board of supervisors, may appoint as many regular official reporters as necessary to report the proceedings in the court.
- (b) The regular official superior court reporters, unless the right to their services are waived, shall report all of the proceedings as otherwise provided by law or ordered by a superior court judge.
- (c) The regular official court reporters shall be compensated at a range approved by the board of supervisors by ordinance or resolution.

In order that the salaries provided for in this section remain equitable and competitive, in the event an ordinance or resolution is adopted which provides a cost-of-living increase for employees of Stanislaus County, this salary range shall be deemed adjusted, increased, and amended by that ordinance or resolution.

- (d) A regular official court reporter shall receive the same vacation, sick leave, retirement, and other benefits as are provided for county employees.
- (e) For the purposes of retirement, the compensation of each reporter shall be deemed to be the total of all per diem and transcription fees paid by the county to all of the regular reporters of the superior court for all reporting services, divided by the number of superior court official reporters, plus his or her salary.
- (f) The superior court executive officer shall appoint a supervising reporter to be compensated at an hourly rate that is 10 percent higher than Step 5 of the hourly rate specified in subdivision (c).
- (g) For all transcriptions incident to reporting services, each reporter shall receive the fees provided for in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of this chapter. A court reporter shall also be allowed his or her traveling expenses as determined by the travel policy of Stanislaus County when reporting outside of the county seat.
- (h) The judges of the superior court may appoint as many official superior court reporters pro tempore as the business of the court requires. They shall be unsalaried, but shall receive a per diem of 1/260 of Step 4 of the hourly rate set pursuant to subdivision (c).
- (i) The county shall provide the official reporters with supplies for the performance of their courtroom duties, excluding hardware.
- (j) The presiding judge of the superior court may, upon request of the presiding judge of the municipal court, assign an official superior court reporter to the municipal court during such times as the business of the municipal court requires. Official superior court reporters who are so assigned shall receive no additional compensation for that service.
- 70047.5. (a) In Sonoma County, for the 1987-88 fiscal year each regular official reporter shall be paid an annual salary of thirty-seven thousand seven hundred forty dollars (\$37,740), which salary shall include payment for services in reporting all proceedings in the superior court, before the grand jury and the coroner. In order that the salary provided for in this section shall remain

 equitable and competitive, the salary provided for in this section shall be adjusted and increased by the same, general across-the-board salary adjustment enacted by the county in the salary ordinance for other unrepresented employees.

- (b) Reporters pro tempore serving in the superior and municipal courts shall receive a per diem equal to 90 percent of the gross hourly wage of a regular official superior court reporter, exclusive of benefits, for each full day, and one-half the per diem rate for each half day, when actually on duty under order of the court, and shall receive from the county their necessary traveling and other expenses when necessarily called from other counties.
- (c) Regular official reporters shall be entitled to the same privileges with respect to retirement, vacation, sick leave and other benefits allowed to employees in the clerical nonsupervisory representation unit of the county.

70048. (a) In a county with a population of 1,300,000 and under 1,400,000, as determined by the 1970 federal census, regular official reporters shall be paid at a salary rate established by joint action and approval of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the court.

Except as provided herein, the initial hiring rate for each position shall be step A, provided further, however, the judges of the superior court may appoint any such court reporter at a higher initial step if in the opinion of the judges of the superior court an individual to be appointed has such experience and qualification as to entitle that individual to such higher initial step. A step advancement from step A to step B may be granted on the first day of the month following the completion of 12 full months of service in the position. A person may advance to steps C, D, and E upon completion of successive 12-month periods of service. All merit increases as provided herein shall be made at the determination of the judges of the superior court. A court reporter employed prior to November 15, 1977, and currently employed shall receive a monthly and annual salary at step E.

- (b) Official phonographic reporters pro tempore shall be compensated at a rate established by joint action and approval of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the court.
- (c) Each reporter shall cooperate with county personnel in any random job reviews for the purpose of confirming hours spent in attendance upon the courts for the purpose of reporting proceedings.
- (d) During the hours which the court is open for the transaction of judicial business, official reporters shall devote full time to the performance of the duties required of them by law and shall not engage in or solicit to engage in any other employment in their professional capacity.
- Note. Government Section 70048 applies to San Diego County.
- 70049. In a county with a population of over 11,650 and under 12,000, as determined by the 1960 federal census, each regular official reporter shall receive as full compensation for taking notes in criminal cases an annual salary set by resolution of the board of supervisors. All other fees of such reporters shall be as elsewhere provided by law.
- Note. Government Section 70049 applies to Inyo County.
- 70049.5. In a county with a population of over 32,000 and under 33,000, as determined by the 1960 federal census, each regular official reporter shall receive as full compensation an annual salary of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) unless the board of supervisors of the county shall by ordinance provide for compensation in excess of that amount, in which event the amount set by ordinance shall apply.
- Note. Government Section 70049.5 applies to Siskiyou County.
- 70050. In San Benito County, the board of supervisors shall fix the salary of regular official reporters and the compensation of official reporters pro tempore, which shall be at a rate of not more than seventy-five dollars (\$75) a day.

During the hours which the court is open for the transaction of judicial business, official reporters shall devote full time to the performance of the duties required of them by law and shall not engage in or solicit to engage in any other employment in their professional capacity.

70050.5. In each county with a population of 730,000 and under 850,000, as determined by the 1960 federal census, the monthly salary of the regular official phonographic reporters shall be not less than that paid to regular official phonographic reporters of the superior court in counties having a population of over 6,000,000. Pro tempore reporters in each county with a population of 730,000 and under 850,000, as determined by the 1960 federal census, shall receive a daily per diem in an amount not less than that paid to pro tempore superior court reporters in counties having a population of over 6,000,000.

Length of employment for compensation purposes under this section shall mean length of employment in either the municipal court or superior court of such county.

All regular official phonographic reporters appointed prior to the effective date of this section shall receive not less than the monthly salary set forth in the maximum step of the pertinent salary schedule used in counties having a population of over 6,000,000.

Official phonographic reporters appointed subsequent to the effective date of this section shall be compensated in an amount that is not less than whatever step of the pertinent salary schedule used in counties with a population of over 6,000,000 the majority of the judges of such court may deem appropriate.

Note. Government Section 70050.5 applies to San Francisco County.

 70050.6. (a) In Tuolumne County, the official reporters of the superior court shall perform the following duties:

(1) Report all criminal proceedings.

- (2) Report all civil proceedings.
- (3) Report all domestic relations proceedings.
- (4) Report all proceedings of the grand jury.
- (5) Report all coroner's inquests.
- (b) The official reporters of Tuolumne County shall receive a salary as established by the Board of Supervisors of Tuolumne County. Such salary is for compensation for reporting services in the superior court under subdivision (a) of this section.

For all transcriptions incident to reporting services, each reporter shall receive the fees provided for in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of Chapter 5 of this title. The court reporter shall also be allowed his or her actual traveling expenses when reporting outside of the county seat

 70050.8. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 69948 and 69949, in counties with population of at least 62,000 and under 65,800, as determined by the 1960 federal census, the fee for official court reporters and court reporters pro tempore is seventy dollars (\$70) per day unless the board of supervisors of the county shall, by resolution, provide for fees in excess of that amount, in which event the fee set by resolution shall apply.

Note. Government Section 70050.8 applies to Yolo County.

70051. No further fee than that prescribed in Sections 70053 to 70059.5, inclusive, shall be collected from, or assessed against, any party to any proceeding for the services of a phonographic reporter in taking down in shorthand the testimony and other proceedings in the trial or hearing of any matter as required by law or by order of the court, but a phonographic reporter shall be allowed and unless waived by him shall receive the fees allowed by law for transcribing his shorthand notes of the testimony and proceedings reported by him, and such fees for transcriptions shall be paid pursuant to Article 9 of this chapter and any other law pertinent to the case.

 70052. The salaries provided for in this article shall be paid in monthly installments out of the salary fund of the county and shall be allowed and audited in the same manner as the law requires for other salary demands against the county.

70056.7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the following provisions shall be applicable to the official superior court reporters in Monterey County:

- (a) Regular official court reporters shall report all criminal and civil proceedings in their respective courts and report all grand jury proceedings. When not engaged in the performance of other duties imposed on him or her by law and when approved by the presiding judge, each reporter shall render such assistance as may be required in any other court of the county to which he or she may be assigned. During hours in which the court is open for the transaction of judicial business, official reporters shall devote full time to the performance of regular duties and shall not engage in or solicit any other employment in their professional capacity.
- (b) Each regular official court reporter shall be paid a salary to be established by the Monterey County Board of Supervisors upon the joint recommendation of the county administrative officer and the judges of the superior court.
- (c) A regular official court reporter shall serve at the pleasure of the judge of the court for which appointed but shall receive the same vacation, sick leave, retirement, and other financial or monetary benefits as are now, or may be hereafter provided for the classification of superior court clerk. The benefits include the right to participate in any group accident, group health, or group life insurance plan adopted for and made available to the classification of superior court clerk.

For the purposes of retirement under the Public Employees' Retirement System, the salary provided for in subdivision (b) shall be deemed the entire salary for each court reporter.

- (d) Judges of the superior court may appoint as many official superior court reporters pro tempore as the business of the court requires. They shall be unsalaried but shall receive a per diem at a rate to be established by joint action of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the superior court.
- 70059.7. In Santa Barbara County each regular official reporter shall be paid a biweekly salary which shall be one thousand six hundred eighty-five dollars and eighty-five cents (\$1,685.85) which salary shall include payment for services in reporting all proceedings in the superior or municipal court, before the grand jury, and before coroners' inquests.

Reporters pro tempore shall be paid at a per diem rate of up to a maximum of one hundred sixty-eight dollars (\$168) or eighty-four dollars (\$84) for each half day or four (4) hour period or portion thereof for the days they are actually on duty under order of the court, and shall receive from the county their necessary traveling and other expenses when necessarily called from other counties. Rates of compensation of regular official reporters and official reporters pro tempore may be adjusted by joint action and approval of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the court. However, any changes in compensation which are made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1993, unless ratified by statute by the Legislature prior to that date.

70059.8. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to Sections 70040, 70041, 70042, and 70045, the following provisions shall be applicable to the official court reporters in Solano County.

(b) Regular official court reporters shall report all criminal and civil proceedings in their respective courts; all juvenile proceedings, other than those heard by referees or traffic officers when official reporters are unavailable; grand jury proceedings, coroner's inquests, and proceedings before the county board of equalization. When not engaged in the performance of other duties imposed upon him or her by law, each reporter shall render such assistance as may be required in any other court of the county to which he or she may be assigned, and perform such other verbatim reporting services as may be required such as, but not limited to, public hearings and depositions. During hours in which the court is open for the transaction of judicial business, official reporters shall devote full time to the performance of regular duties and shall not engage in any other employment in their professional capacity.

- (c) In Solano County the annual salary of each official court reporter shall be based on a regular five-step plan as established by joint action and approval of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the court.
- (d) For all transcripts incident to reporting services, each reporter shall receive the fees provided for in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of this chapter. The initial hiring rate for each position shall be step 1, provided that the judges may appoint any such reporter at a higher initial step if, in the opinion of the majority of judges, an individual to be appointed has such experience and qualifications as to entitle him or her to such higher initial step.
- (e) A regular official court reporter shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing judge, but shall be entitled to the same benefits and privileges respecting longevity, service credits, cost-of-living or other general pay increases, retirement, vacation, sick leave and group insurance which are provided other employees of the county. Court reporters shall be entitled to any increases provided other employees of the county respecting longevity, service credits, cost-of-living or general pay increases, retirement, vacation, sick leave and group insurance, but such increases shall be on an interim basis and remain in effect only until January 1, 1990, unless ratified by statute by the Legislature prior to that date.
- (f) Judges of the court may appoint as many official reporters pro tempore as the business of the court requires. They shall be unsalaried but shall receive the fees provided by Article 9 of this chapter, which fees, upon order of the court, shall be a proper charge against the general fund of the county.

70059.9. In San Luis Obispo County, each regular official reporter shall be paid a monthly salary which shall be recommended by the superior court and approved by the board of supervisors. This salary shall include payment for services in reporting all proceedings in the superior court, before the grand jury, and before coroner's inquests. The initial hiring rate for each position shall be step 1, provided, however, that the judges of the court may appoint a reporter at a higher step if such person has the experience and qualifications to entitle that individual to appointment at a higher initial step. Step advancement from step 1 to step 2 may be granted following completion of six full months of service in the position. Thereafter, a person may advance to each succeeding step upon completion of a 12-month period of full-time service at the previous step. All step advancements pursuant to this section shall be determined by the judges of the court. In addition to the duties required by the provisions of this section, and notwithstanding the provisions of Section 69956, regular official reporters, when not actually engaged in the performance of other lawfully imposed duties, shall, at no additional compensation, render stenographic or clerical assistance or both, to the superior court as may be directed by the presiding judge.

Reporters pro tem shall be paid at a per diem rate of seventy-six dollars (\$76) for the days they are actually on duty under order of the court, and shall receive from the county their necessary travel and other expenses when necessarily called from other counties. Rates of compensation of official reporters pro tem may be adjusted by approval of the board of supervisors upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the court.

Each official court reporter shall be an attache of the superior court and shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing judges, but shall be entitled to the same benefits and privileges respecting retirement, group insurance, social security, vacation, sick leave and other fringe benefits which are provided to county employees.

70060. The fee so required shall be taxed as costs in favor of any party paying it and to whom costs are awarded by the judgment of the court. Such fee shall not be subject to the provisions of Section 6103.

70061. In a county with a population of 280,000 and under 285,000, of 500,000 and under 700,000, or of 700,000 or more, the fee so required shall not be required of any party who is exempted from the payment of costs by any statute other than Section 6103.

Note. Government Section 70061 applies to the following counties: Alameda, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, and San Francisco.

70062. On or before the first day of each calendar month, the county clerk shall transmit to the county treasurer all money paid to him pursuant to this article during the preceding calendar month, or up to the day immediately preceding that on which he transmits the money, and the money shall be deposited in the salary fund of the county.

70063. (a) In Mendocino County, the official phonographic reporters shall perform the following duties:

- (1) Report all proceedings before the superior court;
- (2) Report the proceedings of the grand jury;

(3) Act as the secretary of, and render stenographic and clerical assistance to, the judge of the department to which they are assigned by the presiding judge.

The official phonographic reporters of such county shall receive a salary recommended by the superior court and approved by the board of supervisors.

Any appointee to an official reporter position shall be compensated at the first step and advance to each higher step upon completion of each year of service. Upon the recommendation of the superior court and approval of the board of supervisors, official reporters may be employed at or may be granted a special step increase to any step within the salary range on the basis of experience or qualifications.

- (b) The compensation for each official reporter pro tempore shall be the equivalent of the daily wage of the first step in the salary range for full-time official reporters for each day he actually is on duty under order of the court.
- (c) In addition to the compensation provided in this article, each full-time reporter of the superior court shall be entitled to, and shall receive, the same vacation, sick leave, and similar privileges and benefits as are now, or may hereafter be provided for the employees of the County of Mendocino, including the right to participate in any group, accident, health or life insurance plan adopted by the board of supervisors of the county.
- (d) Until such time as the salaries of full-time official reporters and official reporters pro tempore are approved by the board of supervisors pursuant to subdivision (a), such reporters shall receive the salaries in effect immediately prior to the effective date of the amendments to this section enacted by the Legislature at its 1977-78 Regular Session.
- 70064. In Mono County, each regular official reporter shall receive as full compensation for taking notes in criminal cases an annual salary set by resolution of the board of supervisors. All other fees of such reporters shall be as elsewhere provided by law.

### Gov't Code §§ 70100-70104 (repealed). Alternative provisions for official reporters in Alameda County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 12 (commencing with Section 70100) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 70100-70104 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Section 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel). See also Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services), 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Section 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund). See also Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services in civil cases generally).

#### Note: Comment Requested

Existing law requires that certain court reporter fees be deposited into the county general or salary fund (see, e.g., Gov't Code § 70104). The Commission is reviewing whether the county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial

Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of these provisions.

The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 12. Alternative Provisions for Official Reporter in Counties with a Population of 700,000 and Under 750,000

70100. This article applies in each county with a population of 700,000 and under 750,000, as determined by the 1950 federal census. The provisions of Article 11 of this chapter which apply in counties with a population of 750,000 or over apply in each county with a population of 700,000 and under 750,000 except as is otherwise validly provided in this article or in Section 70058.

70101. If a majority of the judges of the superior court of any county with a population of 700,000 and under 750,000 concur in an order that appointments may be made pursuant to this article, they may each appoint a competent phonographic reporter, specifying that the appointment is pursuant to Article 12, Chapter 5, Title 8, of this code.

70104. In such event in cases in which a phonographic reporter is requested and the fees provided for by Article 11 for counties with a population of 700,000 and under 750,000 have not been paid, the parties litigant shall pay to the clerk of the court, prior to the hearing of the cases, the phonographic reporters' fees prescribed by Article 9. Such fees shall be deposited by the clerk in the county treasury to the credit of the salary fund of the county.

#### Gov't Code §§ 70110-70113 (repealed). Official reporters in Tulare County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 12.1 (commencing with Section 70110) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 70110-70113 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter), 69950 (transcription fee).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

#### Article 12.1. Official Reporters in Tulare County

70110. In Tulare County, each judge of the superior court may appoint a competent phonographic reporter, to be known as a regular official reporter of that court, and such pro tempore reporters as necessary to report the proceedings of the court. Regular official reporters shall hold office during the pleasure of the appointing judge.

The duties of regular official reporters appointed pursuant to this section shall be performed as elsewhere provided by law, and shall include the reporting of every civil proceeding.

70111. (a) In consideration of all reporting services, official court reporters shall be paid biweekly at Range 184 of the current Tulare County salary schedule.

The initial rate for currently appointed official superior court court reporters on the effective date of this article shall be Range 184, step "E," two thousand five hundred eighty-four dollars and five cents (\$2,584.05).

The initial hiring rate for each position shall be Range 184, step A. However, a judge of the superior court may appoint any such court reporter at a higher initial step if, in the opinion of the judge of the superior court, an individual to be appointed has such experience and qualifications to entitle that individual to the higher initial step.

The county shall provide each reporter stenographic machine paper, ink, and ribbons necessary for reporting.

(b) Where it is necessary to appoint a pro tempore reporter, the pro tempore reporter shall receive a per diem of one hundred fifteen dollars (\$115) a day for the day the pro tempore reporter actually is on duty under order of the court.

Pro tempore reporters shall not receive more than one per diem fee a day from the county.

- (c) This per diem rate shall also apply when a reporter is appointed pursuant to Section 869 of the Penal Code by a justice court judge acting as a magistrate.
- (d) Each full-time official reporter and each official reporter pro tempore shall receive the salaries specified in subdivisions (a) and (b) respectively, unless the Board of Supervisors of Tulare County, by ordinance, provides for compensation in excess of the specified amounts, in which event the amount set by ordinance shall apply.
- (e) For all transcripts incident to reporting services, each reporter shall receive the fees provided for in Section 69950.
- 70112. In addition to the compensation provided in this article, each full-time reporter of the superior court shall be entitled to, and shall receive the same vacation, sick leave, salary step advancements, and similar privileges and benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for the employees of the county.

Regular official reporters of the superior court shall participate in any group health, accident, life insurance, or deferred compensation plan adopted by the county.

70113. Official superior court court reporters shall be members of any retirement system maintained by the county. For retirement credit purposes compensation earnable shall be deemed to be the annual salary paid by the county to each official superior court court reporter.

#### Gov't Code §§ 70125-70128 (repealed). Official reporters in Humboldt County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 12.5 (commencing with Section 70125) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 70125-70128 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Section 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund). See also Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services in civil cases generally).

#### Note: Comment Requested

 Existing law requires that certain court reporter fees received by the county clerk, be deposited into the county general or salary fund (see, e.g., Gov't Code § 70128). The Commission is reviewing whether the county clerk and county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003

and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of these provisions.

The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 12.5. Official Reporters in Counties with a Population of 95,000 and Under 120,000

70125. In each county having a population of more than 95,000 and less than 120,000, as determined by the 1960 federal census, to assist the court in the transaction of its judicial business, a majority of the judges of the superior court for such county may appoint as many regular official phonographic reporters as necessary to report the proceedings in the court. The number of reporters so appointed shall not exceed at any one time the number of judges provided by law for the court. The reporters shall hold office during the pleasure of a majority of the judges of the court.

70126. A judge of the superior court may appoint a pro tempore official reporter, to serve as the convenience of the court may require, when an official reporter is unavailable.

70127. Each regular official reporter shall be paid an annual salary of twenty thousand nine hundred eighty-three dollars and ninety-two cents (\$20,983.92). Adjustments in salary shall be made annually by the board of supervisors by an amount which is equivalent to the increase or decrease in the salary of related classes in the classified service of the county, and each pro tempore official reporter shall be paid per day the amounts prescribed in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 for the days he is actually on duty under the order of the court.

In addition to the compensation provided in this article, the board of supervisors of Humboldt County may provide by ordinance that each regular court reporter of the superior court shall be entitled to, and shall receive, the same vacation, sick leave and similar privileges and benefits as are now, or may be hereafter, provided to employees in Humboldt County classifications serving in the superior court, including the right to participate in any group life, health, dental, or other benefit program adopted by the board of supervisors.

70128. Except in criminal cases, the fees prescribed in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941), Chapter 5, Title 8, shall be paid for the services of a court reporter. The fees for reporting testimony and proceedings in contested cases and for reporting default or uncontested actions or proceedings shall be paid to the county clerk and deposited in the county treasury. All other fees prescribed in Article 9, Chapter 5, Title 8, shall be paid to the reporter rendering the service and retained by him.

#### Gov't Code §§ 70130-70134 (repealed). Official reporters in Marin County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 12.7 (commencing with Section 70130) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 70130-70134 are repealed to reflect:

(1) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

(2) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Section 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 12.7. Official Reporters in Counties with a Population of 140,000 to 147,000

70130. (a) In a county with a population of over 205,000 and not over 225,000 as determined by the 1970 federal decennial census, within which there is located a facility of the Department of Corrections of the State of California, each full-time official reporter shall receive a salary recommended by the superior court and approved by the board of supervisors.

Any appointee to an official reporter position shall be compensated at the first step and advance to each higher step upon completion of each year of service. Upon the recommendation of the superior court and approval of the board of supervisors, official reporters may be employed at or may be granted a special step increase to any step within the salary range on the basis of experience or qualifications.

- (b) The compensation for each official reporter pro tempore shall be the equivalent of the daily wage of the third step in the salary range for full-time official reporters for each day he actually is on duty under order of the court.
- (c) In addition to the compensation provided in this article, each full-time reporter of the superior court shall be entitled to, and shall receive, the same vacation, sick leave, and similar privileges and benefits as are now, or may hereafter be provided for the employees of the County of Marin, including the right to participate in any group, accident, health or life insurance plan adopted by the board of supervisors of the county.
- (d) Until such time as the salaries of full-time official reporters and official reporters pro tempore are approved by the board of supervisors pursuant to subdivision (a), such reporters shall receive the salaries in effect immediately prior to the effective date of the amendments to this section enacted by the Legislature at its 1975-76 Regular Session.
- 70130.5. No further fee, charge or salary other than the salary or compensation provided by Section 70130 shall be collected from, or assessed against, any party to any proceeding for the services of an official reporter in taking down in shorthand the testimony and other proceedings in the trial or hearing of any matter as required by law or by order of the court; but an official reporter shall be allowed, and shall receive, unless waived by him, the fees allowed by law for transcribing his shorthand notes of the testimony and proceedings reported by him, and such fees for transcription shall be paid as provided by Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, and by any other law of this state pertinent to the case.
- 70131. In criminal cases in which the court specifically so directs, the fee for a transcript ordered by the court to be made shall be paid out of the county treasury on the order of the court. The court shall not order to be transcribed and paid for out of the county treasury any matter or material except that reported by the reporter pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure Section 269. When the court orders a daily transcript, necessitating the services of two official reporters, the reporting fee for each of the reporters and the transcript fee shall be proper charges against the county treasury, and such daily transcript shall be pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure Section 269.
- 70131.5. Fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in the court shall be paid by the litigants to full-time official reporters and official reporters pro tempore as otherwise provided by law. In all cases where by law the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the county treasury, such fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from the general fund including

fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, which shall be paid from the county treasury.

70132. The official reporters of the court, if otherwise eligible, shall be members of any retirement system maintained by the county that includes attaches of the court. For the purposes of such retirement system, the salary or compensation provided for reporters in this article shall be deemed their entire compensation, except that where credit is claimed for service rendered prior to the establishment of such salary or compensation, the actual compensation paid to them by the county shall be the basis for contributions for such prior service, and continuous employment of the court, prior to membership in such retirement system, shall be considered as "prior service" therein upon the payment by the reporters of the sums due, if any, under the retirement system.

- 70132.5. (a) The official reporter shall perform the duties required of him by law. When not actually engaged in the performance of any other duty imposed on him by law, he shall render stenographic or clerical assistance, or both, to the judge or judges of the department to which he is assigned as such judge or judges may direct. This subdivision shall not apply to reporters who elect to be paid on a per diem and fee basis.
- (b) The official reporter in each department shall be selected by, and serve solely and directly under the authority and control of, the judge thereof, and shall not be subject to the authority of any county administrative office or personnel commission.
- 70133. Nothing in any county ordinance or in any state law disqualifying employees at any age from further employment, shall affect any reporter employed on the effective date of this article, or for a period of 10 years thereafter.
- 70134. The official reporters of the court, in addition to membership in any appropriate county retirement system, unless otherwise specified in this article, shall be bound by the same restrictions applicable to other county employees. Such reporters shall not use county equipment or county premises or county working hours for the purpose of doing work not in the service of the county or the court.

#### Gov't Code §§ 70136-70139 (repealed). Official reporters in Santa Cruz County

SEC.  $\_\_$  . Article 12.8 (commencing with Section 70136) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 70136-70139 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Santa Cruz County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 1, 1998.
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter), 69953 (payment of fees), 69953.5 (daily transcript requiring more than one reporter).
- (3) Enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).
- (4) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Section 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund).
- Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

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# Article 12.8. Official Reporters and Fees in Counties with a Population of 120,000 to 130,000

70136. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the monthly salary of each full-time official reporter of the Superior Court in Santa Cruz County shall be as follows:

Step 1: \$1,614 Step 2: \$1,685 Step 3: \$1,758 Step 4: \$1,834 Step 5: \$1,941

The initial hiring rate for each position shall be step 1. However, the judges of the superior court may appoint any such court reporter at a higher initial step if, in the opinion of the judges of the superior court, an individual to be appointed has such experience and qualifications to entitle that individual to such higher initial step.

In addition to the compensation provided in this article, each full-time reporter of the superior court shall be entitled to, and shall receive the same vacation, sick leave, salary step advancements, and similar privileges and benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for the employees of the county.

- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, compensation for each official reporter pro tempore shall be sixty-five dollars (\$65) a day for each day such reporter pro tempore is on duty under order of the court. Each reporter pro tempore shall receive from the county the necessary traveling and other expenses when necessarily called from other counties.
- (c) Each full-time official reporter and each official reporter pro tempore shall receive the salaries specified in subdivisions (a) and (b), respectively, unless the board of supervisors of Santa Cruz County by ordinance provides for compensation in excess of the specified amounts, in which event the amount set by ordinance shall apply.
- 70137. Fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in the court shall be paid by the litigant to full-time official reporters or to official reporters pro tempore as otherwise provided by law. In all cases where by law the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the county treasury, such fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from the General Fund, including fees for transcription of testimony of proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, of this code, which shall be paid from the county treasury.
- 70138. (a) The official reporter shall perform the duties required by law. When not actually engaged in the performance of any other duty imposed by law, the official reporter shall render stenographic or clerical assistance, or both, to the judge or judges of the department to which such reporter is assigned as such judge or judges may direct.
- (b) The official reporter in each department shall be selected by and serve directly under the authority and control of the judge thereof, provided, however, that whenever the services of an official reporter are not required in the actual prosecution of the business of his department, the presiding judge of the superior court may temporarily assign any such reporter to act as an official reporter for another department of the superior court or as an official reporter of a municipal court within the same county.
- 70139. (a) A reporter's filing fee of twelve dollars (\$12) shall be paid in actions and proceedings as specified in Section 68090.5 in the Santa Cruz County Superior Court.
- (b) In addition to any fee otherwise required, in civil cases that last longer than one judicial day, a fee per day equal to the per diem rate for official reporters pro tempore shall be charged to the parties for the services of an official reporter for the second and each successive day a reporter is required.
- (c) In addition to any fee otherwise required, in a civil case in which a court orders a daily transcript necessitating the services of two phonographic reporters, the party requesting the daily

transcript shall pay a fee per day equal to the per diem rate for official reporters pro tempore for the services of the second reporter for the first and each successive day.

## Gov't Code §§ 70140-70148 (repealed). Court commissioners

 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 13 (commencing with Section 70140) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 70140-70148 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71612 (existing terms of employment not affected), 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71626 (retiree group insurance benefits), 71626.5 (county retiree group insurance benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71643 (excluded positions), 71673 (authority of court). See also Fam. Code §§ 4250-4253 (child support commissioners).
- (3) Enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).
- (4) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Section 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

#### Article 13. Court Commissioners

- 70140. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b) and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the superior court in any county with a unified superior court pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 5 of Article VI of the California Constitution may establish the salary of a former municipal court commissioner or referee at a salary not to exceed that of a superior court commissioner in that court, other than a commissioner established pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 70141, subject to certification by the court that it is able to support the proposed salary levels within the court's current allocation. In a county where no superior court commissioner or referee existed, other than a commissioner established pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 70141, prior to the unification of the superior and municipal courts, the salary of a commissioner or referee shall be set at a rate not to exceed the percentage of a superior court judge's salary that the commissioner or referee received of a municipal court judge's salary prior to unification.
- (b) No commissioner shall have his or her current salary reduced below that salary in effect on June 1, 1998, by application of this section.
- 70140.5. All trial court commissioner and referee positions in the superior courts that were funded and filled as of January 1, 1999, and that are not authorized under any other section of the Government Code are hereby authorized under this section. This section is not intended to replace, modify, or otherwise alter the terms, conditions, or qualifications of any existing section pertaining to the appointment of trial court commissioners and referees.
- 70141. (a) To assist the court in disposing of its business connected with the administration of justice, upon approval by the Judicial Council, the superior court of any city and county may appoint not exceeding 10 commissioners, and the superior court of every county, except a county with a population of 4,000,000 or over, may appoint one commissioner. Each person so appointed shall be designated as "court commissioner" of the county.
- (b) Until July 1, 1997, in addition to the court commissioners authorized by subdivision (a) or any other provision of law, either the superior court or the municipal court, but not both, of any county or city and county may appoint one additional commissioner, at the same rate of

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compensation as the other commissioner or commissioners for that court, upon adoption of a resolution by the board of supervisors pursuant to subdivision (c).

- (c) The county or city and county shall be bound by, and the resolution adopted by the board of supervisors shall specifically recognize, the following conditions:
- (1) The county or city and county has sufficient funds for the support of the position and any staff who will provide direct support to the position, agrees to assume any and all additional costs that may result therefrom, and agrees that no state funds shall be made available, or shall be used, in support of this position or any staff who provide direct support to this position.
- (2) The additional commissioner shall not be deemed a judicial position for purposes of calculating trial court funding pursuant to Section 77202.
- (3) The salary for this position and for any staff who provide direct support to this position shall not be considered as part of court operations for purposes of Sections 77003 and 77204.
- (4) The county or city and county agrees not to seek funding from the state for payment of the salary, benefits, or other compensation for such a commissioner or for any staff who provide direct support to such a commissioner.
- (d) The court may provide that the additional commissioner may perform all duties authorized for a commissioner of that court in the county. In a county or city and county that has undertaken a consolidation of the trial courts, the additional commissioner shall be appointed by the superior or municipal courts pursuant to the consolidation agreement.
- (e) In addition to the court commissioners authorized by subdivisions (a) and (b), the superior court of any county or city and county shall appoint additional commissioners pursuant to Sections 4251 and 4252 of the Family Code. These commissioners shall receive a salary equal to 85 percent of a superior court judge's salary.
- **Note.** References to "city and county" in Government Section 70141 apply to San Francisco County. The reference to a county with a population of 4,000,000 or over in subdivision (a) applies to Los Angeles County.
- 70141.1. (a) In El Dorado County, a majority of the judges of the superior court, may appoint one or more commissioners up to one full-time equivalent, subject to the availability of funding. The superior court may provide that the commissioner, in addition to the duties prescribed in Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall perform the duties of a probate commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 69897 or any other duties authorized by law for a commissioner to perform. The superior court may also authorize the commissioner to perform the duties of a juvenile court referee appointed pursuant to Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (b) Any commissioner appointed pursuant to this section shall receive compensation equivalent to 70 to 91 percent of a superior court judge's salary.
- The salary shall be adjusted by the county at the time and in the manner specified in Section 68203. The court shall determine the level of salary to be received by a court commissioner, making adjustments in accordance with qualifications, performance, and other factors deemed relevant by the court. The commissioner position shall be included in the El Dorado County personnel allocation. The commissioner shall be a member of the Public Employee's Retirement system and shall receive vacation, sick leave, management leave and fringe benefits identical to unrepresented management employee classifications in El Dorado County.
- (c) The presiding judge of the superior court shall specify the days, hours, and court locations for the commissioner. Each commissioner shall also be allowed actual traveling expenses pursuant to Section 70148.
- (d) Any commissioner appointed pursuant to this section shall have been admitted to practice law in California for not less than five years, shall hold office at the pleasure of the superior court, and shall not engage in the private practice of law.
- 70141.4. In any county with a population exceeding 500,000 and not exceeding 557,000 as determined by the 1970 federal census, the superior court may provide that commissioners, in addition to the duties prescribed by Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall perform the duties prescribed by Section 259a of the Code of Civil Procedure and in addition thereto the

duties of a probate commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 69897 of this code. A court commissioner shall receive a salary representing 70 percent, 75 percent, or 80 percent of the annual salary for a superior court judge. The court shall determine the level of salary to be received by a court commissioner, making adjustments on the three levels in accordance with the qualifications, performance, and other factors deemed relevant by the court.

Note. Government Section 70141.4 applies to San Mateo County.

70141.5. In any county with a population exceeding 291,000 and not exceeding 900,000, as determined by the 1950 federal census, the superior court may provide that the commissioner, in addition to the duties prescribed in Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall perform the duties prescribed by Section 259a of the Code of Civil Procedure and in addition thereto the duties of a probate commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 69897 of this code. Any commissioner who is authorized to perform such duties in any county with a population exceeding 291,000 and not exceeding 900,000 shall receive an annual salary of eight thousand four hundred dollars (\$8,400). Such commissioner shall be allowed actual traveling expenses pursuant to Section 70148.

Note. Government Section 70141.5 applies to Alameda, Contra Costa, San Diego, and San Francisco Counties.

70141.6. (a) In Kern County, the superior court may provide that the commissioner, in addition to the duties prescribed in Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall perform the duties prescribed by Section 259a of the Code of Civil Procedure and the duties of a probate commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 69897.

- (b) The commissioner shall receive a salary equal to 70 to 85 percent of the annual salary for a superior court judge. The commissioner shall be paid biweekly pursuant to the payroll procedures in effect in the County of Kern in an amount equivalent to 70 to 85 percent of a superior court judge's salary. The court shall recommend to the board of supervisors the level of salary to be received by the commissioner based on qualifications, performance, and other factors deemed relevant by the court, and the board of supervisors shall determine the salary level within the specified range. The biweekly salary rate of the commissioner shall be adjusted at the same time and manner and in the same percentage amount as set forth in Section 68203. The commissioner shall also be allowed actual traveling expenses pursuant to Section 70148.
- (c) In addition to the compensation provided for in this section, the commissioner shall be entitled to and shall receive on the same basis as other county employees, the same benefits and privileges, with respect to retirement, group insurance, sick leave, and vacation. The commissioner shall observe the same holidays as other court employees.

70141.7. In any county with a population exceeding 650,000 and not exceeding 700,000, as determined by the 1970 federal census, the superior court may appoint four commissioners. The superior court may appoint a fifth commissioner if the superior court eliminates an occupied juvenile court referee position. The superior court may provide that the commissioners, in addition to the duties prescribed in Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall perform the duties prescribed in Section 259a of the Code of Civil Procedure and in addition thereto the duties of a probate commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 69897 of this code. The superior court may also authorize the commissioners to perform the duties of a juvenile court referee appointed pursuant to Section 553 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Any commissioner authorized to perform the duties set forth above shall receive a salary equal to 80 percent of the salary of a judge of the superior court; provided, that upon the adoption of a resolution of the board of supervisors so providing, which takes effect on or after January 1, 1987, the salary shall be equal to 85 percent of the salary of a judge of the superior court. The salary shall be automatically increased periodically at the time and in the manner specified by Section 68203. Each commissioner shall also be allowed actual traveling expenses pursuant to Section 70148.

Note. Government Section 70141.7 applies to San Bernardino County.

70141.8. In any county with a population exceeding 290,000 and not exceeding 291,000, as determined by the 1950 federal census, the superior court may provide that the commissioner in addition to the duties prescribed in Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall perform the duties prescribed by Section 259a of the Code of Civil Procedure and in addition thereto the duties of a probate commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 69897 of this code. Any commissioner authorized to perform such duties shall receive an annual salary of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000).

Note. Government Section 70141.8 applies to Santa Clara County.

70141.9. In a county of the 11th class, the superior court, subject to prior approval by the board of supervisors, may appoint four commissioners. However, at such time as the board of supervisors finds that there are sufficient funds for up to seven commissioners, and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be seven commissioners for the superior court. Authorization of the fifth, sixth, and seventh positions shall not increase trial court funding provided to Riverside County pursuant to Sections 77003 and 77004. The superior court may provide that the commissioners, in addition to the duties prescribed in Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall perform the duties of a probate commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 69897. The superior court may also authorize the commissioners to perform the duties of a juvenile court referee appointed pursuant to Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Any commissioner authorized to perform the duties set forth above shall receive a salary equal to 75, 80, or 85 percent of the salary of a judge of the superior court. The court shall determine the level of the salary to be received by a court commissioner, making adjustments on the three levels in accordance with the qualifications, performance, and other factors deemed relevant by the court. The salary shall be adjusted by the court at the time and in the manner specified in Section 68203. Each commissioner shall also be allowed actual traveling expenses pursuant to Section 70148.

The amendment of this section made at the 1985-86 Regular Session of the Legislature does not constitute a change in, but is declaratory of, the existing law.

70141.10. In the County of Marin, the superior court may provide that the commissioner, in addition to the duties prescribed in Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall perform the duties prescribed by Section 259a of the Code of Civil Procedure and in addition thereto the duties of a probate commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 69897 of this code.

Any commissioner appointed pursuant to this section shall have been admitted to practice law in California for not less than five years and shall receive a salary recommended by the superior court and approved by the board of supervisors.

If the board of supervisors, in its sole discretion, appropriates the necessary funds therefor, any court commissioner who has been duly appointed and has thereafter been retired from service, may be assigned by the presiding judge of the superior court to serve as a court commissioner for such periods as he is needed for the prompt and efficient discharge of the business of the court. If the board of supervisors, in its sole discretion, appropriates the necessary funds therefor, any court commissioner who has been duly appointed and has thereafter been retired from service, may be assigned by the presiding judge of the municipal court to serve as a court commissioner of the municipal court. While so serving, he shall receive his retirement allowance and, in addition, the county shall pay him the amount equal to the difference between such retirement allowance and the full compensation of a court commissioner. Such employment shall not operate to reinstate him as a member of the county retirement system or in any way affect his retirement rights or allowances, and no deduction shall be made from his compensation contributions to the retirement system.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The staff is researching whether the provisions relating to retired annuitants should be preserved. The Commission solicits comments on this issue and whether these provisions are superseded by provisions of the individual retirement plans, the Trial Court Funding Act, the

Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts.

70141.11. In Contra Costa County, the superior court may provide that the commissioner, and the referee who shall have been a member of the State Bar for a period of at least five years immediately preceding his or her appointment and has been appointed pursuant to Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, shall, in addition to the duties prescribed in Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure, perform the duties of a probate commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 69897 of this code.

This section shall not affect any of the powers or duties otherwise authorized for the referee appointed pursuant to Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

The commissioner shall be paid the salary recommended by the superior court and approved by the board of supervisors plus reimbursement for necessary, reasonable and actual expenses in connection with official duties. Any court reporting functions for the commissioner may be by electronic or mechanical means and devices.

## Note: Comment Requested

The last sentence of Government Code Section 70141.11 will likely be preserved, in some form. A proposed recodification is shown below. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section continues to serve a useful purpose and whether the proposed recodification is appropriate.

- 70141.12. (a) In Stanislaus County, the judges of the superior court, by majority vote, may appoint two court commissioners to replace two existing referees appointed pursuant to Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The superior court may provide that the commissioners, in addition to the powers and duties specified in Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall perform the duties of a probate commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 69897 and, if appointed by the presiding judge of the juvenile court, shall perform the duties of a juvenile court referee as specified in Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (b) Any commissioner appointed pursuant to this section shall have been admitted to practice law in California for not less than five years, shall hold office at the pleasure of the superior court, and shall not engage in the private practice of law.
- (c) The salary of a commissioner for all duties performed pursuant to this section shall be equal to 75 percent of the annual salary of a judge of a superior court. The commissioner shall receive vacation, sick leave, and fringe benefits identical to those provided Stanislaus County management employees.
- 70141.13. (a) In Santa Cruz County, the superior court may provide that the commissioner, in addition to the duties prescribed in Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall perform the duties of a juvenile court referee appointed pursuant to Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and other duties as specified by the superior court.
- (b) Any commissioner appointed pursuant to this section shall have been admitted to practice law in California for not less than five years, shall hold office at the pleasure of the court, and shall not engage in the private practice of law.
- 70142. Every court commissioner shall be a citizen of the United States, a resident of this state, and, if required by the court for which he is to be a commissioner, shall have been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the state for a period of at least five years immediately preceding his appointment. He shall hold office during the pleasure of the court appointing him and shall not engage in the private practice of law.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a court commissioner in any county with a population of 3,000,000 or more who has been duly appointed and has thereafter been retired for service, may be assigned by the presiding judge of a court to serve as a court commissioner of the court for such periods as he is needed for the prompt and efficient discharge of the business of that court. While so serving, he shall be paid the full compensation of a court commissioner,

payable as follows: He shall continue to receive his retirement allowance, and in addition the county shall pay him the amount equal to the difference between such retirement allowance and such full compensation. Such employment shall not operate to reinstate him as a member of the county retirement system or to terminate or suspend his retirement rights or allowance, and no deductions shall be made from his compensation as contributions to the retirement system.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The staff is researching whether the provisions relating to retired annuitants in Government Code Section 70142 should be preserved. The Commission solicits comments on this issue and whether these provisions are superseded by provisions of the individual retirement plans, the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts.

The reference to a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more applies to Los Angeles County.

- 70142.11. (a) In lieu of the court commissioner authorized pursuant to Section 70141, in Solano County, the judges of the superior court, by majority vote, may appoint two court commissioners and may provide that the commissioners, in addition to the powers and duties specified in Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure, may perform the duties of a probate commissioner specified in Section 69897 and, if appointed by the presiding judge of the juvenile court, shall perform the duties of a juvenile court referee as specified in Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (b) Any commissioner appointed pursuant to this section shall have been admitted to practice law in California for not less than five years, shall hold office at the pleasure of the superior court, and shall not engage in the private practice of law.
- (c) The salary of the commissioners for all duties performed pursuant to this section shall be set by the board of supervisors, not to exceed the annual salary of a judge of a superior court. The commissioners shall be members of the Solano County Retirement System and shall receive vacation, sick leave, and fringe benefits identical to those provided to Solano County administrative management employees.
- (d) The commissioner positions shall not be counted in the calculation of trial court funding pursuant to Section 77202, and the salary for these positions shall not be considered as a part of "court operations" for Solano County for purposes of Sections 77003 and 77204.
- 70142.12. (a) In Sonoma County, the judges of the superior court, by majority vote, may appoint a court commissioner. The superior court may provide that the commissioner, in addition to the powers and duties specified in Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall perform the duties of a probate commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 69897 and, if appointed by the presiding judge of the juvenile court, shall perform the duties of a juvenile court referee as specified in Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (b) Any commissioner appointed pursuant to this section shall have been admitted to practice law in California for not less than five years, shall hold office at the pleasure of the superior court, and shall not engage in the private practice of law.
- (c) The salary of the commissioner for all duties performed pursuant to this section shall be equal to 78 percent of the annual salary of a judge of a superior court. The commissioner shall be a member of the Sonoma County Retirement System and shall receive vacation, sick leave and fringe benefits identical to those provided Sonoma County administrative management employees.
- 70142.13. (a) In lieu of appointing a juvenile court referee pursuant to Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, the judges of the superior court in Tulare County, by majority vote, may appoint a court commissioner. The superior court may provide that the commissioner, in addition to the powers and duties specified in Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall perform the duties of a probate commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 69897 and, if appointed by the presiding judge of the juvenile court, shall perform the duties of a juvenile court referee as specified in Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

- (b) Any commissioner appointed pursuant to this section shall have been admitted to practice law in California for not less than five years, shall hold office at the pleasure of the superior court, and shall not engage in the private practice of law.
- (c) The salary of the commissioner for all duties performed pursuant to this section shall be up to 85 percent of the annual salary of a judge of a superior court. The commissioner shall be a member of the Tulare County Retirement System and shall receive vacation, sick leave, and fringe benefits as determined by the board of supervisors.
- (d) Notwithstanding subdivision (c) of Section 77202, the court commissioner position shall be counted in determining the number of subordinate judicial positions in the county and shall be considered as part of the court operations for the county for purposes of Sections 77003 and 77204.
- 70142.16. (a) In the County of Placer, the court commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 70141 shall hold office at the pleasure of a majority of the judges. Subject to subdivision (c), the superior court may provide that the commissioner, in addition to the duties prescribed in Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall perform the duties of a probate commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 69897 of the Government Code. The superior court may also authorize the commissioner to perform the duties of a juvenile court referee appointed pursuant to Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and other duties as specified by the superior court.
- (b) The superior court shall not appoint a commissioner pursuant to Section 70141 unless there is a prior finding by the board of supervisors that there are sufficient funds for this purpose.
- (c) Any commissioner authorized to perform additional duties pursuant to this section shall have been admitted to practice law in California for not less than five years, but in no case shall a commissioner engage in the practice of law during his or her period of service as a commissioner.
- (d) Any commissioner authorized to perform additional duties pursuant to this section shall receive compensation pursuant to a salary recommended by the superior court and approved annually by the board of supervisors. The presiding judge of the superior court shall specify the days, hours, and court locations for the commissioner.
- (e) The commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 70141 shall not be counted in the calculation of trial court funding pursuant to Sections 77200 and 77202, and the salary for this position shall not be considered as a part of court operations for Placer County for purposes of Sections 77203 and 77204.
- 70143. The judges of the superior courts of two or more counties may appoint the same person as court commissioner.
- 70144. The appointment of a court commissioner shall be made by order entered in the minutes of the court.
- 70145. Court commissioners appointed pursuant to Section 70141 are of two grades, Grade 1 and Grade 2. The superior court at the time of appointment shall designate the grade of the commissioner and fix his annual salary, and in the case of a commissioner, Grade 1, may increase such salary from time to time not to exceed the limit authorized by Section 70146. Commissioners, Grade 1, are those commissioners who have performed the duties of a court commissioner or of a clerk of superior court judges or have had equivalent experience for a period of at least five years, and who have been approved by the court for appointment to Grade 1. All other commissioners are Grade 2.
- 70146. Unless otherwise prescribed by law, when appointed pursuant to Section 70141 court commissioners, Grade 1, shall receive an annual salary of an amount not in excess of seven thousand two hundred dollars (\$7,200) as fixed by the superior court, and court commissioners, Grade 2, shall receive an annual salary of an amount not in excess of five thousand one hundred dollars (\$5,100) as fixed by the superior court.
- 70147. The salary of a court commissioner appointed pursuant to this article shall be paid in monthly installments out of the salary fund of the county or, if there is none, out of such fund as

- other salary demands against the county are paid. Such salary shall be allowed and audited in the same manner as the law requires for other salary demands against the county.
- 70148. The court commissioners as provided for in Sections 70140 and 70141 shall be allowed actual traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Such expenses shall be audited, allowed, and paid out of the general fund of the county.

#### 6 Gov't Code § 70141.11 (added). Court commissioners

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 13 (commencing with Section 70141.11) is added to Chapter 5 of Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

#### Article 13. Court Commissioners

#### § 70141.11. Court commissioners

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70141.11. Notwithstanding Section 269 of the Code of Civil Procedure, any court reporting functions for the commissioner in Contra Costa County may be by electronic or mechanical means and devices.

**Comment.** Section 70141.11 continues the last sentence of former Section 70141.11 (1995 Cal. Stat. ch. 91, § 59), with nonsubstantive revisions to clarify its interrelationship with Code of Civil Procedure Section 269.

For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2. For disposition of the provisions of former Section 70141.11 that are not continued, see the Comment to former Article 13 (commencing with former Section 70140).

## Gov't Code § 70214.5 (repealed). Conversion of Contra Costa County referees to commissioners

SEC. . Section 70214.5 of the Government Code is repealed.

70214.5. Subject to certification by the court to the Administrative Office of the Courts that the court is able to absorb the differential salary costs within the court's existing budget, the Contra Costa County Superior Court may convert and reclassify four existing referee positions to four additional court commissioner positions.

**Comment.** Section 70214.5 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers).

## Gov't Code § 70214.6 (repealed). Conversion of Santa Barbara County traffic referee to commissioner

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 70214.6 of the Government Code is repealed.

70214.6. Subject to certification by the court to the Administrative Office of the Courts that the court is able to absorb the differential salary cost within the court's existing budget, the Santa Barbara County Superior Court may convert and reclassify one existing traffic referee position to one additional court commissioner position.

Comment. Section 70214.6 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers).

## Gov't Code § 70219 (added). Judicial Council and Law Revision Commission studies and recommendations

SEC. . Section 70219 is added to the Government Code, to read:

70219. On submission by the California Law Revision Commission of its report to the Governor and Legislature pursuant to Resolution Chapter 102 of the Statutes of 1997 recommending statutory changes that may be necessitated by court unification, the Judicial Council and the California Law Revision Commission shall study and make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature on the issues identified in the report as appropriate for future study, including consideration of the experience in counties in which the courts have unified. Each agency shall assume primary or joint responsibility for the studies and recommendations as outlined in the report, and each agency shall consult with the other in the studies and recommendations. This section does not limit any authority of the Judicial Council or the California Law Revision Commission to conduct studies and make recommendations authorized or directed by law.

**Comment.** Section 70219 continues former Section 70219 without change. For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2.

## Gov't Code §§ 71001-71009 (repealed). General provisions

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 1 (commencing with Section 71001) of Chapter 6 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 71001-71009 are repealed to:

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- (1) Reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. *Cf.* former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Reflect elimination of the justice court pursuant to Article VI, Sections 1 and 5(b), of the California Constitution.
  - (3) Eliminate redundant and obsolete material. See former Sections 71006, 71009.

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

#### Article 1. General Provisions

71001. All laws relating to the municipal and justices' courts existing prior to November 7, 1950, and to the judges, marshals, and other officers or attaches of the courts, not inconsistent with the Municipal and Justice Court Act of 1949, or the provisions of law succeeding that act, apply to the municipal and justice courts provided for in the Municipal and Justice Court Act of 1949, or the provisions of law succeeding that act, and to the judges, marshals, and other officers or attaches of the courts until altered by the Legislature.

71002. The board of supervisors shall provide suitable quarters for the municipal courts, including heating, lighting, and janitorial services, and shall supply them with furniture, books, and supplies necessary for carrying out their duties, including supplies and equipment for the preparation and maintenance of duplicate records of the court or a division of the court when sessions are held at more than one place.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 71002 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. A proposed recodification is shown below.

**- 297 -**

71003. The municipal court and the justice court and each judge of the court has all the powers and shall perform all of the acts which were by law conferred upon or required of any court superseded by such municipal or justice court and any judge or justice of such superseded court, and all such laws not inconsistent with the Municipal and Justice Court Act of 1949, or the provisions of law succeeding that act, apply to any such municipal and justice court and to each judge of such court.

- 71004. Whenever by law any power is conferred, or duty imposed, upon a clerk of any court superseded by a municipal court, the person discharging the same or similar duties in the municipal court has the same power and duty with respect to the office in the municipal court.
- 71005. The provisions of the Municipal Court Act of 1925 relative to the obligations of counties and cities in connection with the cost of maintaining and operating municipal courts and relative to the disposition of fines and forfeitures collected therein shall not apply to municipal courts from and after January 1, 1952.
- 71006. All fines, forfeitures, deposits in court, and unclaimed bail shall be disposed of as provided in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1425) of Title 11 of Part 2 of the Penal Code and Sections 42200, 42201, and 42203 of the Vehicle Code.
- Note. Recodification of Government Section 71006 appears unnecessary, because the provisions referenced in it stand on their own. If for some reason it is preserved, the reference to "Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1425) of Title 11 of Part 2 of the Penal Code" should be revised to reflect that Chapter 1 commences with Section 1427, not Section 1425.
- 71009. (a) All exhibits which have been introduced or filed in any criminal action or proceeding shall be disposed of as provided in Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 1417) of Title 10 of Part 2 of the Penal Code.
- (b) Dangerous and deadly weapons shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 (commencing with Section 12028) of Chapter 1 of Title 2 of the Penal Code.
- (c) Controlled substances and property subject to forfeiture under the provisions of Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 11470) of Division 10 of the Health and Safety Code shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Sections 11474 and 11474.5 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (d) Civil exhibits, including exhibits in small claims cases, and depositions shall be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 1952, 1952.2 and 1952.3 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- **Note.** Recodification of Government Section 71009 appears unnecessary, because the provisions referenced in it stand on their own. If for some reason it is preserved, several corrections would be necessary:
- (1) The reference to "Article 3 (commencing with Section 12028) of Chapter 1 of Title 2 of the Penal Code" is incorrect. Referring to Penal Code Section 12028 appears appropriate, but Section 12028 is in the middle of Article 2 of Chapter 1 of Title 2 of the Penal Code, not at the beginning of that article.
- (2) The reference to "Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 11470) of Division 10 of the Health and Safety Code" should be corrected to reflect that the chapter commences with Section 11469, not Section 11470.
- (3) The reference to Health and Safety Code Section 11474.5 should be corrected, because that provision was renumbered as Section 11473.5 in 1980. It might also be appropriate to add a reference to Health and Safety Code Section 11473 (destruction of property seized).

#### Gov't Code §§ 71002 (added). General Provisions

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 1 (commencing with Section 71002) is added to Chapter 6 of Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

#### Article 1. General Provisions

## § 71002. Municipal court facilities

 71002. The board of supervisors shall provide suitable quarters for the municipal courts, including heating, lighting, and janitorial services, and shall supply them with furniture, books, and supplies necessary for carrying out their duties, including supplies and equipment for the preparation and maintenance of duplicate records of the court or a division of the court when sessions are held at more than one place.

**Comment.** Section 71002 continues former Section 71002 without substantive change.

For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2.

### Note: Comment Requested

The substance of Government Code Section 71002 needs to be reconsidered in light of (1) unification of the municipal and superior courts, and (2) enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act.

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer reexamination of the substance of Section 71002 pending completion of (1) the study and recommendation by the task force on court facilities, and (2) negotiations among other interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on this approach and the underlying issues.

## Gov't Code §§ 71040-71046 (repealed). Creation of judicial districts

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 2 (commencing with Section 71040) of Chapter 6 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 71040-71046 are repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. *Cf.* Sections 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication), 71042.6 (map to establish district boundaries), 71043 (determination of population of former judicial district); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

#### Article 2. Creation of Judicial Districts

71040. As public convenience requires, the board of supervisors shall divide the county into judicial districts for the purpose of electing judges and other officers of municipal courts, and may change district boundaries and create other districts. No city or city and county shall be divided so as to lie within more than one district.

71040.1. If territory is annexed to a city or city and county pursuant to law, the boundaries of the judicial district which includes such city or city and county shall be, upon the effective date of the annexation, automatically changed to include the territory so annexed, and the boundaries of any judicial district which includes such annexed territory prior to the effective date of the annexation shall be, on such date, automatically changed to exclude such annexed territory.

71040.4. In the event that the Board of Supervisors of Kings County consolidates the Hanford Judicial District and the Lemoore Judicial District, any municipal court established in the consolidation shall have two judges. The judges shall be selected as otherwise provided by law. The constable of the Hanford Judicial District shall become the marshal of the municipal court upon any such consolidation. The board of supervisors may by resolution or ordinance provide for the sheriff and his deputies to act ex officio as the marshal and deputy marshals of the

municipal court beginning on January 1, 1990, or upon a vacancy in the office, whichever occurs first.

Note. Government Section 71040.5 is not reproduced here, because it was repealed by AB 1700 (Steinberg & Frommer), 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 824, § 24.

71040.6. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 71040, the portion of the City of San Diego lying south of the City of Chula Vista and the portion of the City of San Diego lying within San Diego Bay south of a westerly continuation of the northern boundary of National City to the point of intersection with the eastern boundary of the City of Coronado shall be part of the South Bay Municipal Court District and the remainder of the City of San Diego shall be part of the San Diego Municipal Court District.

Note. The substance of Government Section 71040.6 is continued in subdivision (b) of Section 69595.5.

Note. Government Section 71040.7 is not reproduced here, because it was repealed by AB 1700 (Steinberg & Frommer), 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 824, § 25.

71040.8. The Ukiah Justice Court District and the Little Lake Justice Court District are hereby consolidated, to be known as the "Mount Sanhedrin Municipal Court District." The municipal court district shall have two judges. The judge of the municipal court may select either the sheriff or the marshal and their deputies to provide court-related services to the municipal court.

71041. Unless other provision has previously been made by the board of supervisors, the township subdivisions of a county existing as of January 1, 1951, and the cities in which municipal courts have been established prior to November 7, 1950, pursuant to the Municipal Court Act of 1925 shall be deemed to be the judicial districts provided for in Section 71040, until otherwise provided by law or until altered by the board of supervisors. In every county containing a city which lies partly within one township and partly within another, the board of supervisors shall immediately after January 1, 1951, redistrict the county so as to comply with Section 71040.

71042. From time to time, following its survey of the condition of business in the several courts, the Judicial Council shall submit to the boards of supervisors its recommendations concerning the consolidation or enlargement of judicial districts and other alteration of district boundaries with a view toward creating a greater number of full-time judicial offices, equalizing the work of the judges, expediting judicial business, and improving the administration of justice.

No consolidation of judicial districts shall take place until the board of supervisors has held public hearings on the matter. Notice of such hearings shall be given, stating the date, time, and place they shall be held, at least 15 days prior to the date fixed therefor. Notice shall be published pursuant to Section 6061 in a newspaper of general circulation in the county.

71042.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon consolidation of judicial districts or unification of municipal and superior courts in a county, the territory embraced within the respective prior component judicial districts shall be separate judicial districts for the purpose of publication within a judicial district.

## Note: Comment Requested

 Government Code Section 71042.5 will likely be preserved, in some form. A proposed recodification is shown below. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section continues to serve a useful purpose and whether the proposed recodification is appropriate.

71042.6. For the purpose of establishing boundaries under Section 71042.5, upon consolidation of judicial districts or unification of municipal and superior courts in a county, a map approved by the county surveyor shall be filed with the county recorder showing the boundaries of all consolidated or unified districts and component districts as of the date of consolidation or unification.

Such map and boundaries shall be applicable to any consolidation or unification which becomes effective on or after the effective date of this section.

Such map shall be conclusively presumed to be accurate and may be used in evidence in any proceeding involving application of Section 71042.5.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 71042.6 will likely be preserved, in some form. A proposed recodification is shown below. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section continues to serve a useful purpose and whether the proposed recodification is appropriate.

71043. The determination of whether a judicial district has a population above or below 40,000 shall be made on the latest occurring of the following bases:

- (a) As shown by the last preceding federal census of the district or of the aggregate cities and other political subdivisions situated within the district, whichever is greater.
  - (b) As shown by a subsequent census taken pursuant to Section 26203.
- (c) As may have been found to be the fact in any proceeding for declaratory relief brought in a court having jurisdiction.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 71043 will likely be preserved, in some form, because it is cross-referenced in Government Code Sections 69744.5 and 69746.6. A proposed recodification is shown below. The Commission solicits comments on whether this section continues to serve a useful purpose and whether the proposed recodification is appropriate.

71044. When any enumeration of the population of a city made by the United States Bureau of Census is officially announced and certified and a copy filed with the Secretary of the State, it shall be considered the federal census of the city within the meaning of this article.

Note. Government Section 71045 is not reproduced here, because it was repealed by AB 1700 (Steinberg & Frommer), 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 824, § 26.

71046. The board of supervisors shall declare the name of each judicial district in the ordinance setting forth the boundaries of the district.

## Gov't Code §§ 71042.5-71043 (added). Preservation of judicial districts

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 2 (commencing with Section 71042.5) is added to Chapter 6 of Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

#### Article 2. Preservation of Judicial Districts

#### § 71042.5. Preservation of judicial districts for purpose of publication

71042.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, where judicial districts in a county have been consolidated, or where the municipal and superior courts in a county have unified, the territory embraced within the respective prior component judicial districts shall be separate judicial districts for the purpose of publication within a judicial district.

Comment. Section 71042.5 continues former Section 71042.5 without substantive change.

For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2.

## § 71042.6. Map to establish district boundaries

71042.6. For the purpose of establishing boundaries under Section 71042.5, a map approved by the county surveyor shall be kept on file with the county recorder showing

the boundaries of all consolidated or unified districts and component districts as of the date of consolidation or unification.

Such map shall be conclusively presumed to be accurate and may be used in evidence in any proceeding involving application of Section 71042.5.

**Comment.** Section 71042.6 continues the first and third paragraphs of former Section 71042.6 without substantive change. The second paragraph of former Section 71042.6 is deleted as obsolete.

For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2.

#### § 71043. Determination of population of judicial district

71043. The determination of whether a judicial district or former judicial district has a population above or below 40,000 shall be made on the latest occurring of the following bases:

- (a) As shown by the last preceding federal census of the district or of the aggregate cities and other political subdivisions situated within the district, whichever is greater.
  - (b) As shown by a subsequent census taken pursuant to Section 26203.
- (c) As may have been found to be the fact in any proceeding for declaratory relief brought in a court having jurisdiction.

**Comment.** Section 71043 continues former Section 71043 without change, except revisions to extend it to a former judicial district.

For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2.

#### Gov't Code §§ 71080-71100 (repealed). Personnel, records, and cases of superseded courts

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 3 (commencing with Section 71080) of Chapter 6 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 71080-71100 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. *Cf.* former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(*l*) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(5) (trial court as employer of all trial court employees), 71620(a) (job classifications and appointments), 71623 (salaries).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 3. Personnel, Records, and Cases of Superseded Courts

71080. (a) Upon the establishment of a municipal court, the judges of existing municipal courts in any city, township, or judicial subdivision situated wholly or partly in the district or city and county for which a municipal court is established shall, if eligible, become the judges of the municipal court until the election or appointment and qualification of their successors. The time for election and qualification of their successors shall be that previously fixed for the election and qualification of their successors for the court and office superseded, had such courts not been superseded, but in no event shall that election of successors be held within 10 months of succession to the office of the new court.

(b) If the number of eligible incumbent judges who have not filed a written statement with the county elections official disclaiming their desire to succeed to office exceeds the number of judicial offices provided by law for the municipal court, the incumbents shall not automatically succeed to judicial positions in the municipal court, and the existing courts shall continue to function within the district until the first judge or judges of the municipal court are elected by the

qualified electors of the district at the first statewide general election held following the expiration of 90 days and qualify.

In any election for the first judge or judges of that municipal court, only those incumbents may appear on the ballot and be elected, and Article 1 (commencing with Section 8200) of Chapter 2 of Division 8 of the Elections Code shall not apply. If only one incumbent is to be elected, the incumbent receiving the highest number of votes cast shall be declared elected. If two or more incumbents are to be elected, those incumbents equal in number to the number to be elected who receive the highest number of votes for the office shall be declared elected. The incumbents elected shall become the judges of the municipal court until the election or appointment and qualification of their successors. The time for election and qualification of their successors shall be that previously fixed for the election and qualification of their successors for the court and office superseded, had the courts not been superseded, but in no event shall that election of successors be held within 10 months of succession to the office of the new court.

71081. Whenever the judge of an existing court would be entitled pursuant to this article to become the judge of more than one court, he shall file a written statement with the county clerk electing the judicial office to which he will assert his claim of eligibility. Failure to file a statement is deemed an election by the judge to assert his claim of eligibility to office in the court of the district in which the existing court is located.

71082. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Municipal and Justice Court Act of 1949, or the provisions of law succeeding that act, the judges, officers, and attaches of a municipal court established prior to November 7, 1950, under the Municipal Court Act of 1925 who hold such offices or employments on January 1, 1952, shall continue to hold offices or employments as the judges, officers, and attaches of the municipal court established for the city and county or district embracing the city in which they were elected or appointed to serve until the election or appointment and qualification of their successors.

71083. Whenever the territory of a judicial district (herein called the annexed district) is annexed to a judicial district theretofore having a municipal court (herein called the annexing district), a judge of a court partly or wholly superseded thereby shall, if eligible, succeed to the first vacant judgeship on such municipal court, whether such vacancy then exists or occurs within two years thereafter through the creation of a new judgeship or otherwise, if any one of the following subdivisions apply:

- (a) All of the territory of the annexed district is annexed to the annexing district.
- (b) A part of the territory of the annexed district is annexed to the annexing district and in such part more than 10 percent of the residents of the annexed district reside, as determined prior to the annexation.

Whenever part of an annexed district is annexed to an annexing district and because of the application of this subdivision, a judge of the annexed district becomes entitled to succeed to a vacant judgeship as above provided, no subsequent annexation of all or part of the remainder of the annexed district to the same annexing district shall entitle any judge of the annexed district to succeed to a vacant judgeship in the annexing district.

Whenever all of the territory of a judicial district is annexed to two or more judicial districts both or all of which theretofore have a municipal court, a judge of the court wholly superseded thereby shall, if eligible, succeed to the first vacant judgeship on any such municipal court, whether such vacancy then exists or occurs within two years thereafter through the creation of a new judgeship or otherwise.

Whenever the number of judges entitled to succeed as above provided exceeds the number of vacant judgeships on such municipal court, the order of their succession shall be determined as follows: by seniority as a judge within the territory annexed, and, in the case of successive annexations, within the territory annexed at the earlier date; and, in any remaining case, by lot between them.

Any judge entitled to succeed as above provided shall declare an acceptance of the judgeship for which a vacancy exists or occurs within 30 days of the date of annexation if the vacancy exists

upon the date of annexation or, if no such vacancy then exists, within 30 days of the occurrence of the vacancy later occurring.

This section, as amended at the 1959 Regular Session of the Legislature, applies to annexations occurring before or after the effective date of the amendment to this section enacted at the 1959 Regular Session of the Legislature.

**Note.** Government Section 71083.1 is not reproduced here, because it was repealed by AB 1700 (Steinberg & Frommer), 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 824, § 27.

71085. (a) The clerk, or chief clerical officer by whatever name known, the marshal, or similar official, their deputies and attaches, and all other officers or employees of each court wholly or partly superseded by a municipal court, shall become the clerk, the marshal, their deputies and attaches, and officers or employees of that municipal court upon its organization, so far as those positions are provided by law. If no provision is made by law for officers and employees of a municipal court, there shall be the officers and employees for that court specified in subdivision (b). They shall receive compensation for their services fixed by the judge, if there are one or more other municipal courts in the county in which the court is established, at a rate comparable to but not greater than that provided by law for comparable officers and employees in any other municipal court in the county. If there is no other municipal court in the county in which the court is established, the officers and employees of the court shall receive the compensation for their services fixed by the judge within the ranges provided below until express provision has been made for officers and employees of the court, except that if any officer or employee was receiving compensation in a superseded justice court greater than the maximum range provided in this section for a comparable position in the municipal court, he or she shall continue to receive that compensation until express provision has been made by law for officers and employees of that municipal court. The interim compensation fixed by the judge shall be effective only until the 61st day after final adjournment of the next succeeding regular session of the Legislature.

(b) There shall be one clerk of the court who shall receive a monthly salary in the following range: six hundred dollars (\$600), six hundred fifty dollars (\$650), seven hundred dollars (\$700).

The clerk may appoint with the approval of the judge as many deputies as may be necessary who shall receive a monthly salary in the following range: three hundred fifty dollars (\$350), three hundred seventy-five dollars (\$375), four hundred dollars (\$400), four hundred twenty-five dollars (\$425), four hundred fifty dollars (\$450), four hundred seventy-five dollars (\$475), five hundred dollars (\$500).

There shall be one marshal. His or her monthly salary shall be in the following range: five hundred dollars (\$500), five hundred fifty dollars (\$550), six hundred dollars (\$600).

The marshal may appoint with the approval of the judge as many deputy marshals as may be necessary. The monthly salary of a deputy marshal shall be in the following range: four hundred dollars (\$400), four hundred fifty dollars (\$450), five hundred dollars (\$500), five hundred fifty dollars (\$550).

The judge of an existing court who does not succeed to judicial office shall be deemed to be a clerk or chief clerical officer within the meaning of this section.

Note. Government Section 71085.1 is not reproduced here, because it was repealed by AB 1700 (Steinberg & Frommer), 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 824, § 28.

71086. All persons specified in Section 71085 shall be deemed to be appointed upon the organization of the court and to have met all of the requirements for appointment to permanent positions as provided in the Municipal and Justice Court Act of 1949, or the provisions of law succeeding that act, and shall be removed only for the causes and in the manner provided for the removal of officers and attaches.

71088. Any police officer appointed and acting as bailiff in any court superseded by a municipal court shall be deemed to be appointed ex officio a deputy marshal subject to the same conditions under which he or she was first appointed, without prejudice to his or her rights by virtue of employment as police officer.

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71089. In any city and county having a consolidated city and county government, the sheriff of the city and county and his deputies shall be ex officio the marshal and deputy marshals of the municipal court and shall perform all the duties imposed and exercise all the powers conferred upon the marshal and deputy marshals of the municipal court.

71091. If it appears that two or more clerks, marshals, deputies, and other officers or attaches are equally entitled by virtue of the office held in any superseded court, to any one office in the municipal court, the judge, a majority of the judges, or the judge senior in service when there is an equal division of the judges shall determine which person is entitled to the office in which the conflict exists.

71092. So far as practical, upon the organization of the court, the clerks, deputies, and attaches or employees of the superseded court shall be assigned to positions in the municipal court similar in duties and compensation to the positions held in the superseded court.

71093. Every person who succeeds to any office or position in the municipal court pursuant to the Municipal and Justice Court Act of 1949, or the provisions of law succeeding that act, is entitled to all of the benefits and privileges, not inconsistent with such act or provisions of law, which attached to such person by virtue of an office or position in any superseded court.

71094. Continuous employment in a court superseded by a municipal court, or in a court previously superseded by such superseded court, of the officers and attaches of such superseded court who succeed to positions in a municipal court pursuant to the Municipal and Justice Court Act of 1949, or the provisions of law succeeding that act, shall be considered as prior service within the definition of that term in any retirement or pension system adopted which includes municipal court officers and attaches.

## Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 71094 will likely be preserved, in some form. A proposed recodification is shown below. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section continues to serve a useful purpose and whether the proposed recodification is appropriate.

71095. All actions pending in, and records of, every municipal court in any city, city and county, township, or judicial subdivision situated wholly within a district for which a municipal court is established shall, upon the supersedure of such existing court, be transferred to and become cases pending in and records of the municipal court. All actions pending in, and records of, an existing court in any township or judicial subdivision situated partly within one district for which a municipal court is established and partly within another such district shall, upon the supersedure of such existing court, be transferred to and become cases pending in and records of the municipal court of the district in which the action should have been brought had such court been established and organized when the action was brought.

71098. Any action pending in the superior court upon the establishment and organization in the county of a municipal court which would be within the jurisdiction of the municipal court if commenced after its establishment shall continue in the superior court until final determination.

71099. Whenever a municipal court is established in a city and county or in a district containing a city in which there is an officer charged with the duty of prosecuting misdemeanor charges in a court superseded by such municipal court, the officer shall prosecute all such misdemeanor charges in the municipal court with the same rights, duties, and privileges that the officer formerly exercised with respect to such charges in the superseded court, including the prosecution of appeals in criminal cases arising in the municipal court and the defense of all writs arising out of arrests for offenses triable in the municipal court in whatever court or courts they may be appealed to or initiated in.

71100. Whenever a municipal court is established in a city and county or in a district containing a city in which there is a probation officer, public defender, parole board, or other officer or board

charged with duties relating to misdemeanor charges prosecuted in a court superseded by the municipal court, the boards, officers, and their deputies shall perform the same duties in the municipal court as they performed in the superseded court.

#### Gov't Code § 71094 (added). Court superseded by municipal court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 3 (commencing with Section 71094) is added to Chapter 6 of Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

## Article 3. Court Superseded by Municipal Court

## § 71094. Service in court superseded by municipal court

71094. Continuous employment in a court superseded by a municipal court, or in a court previously superseded by such superseded court, of the officers and attachés of such superseded court who succeeded to positions in a municipal court pursuant to the Municipal and Justice Court Act of 1949, or the provisions of law succeeding that act, shall be considered prior service within the definition of that term in any retirement or pension system that includes former municipal court officers and attachés.

- **Comment.** Section 71094 continues former Section 71094 without substantive change.
- For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2.

## Gov't Code §§ 71140-71145.1 (repealed). Qualifications, election, and term of office of judges and other personnel

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 4 (commencing with Section 71140) of Chapter 6 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 71140-71145.1 are repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. For qualifications of judges, see Cal. Const. art. VI, § 15. For election and terms of judges, see Cal. Const. art. VI, § 16.

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 4. Qualifications, Election, and Term of Office of Judges and Other Personnel

71140. The judges of a municipal court shall be residents eligible to vote in the judicial district or city and county in which they are elected or appointed for a period of at least 54 days prior to the date of their election or appointment. This requirement shall not affect the right of any person to automatically succeed to an office or position pursuant to Sections 71080 to 71083, inclusive, and Sections 71085 to 71090, inclusive.

This requirement shall not apply to a judge of a municipal court for the rest of his or her unexpired term and for one successive term of office for which he or she is subsequently reelected when:

- (a) The judge has succeeded to office under the provisions of Section 71083 and his or her residence is not in the annexed district.
- (b) Part of a municipal court district is annexed to another municipal court district and the judge of the original district lives in the part that is annexed.
- 71140.1. The attaches of a municipal court may reside in counties adjoining the county in which they are employed.

- 71140.2. Notwithstanding any provisions of Section 71140 to the contrary, in the County of Fresno a person is eligible to be elected or appointed to the office of judge of a municipal court of a judicial district if he is a resident eligible to vote in the county in which the judicial district is situated for a period of at least 54 days prior to the date of his election or appointment.
- 71140.3. Notwithstanding any provisions of Section 71140 to the contrary, in the Counties of Humboldt, Stanislaus, San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Diego, Los Angeles, and Orange a person is eligible to be elected or appointed to the office of judge of a municipal court of a judicial district if he is a resident eligible to vote in the county in which the judicial district is situated for a period of at least 54 days prior to the date of his election or appointment.
- 71141. Judges of the municipal court shall be elected at the general state election next preceding the expiration of the term for which the incumbent has been elected.
- 71143. The provisions of the Elections Code relating to the nomination and election of judicial officers apply to the judges of municipal courts.
  - 71144. No judge shall be deemed to have qualified before the date fixed for the commencement of his term of office.
  - 71145. The term of office of judges of municipal courts is six years from and including the first Monday of January after the January 1st next succeeding their election. Judges shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualify, but the office shall be deemed to be vacant upon the expiration of the fixed term for the purpose of selecting a successor.
  - 71145.1. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, the term of any judge who was elected as one of the first judges of a municipal court with two judges established under the Municipal Court Act of 1925, and who automatically succeeded to the office of judge of the municipal court which superseded such municipal court to which such judge was elected, shall be six years from the date upon which his term of office commenced unless such term expires in a year when no general state election is held, in which case, the judge shall continue to hold office until his successor is elected at the general state election next succeeding the expiration of his term, and until such successor qualifies.

### Gov't Code §§ 71180-71184 (repealed). Filling of vacancies

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 5 (commencing with Section 71180) of Chapter 6 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 71180-71184 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. For election and terms of superior court judges, see Cal. Const. art. VI, § 16.
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(*l*) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(5) (trial court as employer of all trial court employees), 71620(a) (job classifications and appointments), 71623 (salaries), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71673 (authority of court). *Cf.* Sections 68504 (notice of death, removal, or resignation of Supreme Court justice, court of appeal justice, or superior court judge), 72025 (filing notice of retirement with Judges' Retirement System), 75033.5 (notice and election of early retirement), 73796 (Merced County marshal). For provisions relating to the appointment of county employees, see Cal. Const. art. XI, §§ 1(b) and 4 (county governing board shall provide for the number, compensation, tenure, and appointment of employees), and Section 25300 (board of supervisors shall provide for the appointment of county employees). See also Sections 77212(d) (contract for county services), 77212.5 (agreement with sheriff's department regarding court security services).
- Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 5. Filling of Vacancies

71180. (a) Any vacancy in the office of judge of a municipal court shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, but no vacancy shall be deemed to exist in any office before the time fixed in Sections 71080, 71082, and 71083 for the selection of the judges of that court and the time fixed by law for their qualification. The appointee shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term of his or her predecessor and until his or her successor is elected and qualifies.

If the office to which any person so appointed was not previously occupied, he or she shall hold office until his or her successor is elected at the general state election next succeeding the occurrence of the vacancy and qualifies. No successor to the appointee shall be elected at any election held within 10 months of the date of the occurrence of the vacancy.

(b) If a vacancy in the office of judge of a municipal court occurs between the last day candidacy declaration papers may be filed and the June direct primary election and that vacancy occurs because of the appointment of the incumbent judge to another office by the Governor, or because the incumbent has resigned, retired, died, or been removed from office in accordance with subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 18 of Article VI of the California Constitution, and if one or more qualified persons other than the incumbent have filed candidacy declaration papers for the office, no vacancy shall be deemed to exist for purposes of subdivision (a), and the election for the office of judge shall be postponed until the next November statewide election.

If the Governor appoints the incumbent judge to another office within 68 days of the June direct primary election, and, as a result, the elections officer does not have sufficient time to remove the candidates' names from the ballot, the June direct primary election for the office shall not be deemed to have been held. At the next November statewide election, the candidate who receives the most votes shall be elected.

In order for a person's name to appear on the ballot at the next November statewide election the person shall file nomination documents in accordance with Article 2 (commencing with Section 8020) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 8 of the Elections Code. No previously filed documents shall satisfy this subdivision. Qualified persons who did not file nomination documents for the June direct primary election, as well as qualified persons who filed nomination documents for the June direct primary election, shall be permitted to file nomination documents for the November statewide election.

Persons who had previously paid the filing fee at the time of filing nomination documents for the June direct primary election shall not be required to pay a filing fee for the November statewide election.

71180.5. Upon the appointment, election, death, removal, or resignation of a judge of a municipal court, the clerk or administrator of that municipal court shall immediately give the Judges' Retirement System or the Judges' Retirement System II written notice thereof.

71181. All vacancies in the office of clerk of a municipal court and marshal of a municipal court shall be filled by appointment by the judge, by a majority of the judges, or by the judge senior in service when there is an equal division of the judges. All vacancies in the clerk's office shall be filled by appointment by the clerk.

## Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 71181 appears to be obsolete. The appointment of clerks and marshals who are court employees is now governed by the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. Of the four marshals who serve the superior court, two are court employees and one marshal is elected to office. The remaining marshal is an employee of the County of Merced and appointed pursuant to Government Code Section 73796. Therefore, the Commission solicits comments on the continuing usefulness of Section 71181.

71182. All vacancies in the marshal's office shall be filled by appointment by the marshal. The marshal may appoint a deputy clerk or court clerk to serve ex officio as a deputy marshal, but no person so appointed shall receive any increased compensation by reason of such appointment.

## **Note: Comment Requested**

 Government Code Section 71182 appears to be superseded by the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act with regard to court employees. County ordinances and memoranda of understanding appear to govern the appointment of deputy marshals who are county employees. The Commission would like to receive comments on these points and whether the repeal of Section 71182 is appropriate.

71183. In any county or city and county which has a civil service commission, all appointments to fill vacancies pursuant to Sections 71181 and 71182 shall be from among the three highest of those certified to the appointing authority by the commission to be eligible to the office or position to be filled. Such eligible lists shall be obtained as the result of a competitive examination given to determine the relative fitness of those taking it for the position to be filled. A temporary appointment may be made if there is no list containing at least three names of persons eligible and willing to accept an appointment. A temporary appointment is not valid more than 30 days after a list of three eligibles is certified to the appointing authority by the commission. If no eligible list is certified to the appointing authority within six months after a temporary appointment, the appointing authority may declare the appointment permanent and the appointee thereafter is entitled to all the rights and privileges of one examined and certified by the commission and appointed under such certification.

## Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 71183 appears to be obsolete. The appointment of clerks and marshals who are court employees is now governed by the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. Government Code Section 73796, county ordinances and memoranda of understanding appear to govern the appointment of county employees. In most cases, services provided by county employees for the superior court will be governed by contract pursuant to Government Code Sections 77212 or 77212.5. Therefore, the Commission solicits comments on the continuing usefulness of Section 71183.

71184. In any county or city and county which has no civil service commission, the secretary of the court, the clerk, the marshal, and their deputies and attaches shall be appointed because of their ability and fitness for the positions they are to fill. The appointments shall be subject to confirmation by the judge, by a majority of the judges of the court, or by the judge senior in service when there is an equal division of the judges.

## Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 71184 appears to be obsolete. The appointment of secretaries, clerks, marshals, deputies and attachés who are court employees is now governed by the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. Government Code Section 73796, county ordinances and memoranda of understanding appear to govern the appointment of county employees. In most cases, services provided by county employees for the superior court will be governed by contract pursuant to Government Code Sections 77212 or 77212.5. Therefore, the Commission solicits comments on the continuing usefulness of Section 71184.

### Gov't Code §§ 71220-71221 (repealed). Salaries

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 6 (commencing with Section 71220) of Chapter 6 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 71220-71221 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(*l*) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(5) (trial court as employer of all trial court employees), 71623 (salaries), 71673 (authority of court). For provisions relating to the compensation of superior court judges, see Cal. Const. art. III, § 4, art. VI, § 19, and Sections

68202, 77003. For provisions relating to the payment of county employee salaries from the county treasury, see Sections 28000, 28002, 28004.

(3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See, e.g., Sections 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations), 77212 (continuation of services by counties). Counties may charge superior courts for the costs of providing services as described in Sections 77003 and 77212, not to exceed the equivalent charges to county departments or special districts for similar services. See Section 77009(g).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 6. Payment of Salaries and Traveling Expenses of Judges

71220. The salaries of the judges, clerks, marshals, and other officers or attaches of each municipal court shall be paid by the county in which the court is situated out of the salary fund or, if there is none, out of the general fund of the county.

71221. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the clerk of each municipal court, or if there is none, the judge of the court, shall certify monthly to the county auditor a list showing the amount of compensation of the judges, clerks, and other officers and attaches of that court, except marshals. The marshal of a municipal court shall certify monthly to the county auditor a list showing the amount of compensation of the marshals of the court.

The clerk of the municipal court in the City and County of San Francisco shall certify to the county auditor a list showing the amount of compensation of the judges, clerks, and other officers and attaches of that court, except marshals, in the same manner and for the same period as for departments and employees of the City and County of San Francisco, and the auditor is authorized to pay that compensation in the same manner and for the same period as for employees of the City and County of San Francisco.

#### Gov't Code §§ 71260-71280.5 (repealed). Clerk and marshal

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 7 (commencing with Section 71260) of Chapter 6 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 71260-71280.5 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. *Cf.* former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal). See also Sections 26603 (superior court attendance), 26608 (service of process and notices), 26665 (service of writs and process in civil actions), 69844 (minutes and other records of superior court), 69844.5 (certification and submission of superior court records relating to criminal convictions), 69844.7 (minute orders of superior court kept in chronological order), 69846.5 (endorsement of filing date on paper filed with superior court), 71265 (marshals' powers, duties and liabilities).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(l) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(5) (trial court as employer of all trial court employees), 71620(a) (job classifications and appointments), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system). For marshals who are county employees, former Section 71269 is superseded by county ordinances or memoranda of understanding.
- (3) Elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in Los Angeles County, effective January 1, 1994.
- (4) Elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in San Diego County, effective January 1, 2000.

(5) The fact that former Sections 71268 and 71269 are obsolete relics derived from former Government Code provisions relating to the succession of inferior courts by municipal and justice courts. See 1951 Cal. Stat. ch. 1296, § 5.

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

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#### Article 7. Clerk and Marshal

71260. The clerk of the court, the marshal, and their deputies and attachés, and other appointive officers or attachés of the court who were appointed from civil service lists or who are entitled to the rights and privileges of one so appointed pursuant to law shall hold office during good behavior and may be discharged by the appointing authority only for the good of the service; provided, however, that in any county of the first class the appointment and removal of the marshal of said county shall be made by a majority vote of the municipal court judges of the said county, and said marshal shall serve during the pleasure of said judges; but any action to discharge, suspend or demote him shall not be effective, unless at least 10 days prior thereto he has been served with a statement of the reasons for such proposed action, and has been afforded a hearing upon the grounds specified before the judges, in person or by counsel or both, and has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to reply to the same, and to produce evidence, oral or documentary, in his behalf. If any such discharge or demotion is made by the judges for the good of the service, not involving moral turpitude or gross neglect of duty, a person removed from the position as marshal shall be entitled to resume the position in the office of the marshal formerly held by him, at the salary paid for that position upon his resumption thereof; and shall be entitled to pay and seniority based on all prior service therein and in the position of marshal. If a person so discharged or demoted as marshal was appointed to such position from a position formerly held as an attache of a superseded court, he shall assume a position in the office of marshal which most nearly corresponds to that previously held by him as an attache of a superseded court, at the salary paid to such position at the time he assumes the same; and shall be entitled to pay and seniority based on all prior service therein and in the position of marshal; and in addition shall be entitled to the rights specified in Section 72650.

## Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 71260 appears to be superseded by the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act with regard to court employees. County ordinances and memoranda of understanding appear to govern the discharge of county employees. The Commission would like to receive comments on these points and whether the repeal of Section 71260 is appropriate.

- 71261. The reasons for the discharge shall be filed with the secretary of the court, or if there is none, with the clerk of the court, at least 10 days before the discharge shall be effective. Upon the filing of the reasons, the person proposed to be discharged may be suspended from duty with or without pay, pending his final discharge.
- 71262. The person against whom charges have been filed may within 10 days file his reply. At the end of the 10 days the person shall be either reinstated or discharged unless an additional time for investigation is desired by the appointing officer.
- 71263. The determination of the appointing authority to discharge the person against whom charges have been filed is final, except that nothing in the Municipal and Justice Court Act of 1949, or any provision of law succeeding that act, shall limit the right of any person to the benefits of the civil service provisions of the charter of the county or city and county in which any such court is situated, or of the rules of the civil service commission having jurisdiction of such person, respecting suspensions and dismissals.

71264. Whenever required, marshals shall attend the municipal courts of the district in which they are appointed or elected to act; provided, however, that a marshal shall attend a civil action only if the presiding judge or his or her designee makes a determination that the attendance of the marshal at that action is necessary for reasons of public safety. Within their counties they shall execute, serve, and return all writs, processes, and notices directed or delivered to them by municipal courts or by other competent authority. A marshal of a municipal court who is authorized by law to appoint not more than four deputies, shall not be required to travel outside of his or her district to serve any civil process or notice. With respect to proceedings in the municipal court, the marshal of the court has all the powers and duties imposed by law upon the sheriff with respect to proceedings in the superior court. In a county of the third class, the marshal shall attend all superior courts held within the county, subject to the restrictions of this section or Section 26603.

71265. All provisions of Government Code Sections 26600-26602, 26604, 26606-26608.1, 26609, 26611, 26660-26664, 26680, and Code of Civil Procedure Sections 262, 262.1, 262.2, 262.3, 262.4, and 262.5, apply to marshals and govern their powers, duties and liabilities.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 71265 will be preserved, in some form. A proposed recodification is shown below. The Commission solicits comments on whether the proposed recodification is appropriate.

71266. Marshals shall charge and collect for their services the fees, expenses and mileage allowed by law to sheriffs. They shall pay those fees into the county treasury on or before the fifth day of each month, except where those fees, expenses and mileage or a percentage of them are allowed those officers.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 71266 will be preserved, in some form. A proposed recodification is shown below. The Commission solicits comments on whether the proposed recodification is appropriate.

71267. The board of supervisors may establish a revolving fund for the use of the clerk or marshal of any municipal court within the county pursuant to Sections 29320 to 29331, inclusive.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 71267 will likely be preserved, in some form. A proposed recodification is shown below. The Commission solicits comments on whether the proposed recodification is appropriate.

71268. Whenever a special assignment or branch of work is indicated for a particular deputy or position in the clerk's or marshal's office, except that of custodian, the assignment so designated is not intended to be exclusive, but to designate the principal work incident to such deputy or position.

71269. In order to equalize the work of the office of the clerk or marshal and to render prompt and efficient service to the public, each deputy clerk, deputy marshal, or attache shall perform such service as the clerk or marshal directs, whether the service is within the scope of the special designation or not.

71270. In addition to the deputy clerks for which provision is made herein, upon application of any municipality within the judicial district, the clerk may appoint the nominee of such municipality a deputy clerk to perform such clerical functions as may be delegated by the clerk, such as, to receive bail posted for traffic law violations. The compensation, if any, of any such deputy clerk appointed under this section shall not be a county charge, but such appointment shall be solely for the convenience and at the expense of such municipality.

71273. In addition to the deputy clerks for which provision is made herein, upon application of the county within which the judicial district is located the clerk may appoint an officer or employee of such county a deputy clerk to perform such clerical functions as may be delegated by the clerk. No person so appointed shall receive any increased compensation by reason of such appointment.

71280. With respect to proceedings in the municipal court the clerk of the court has all the powers conferred by law upon the clerk of the superior court with respect to proceedings in the superior court.

71280.1. The clerk of every municipal court shall keep the minutes and other records of the court, entering at length within the time specified by law, or forthwith if no time is specified, any order, judgment, and decree of the court which is required to be entered and showing the date when each entry is made. Failure to enter the date or failure to enter the order, judgment, or decree within the time specified in this section shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of the entry.

71280.2. Notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, in those counties where it is required by court order or rule that the clerk of the municipal court place individual civil minute orders in the court's file of actions in chronological order, the clerk shall not be required to keep a minute book but shall be required to keep minutes. Nothing contained in this section shall eliminate the requirement for a judgment book where judgments and decrees are required to be entered.

71280.3. The clerk of a municipal court shall keep among the records of the court such indexes as will insure ready reference to any action or proceeding filed in the court. There shall be separate indexes of plaintiffs and defendants in civil actions and of defendants in criminal actions and the name of each plaintiff and defendant shall be indexed and there shall appear opposite each name indexed the number of the action or proceeding and the name or names of the adverse litigant or litigants, if any, and the date of filing. This section does not apply to criminal actions filed by notice in lieu of a verified complaint pursuant to Section 40513 of the Vehicle Code.

71280.4. The clerk of the municipal court shall endorse on each paper filed with the court the day, month, and year it is filed.

71280.5. On and after July 1, 1997, each clerk of the municipal court or of the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court shall prospectively certify and submit those court records specified by the Judicial Council which relate to criminal convictions for entry into a computer system operated by the Department of Justice that can be accessed by authorized agents of any district attorney or other state prosecuting agency. This section shall not be construed to require a court to acquire any new equipment or to implement any new procedures.

## Gov't Code §§ 71265-71267 (added). Clerk and marshal

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 7 (commencing with Section 71265) is added to Chapter 6 of Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

## Article 7. Clerk and Marshal

## § 71265. Marshals' powers, duties, and liabilities

71265. All provisions of Sections 26600-26604, 26607-26608.1, 26609, 26611, 26660-26664, and 26680 of the Government Code, and Sections 262, 262.1, 262.2, 262.3, 262.4, and 262.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure, apply to marshals and govern their powers, duties and liabilities.

- **Comment.** Section 71265 continues former Section 71265 with revisions to:
- (1) Reflect the fact that the court services referred to in Section 26603 (superior court attendance) are provided by the marshal and not by the sheriff in some counties. See, e.g., former Section 26603.1 (Merced County) and Section 72116 (Shasta County).
- (2) Delete the reference to former Section 26606. See Code Civ. Proc. §§ 488.730 (release of attachment), 699.060 (release from execution).
- For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2.

## § 71266. Fees to be collected by marshals

71266. Marshals shall charge and collect for their services the fees, expenses and mileage allowed by law to sheriffs. They shall pay those fees into the county treasury on or before the fifth day of each month, except where those fees, expenses and mileage or a percentage of them are allowed those officers.

**Comment.** Section 71266 continues former Section 71266 without change.

For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions such as the second sentence of Government Code Section 71266 remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Section 71266.

#### 23 § 71267. Revolving fund for marshal

71267. The board of supervisors may establish a revolving fund for the use of the marshal who serves the superior court within the county and is a county officer, pursuant to Sections 29320 to 29331, inclusive. The fund may only be used for services or materials that are a legal charge against the county.

**Comment.** Section 71267 continues former Section 71267 with revisions to:

- (1) Reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.
- (2) Reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Section 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Section 29320 ("officer of the county" defined).
- For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2.

## Gov't Code § 71305 (amended). Conditions of grant of benefits

SEC. . Section 71305 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71305. The retirement annuity or pension provided by this article shall be granted to the marshal and constable only if in the county where the municipal or justice superior court is located there is provided a retirement annuity or pension for county and township peace officers who perform duties of the same character as those performed by the marshal and constable.

**Comment.** Section 71305 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The section is also amended to reflect elimination of the justice court pursuant to Article VI, Sections 1 and 5(b), of the California Constitution.

#### Gov't Code §§ 71341-71342 (unchanged). Sessions of court

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer work on this article pending completion of (1) the study and recommendation by the task force on court facilities, and (2) negotiations among other interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on this approach and the underlying issues.

The text of the article is set out below.

#### Article 9. Sessions of Court

- 71340. There may be as many sessions of a municipal court at the same time as there are judges elected, appointed, or assigned to the court. The judgments, orders, and proceedings of any session of a municipal court held by any one or more of the judges sitting in the court shall be equally effectual as though all the judges of the court presided at the session.
- 71341. (a) Sessions of a municipal court may be held at any place or places within the district for which the court is established.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the presiding or sole judge of a municipal court may direct that a session of the court be held at any place in the county where any superior or municipal court regularly conducts sessions, if each of the following applies:
- (1) The judge presiding at the court session is a judge of a municipal court or a retired judge assigned to serve as a municipal court judge under Section 6 of Article VI of the California Constitution.
- (2) The presiding or sole judge of the superior or municipal court has informed the presiding judge of the municipal court that the court session will not interfere with the normal conduct of court business.
  - (3) The session is held in furtherance of a coordination plan approved under Section 68112. Any type of proceeding may be heard in these sessions.
- 71342. Where a municipal court district embraces two or more cities, municipal court sessions shall be held at such places within the district as the board of supervisors by ordinance shall designate from time to time as the public convenience requires.

#### Gov't Code § 71380 (amended). Uniform accounting system

SEC. . Section 71380 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71380. The Controller shall establish, supervise, and as necessary revise a uniform accounting system, including a system of audit, to the end that all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and fees assessed by courts, and their collection and appropriate disbursement, shall be properly and uniformly accounted for. The accounting system shall apply to superior and municipal courts, together with probation offices, central collection bureaus and any other agencies having a role in this process.

**Comment.** Section 71380 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Gov't Code § 71381 (unchanged). Bank accounts, records, reports, and procedures

71381. Such system may provide for bank accounts for each municipal court, in which money received by such court may be deposited and disbursed as provided therein, and for such records, reports, and procedures as the Controller may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this article.

Note. The matter of bank deposits is still unsettled and involves policy and fiscal issues that are substantive in nature. The Commission is deferring work on Government Section 71381 until the interested parties have resolved these issues. See Commission Staff Memorandum 2001-78 (Sept. 11, 2001), pp. 13-14.

#### 5 Gov't Code § 71382 (amended). Willful failure to keep accounts

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 71382 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71382. Every judge of a superior or municipal court, or the clerk of any such court, who willfully fails to keep accounts pursuant to the system or to account for the money paid into and disbursed by the court pursuant to the system established by the Controller pursuant to this article is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Comment.** Section 71382 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Gov't Code § 71384 (amended). Deposit of money collected and audit of accounts

SEC. . Section 71384 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71384. The system established pursuant to this article may provide for the deposit of all money collected by <u>municipal superior</u> courts in the county treasury, for disbursement from it, and for the audit of such accounts by the county auditor.

**Comment.** Section 71382 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## **Note: Comment Requested**

The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Government Code Section 71382.

#### Gov't Code § 71386 (amended). Acceptance of checks and money orders

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 71386 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71386. (a) Each superior and municipal court shall adopt a written policy, consistent with rules adopted by the Judicial Council, governing the acceptance of checks and money orders in payment of any fees, fines, or bail deposits. Such policy shall permit clerks to accept checks and money orders under conditions which tend to assure their validity.

- (b) A court shall accept a personal check, bank cashier's check, or money order for payment of any fee or fine, or for a deposit of bail for any offense which is not declared to be a felony, provided such check or money order meets the criteria established in subdivision (a). However, no court shall be required to accept a check in excess of three hundred dollars (\$300) from a defendant in custody as a deposit of bail for any alleged violation of the Penal Code.
- (c) The acceptance of a check pursuant to this section constitutes payment of the obligation owed to the payee public agency to the extent of the amount of the check as of the date of acceptance when, but not before, the check is duly paid.
- (d) If any check offered in payment pursuant to this section is returned to the payee without payment, a reasonable charge for the returned check not to exceed the actual

costs incurred by the court may be imposed to recover the court's processing and collection costs. This charge may be added to, and become part of, any underlying obligation other than an obligation which constitutes a lien on real property, or a different method of payment for that payment and future payments by such person may be prescribed. The charges imposed by a court for a returned check shall be retained by the treasurer of the county and be deposited in the county general fund.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 71386 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Section 71386.

## Gov't Code § 71601 (amended). Definitions

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 71601 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71601. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) "Appointment" means the offer to and acceptance by a person of a position in the trial court in accordance with this chapter and the trial court's personnel policies, procedures, and plans.
- (b) "Employee organization" means any organization that includes trial court employees and has as one of its primary purposes representing those employees in their relations with the trial court.
  - (c) "Hiring" means appointment as defined in subdivision (a).
- (d) "Mediation" means effort by an impartial third party to assist in reconciling a dispute regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment between representatives of the trial court and the recognized employee organization or recognized employee organizations through interpretation, suggestion, and advice.
- (e) "Meet and confer in good faith" means that a trial court or representatives as it may designate, and representatives of recognized employee organizations, shall have the mutual obligation personally to meet and confer promptly upon request by either party and continue for a reasonable period of time in order to exchange freely information, opinions, and proposals, and to endeavor to reach agreement on matters within the scope of representation. The process should include adequate time for the resolution of impasses where specific procedures for resolution are contained in this chapter or in a local rule, or when the procedures are utilized by mutual consent.
- (f) "Personnel rules," "personnel policies, procedures, and plans," and "rules and regulations" mean policies, procedures, plans, rules, or regulations adopted by a trial court or its designee pertaining to conditions of employment of trial court employees, subject to meet and confer in good faith.
- (g) "Promotion" means promotion within the trial court as defined in the trial court's personnel policies, procedures, and plans, subject to meet and confer in good faith.
- (h) "Recognized employee organization" means an employee organization that has been formally acknowledged to represent trial court employees by the county under Sections 3500 to 3510, inclusive, prior to the implementation date of this chapter, or by the trial court under Rules 2201 to 2210, inclusive, of the California Rules of Court, as

those rules read on April 23, 1997, Sections 70210 to 70219, inclusive, or Article 3 (commencing with Section 71630) of this chapter.

- (i) "Subordinate judicial officer" means an officer appointed to perform subordinate judicial duties as authorized by Section 22 of Article VI of the California Constitution, including, but not limited to, a court commissioner, probate commissioner, child support commissioner, referee, traffic trial commissioner, traffic referee, traffic hearing officer, juvenile referee, and judge pro tempore juvenile hearing officer.
- (j) "Transfer" means transfer within the trial court as defined in the trial court's personnel policies, procedures, and plans, subject to meet and confer in good faith.
  - (k) "Trial court" means a superior court or a municipal court.
  - (1) "Trial court employee" means a person who is both of the following:
- (1) Paid from the trial court's budget, regardless of the funding source. For the purpose of this paragraph, "trial court's budget" means funds from which the presiding judge of a trial court, or his or her designee, has authority to control, authorize, and direct expenditures, including, but not limited to, local revenues, all grant funds, and trial court operations funds.
- (2) Subject to the trial court's right to control the manner and means of his or her work because of the trial court's authority to hire, supervise, discipline, and terminate employment. For purposes of this paragraph only, the "trial court" includes the judges of a trial court or their appointees who are vested with or delegated the authority to hire, supervise, discipline, and terminate.
- (m) A person is a "trial court employee" if and only if both paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (*l*) are true irrespective of job classification or whether the functions performed by that person are identified in Rule 810 of the California Rules of Court. The phrase "trial court employee" includes those subordinate judicial officers who satisfy paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (*l*). The phrase "trial court employee" does not include temporary employees hired through agencies, jurors, individuals hired by the trial court pursuant to an independent contractor agreement, individuals for whom the county or trial court reports income to the Internal Revenue Service on a Form 1099 and does not withhold employment taxes, sheriffs, and judges whether elected or appointed.

**Comment.** Subdivision (i) of Section 71601 is amended to refer to types of subordinate judicial officers. See Fam. Code §§ 4250-4253 (child support commissioners); former Sections 72408 (traffic hearing officer in Santa Barbara County), 72450 (traffic trial commissioners); Welf. & Inst. Code § 255 (juvenile hearing officers). Subdivision (i) is also amended to delete the reference to a temporary judge.

Subdivision (k) is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Note: Comment Requested

Government Section 71601 reflects legislative changes made in SB 128 (Burton). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 270, § 1.

The Commission solicits comment on the proposed deletion of the reference to a "judge pro tempore." The reference would be deleted to eliminate the implication that a commissioner serving as a temporary judge acts under auspices of Article 1, Section 22, of the California Constitution (subordinate judicial officers). The authority of a temporary judge is derived from Article 1, Section 21, of the California Constitution (temporary judges). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 259(e) (powers of court commissioners); Fam. Code § 4251(b) (powers of child support commissioners).

## Gov't Code § 71617 (unchanged). Application of chapter to municipal court

71617. To the extent this chapter applies to a municipal court, any action by the municipal court specifying the number, qualification, or compensation of officers or employees of the municipal court which differs from that prescribed by the Legislature pursuant to Section 5 of Article VI of the California Constitution shall remain in effect for a period of no more than two years unless prescribed by the Legislature within that period.

## Note: Comment Requested

The Commission proposes to defer work on Government Code Section 71617 until February 8, 2003, or later (i.e., two years after unification of the last remaining municipal court). The Commission solicits comment on this approach.

### Gov't Code § 71620 (amended). Trial court personnel

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 71620 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71620. (a) Each trial court may establish such job classifications and may appoint such trial court officers, <u>deputies</u>, assistants, and employees as are deemed necessary for the performance of the duties and the exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the trial court and its members.

(b) Each trial court may appoint an executive or administrative officer who shall hold office at the pleasure of the trial court and shall exercise such administrative powers and perform such other duties as may be required by the trial court. The executive or administrative officer has the authority of a clerk of the trial court. The trial court shall fix the qualifications of the executive or administrative officer and may delegate to him or her any administrative powers and duties required to be exercised by the trial court. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the trial court may, by local rule, specify which of the powers, duties, and responsibilities required or permitted to be exercised by the county clerk in connection with judicial actions, proceedings, and records shall be exercised or performed by the executive or administrative officer. The county clerk shall be relieved of any obligation imposed on him or her by law with respect to these specified powers, duties, and responsibilities, to the extent the local rule imposes on the executive or administrative officer the same powers, duties, and responsibilities.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 71620 is amended to make clear that the court (or the court's appointee) has the authority to appoint deputy court officers. It should be noted that Article 7 (commencing with Section 1190) of Chapter 1 of Division 4 of Title 1 applies to all deputy court officers.

The last two sentences of subdivision (b) are superseded by Section 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court).

## Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 71620 is based on the assumption that the functions of the court clerk are performed by a court officer rather than by the county clerk. The Commission solicits comment on the question whether the county clerk continues to act as court clerk in any county, and if so whether it is necessary to preserve statutes authorizing that, as well as to provide for reimbursement to the county for court clerk services performed by the county clerk.

### Gov't Code § 71622 (amended). Subordinate judicial officers

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 71622 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71622. (a) Each trial court may establish and may appoint such subordinate judicial officers as are deemed necessary for the performance of subordinate judicial duties as are

authorized by law to be performed by subordinate judicial officers. However, the number and type of subordinate judicial officers in a trial court shall be subject to approval by the Judicial Council. Subordinate judicial officers shall serve at the pleasure of the trial court.

- (b) The appointment of a subordinate judicial officer shall be made by order entered in the minutes of the court.
- (c) The Judicial Council shall promulgate rules establishing the minimum qualifications and training requirements for subordinate judicial officers.
- (d) The presiding judge of a superior court may cross-assign one type of subordinate judicial officer to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties authorized by law to be performed by another type of subordinate judicial officer, but only if the person cross-assigned satisfies the minimum qualifications and training requirements for the new assignment established by the Judicial Council pursuant to subdivision (c).
- (e) The superior courts of two or more counties may appoint the same person as court commissioner.
- (f) As of the implementation date of this chapter, all persons who were authorized to serve as subordinate judicial officers pursuant to other provisions of law shall be authorized by this section to serve as subordinate judicial officers at their existing salary rate, which may be a percentage of the salary of a judicial officer.
- (g) A subordinate judicial officer may not engage in the private practice of law except to the extent permitted by Judicial Council rules.

**Comment.** Subdivision (g) of Section 71622 continues and generalizes provisions that formerly governed the private practice of law by commissioners and referees of the superior and municipal courts. See, e.g., former Sections 70141.1 (superior court commissioner in El Dorado County), 70142 (superior court commissioners), 72190 (municipal court commissioners), 72450 (municipal court traffic trial commissioners), 74925 (municipal court commissioner in Tulare County). See also Cal. Code Jud. Ethics, Canons 4G (practice of law), 6 (compliance with Code).

Under subdivision (g), the Judicial Council is authorized to establish exceptions to the general statutory prohibition to allow subordinate judicial officers, or classes of subordinate judicial officers, to engage in the private practice of law. For example, special provisions formerly permitted certain types or classes of municipal court commissioners and referees to engage in the private practice of law before any court except the court in which they served. See, e.g., former Sections 74703(e) (temporary municipal court traffic referees in Sonoma County), 74982(d) (part-time municipal court commissioners in Shasta County).

#### Gov't Code § 71674 (amended). Law Revision Commission study

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 71674 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71674. The California Law Revision Commission shall determine whether any provisions of law are obsolete as a result of the enactment of this chapter, the enactment of the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 (Chapter 850 of the Statutes of 1997), or the implementation of trial court unification, and shall recommend to the Legislature any amendments to remove those obsolete provisions. The commission shall report its recommendations to the Legislature, including any proposed statutory changes, on or before January 1, 2002.

**Comment.** Section 71674 is amended to delete the report deadline. This is intended to foster cleanup of obsolete statutes on a continuing basis as unresolved issues are settled after January 1, 2002.

## Gov't Code §§ 72000-72006 (repealed). General provisions

SEC.\_\_. Article 1 (commencing with Section 72000) of Chapter 8 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

## **Comment.** Sections 72000-72006 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 4 (Legislature to prescribe number of superior court judges); Section 69507 (marriage in superior court without fee),
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(*l*) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(5) (trial court as employer of all trial court employees), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of trial courts to establish terms and conditions of employment). For marshals who are county employees, former Section 72002 section is superseded by county ordinances or memoranda of understanding.
- (3) Enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

#### Article 1. General Provisions

72000. The Legislature shall prescribe the number and compensation of judges, officers, and attaches of each municipal court.

72001. Annual increments provided by law in the salary of an officer or attache of a municipal court shall be dependent upon the employee maintaining the minimum efficiency rating designated by the appointing authority. If the efficiency rating falls below the minimum standard the appointing authority may suspend all or any part of the annual increments.

72002. The clerk or marshal of a municipal court may lay off and suspend a deputy or employee because of lack of work requiring the service of existing personnel of the office or department. The clerk or marshal may also require a deputy or employee to work temporarily in the office of clerk or marshal of another municipal court situated in the same county if a request for assistance has been made by such other court. Except as provided in Section 72053, the temporary assignment of a deputy or employee to the clerk's office or marshal's office of another municipal court shall not affect his compensation.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 72002 appears to be obsolete since enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act and the Trial Court Funding Act. In those counties where the marshals and deputies are county employees, county ordinances or memoranda of understanding would appear to govern the terms and conditions of employment. Therefore, the Commission requests input as to whether Section 72002 continues to serve a useful purpose.

72002.1. In any chartered county in which a system of civil service is in effect, the civil service commission thereof shall administer any civil service provisions made applicable by this code to attaches of municipal courts.

Subject to the express provisions of this section and of any other state law, the provisions of the county charter relating to civil service and the rules of the civil service commission adopted pursuant thereto shall be applicable to the said attaches of the municipal courts in the same manner and to the same extent as applicable generally to officers and employees of such county.

It shall be competent for the judge or a majority of the judges of any municipal court to adopt rules for the conduct of, and personnel privileges to be afforded, the personnel of their court; or for a majority of all of the municipal court judges in a county, convened from time to time by the presiding judge of the municipal court district which embraces the county seat to adopt uniform rules for such purposes relative to the personnel serving the municipal courts in such county; and for that purpose they may adopt in whole or in part the provisions of any county ordinance applicable to employees of the county, except where the same may be in conflict with any provisions of the State Constitution or laws relating to municipal courts and their attaches. In any such county, subject to approval by the board of supervisors and subject to the county charter,

such attaches may be voluntarily transferred from a position in a judicial district to any position in county employment and promoted or voluntarily demoted from a position in a judicial district to any position in county employment in substantially the same manner as transfers, demotions and promotions are authorized generally in county departments or between departments of the county. This section shall not apply to municipal courts in judicial districts in San Diego County.

72003. In addition to salaries, the judges of the municipal court shall be allowed traveling expenses of twenty and one-half cents (\$0.205) for each mile actually traveled when the business of the court requires their attendance for holding regular sessions of the court at a location other than that designated as their principal office. The mileage allowance shall not be computed upon a greater distance than that between the principal office and such departments of the court, or that between the place for regular sessions and such special or extra session of the court.

72004. Sections 24350 to 24356, inclusive, and Sections 29350 and 29351 apply to officers of municipal courts and to the disposition of fees collected by such officers.

## Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 72004 will likely be preserved, in some form. A proposed recodification is shown below. The Commission solicits comments on whether the proposed recodification is appropriate.

72006. The presiding judge of each municipal court may designate a judge of the court to be available on days other than a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday to perform a marriage without fee.

#### Gov't Code § 72004 (added). General provisions

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 1 (commencing with Section 72004) is added to Chapter 8 of Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

## Article 1. General Provisions

#### § 72004. Fees collected

72004. Sections 24350 to 24356, inclusive, and Sections 29350 and 29351 apply to officers of superior courts and to the disposition of fees collected by those officers.

**Comment.** Section 72004 continues former Section 72004 with revisions to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions such as the ones referenced in Government Code Section 72004 remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Section 72004.

# Gov't Code § 72053.5 (repealed). Expenses of attending convention, school, conference, or meeting

42 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72053.5 of the Government Code is repealed.

72053.5. In addition to salary, a judge, commissioner, traffic referee, or clerk of the municipal court shall be allowed any registration fee or other charge necessarily incurred in connection with any convention, school, conference, or meeting at which his attendance is authorized by the board of supervisors, and he shall also be allowed his necessary traveling expenses which shall be computed at the same rate for each mile traveled that is authorized by the board of supervisors as travel expense for officers of the county.

## **Comment.** Section 72053.5 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. For training of superior court personnel, see Section 68551 (judge attending institute or seminar).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(*l*) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(5) (trial court as employer of all trial court employees), 71673 (authority of trial courts to establish terms and conditions of employment).
- (3) Enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).
- (4) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations); Cal. R. Court 810(d), Function 10 (training fees for court personnel).

### Gov't Code § 72110 (amended). Consolidation of court-related services

SEC. Section 72110 of the Government Code is amended to read:

72110. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Board of Supervisors of Riverside County may find, after holding a public hearing on the issue, that cost savings can be realized by consolidation of court-related services provided by the sheriff and both offices of the marshal within that county. If that finding is made, there shall be conducted among all of the judges of the superior and municipal courts of that county an election to determine the agency, either the sheriff or both offices of the marshal, under which courtrelated services shall be consolidated. The outcome shall be determined by a simple majority of votes cast. The registrar of voters shall administer that election and tabulate the results thereof. The results of that election shall be reported within 15 days following the election period by the registrar of voters to the board of supervisors and to the judges of the superior and municipal courts of that county. The board of supervisors shall immediately commence and, within a reasonable time not to exceed 90 days, implement the determination made by a majority of the votes cast by the judges of the superior and municipal courts of the county in that election. If an election is not conducted within 90 days of notification of the board of supervisors' finding, or if the results of the election are evenly divided, the board of supervisors of that county shall determine under which agency, either the sheriff or both offices of the marshal, court-related services shall be consolidated, and shall proceed to implement that consolidation as if on the basis of a majority of the votes cast by the judges of the superior and municipal courts of that

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the marshals and all personnel of the marshals' offices or personnel of the sheriff's office affected by a consolidation of court-related services under this section or Section 26668 shall become employees of that consolidated office at their existing or equivalent classifications, salaries, and benefits, and except as may be necessary for the operation of the agency under which court-related services are consolidated, shall not be involuntarily transferred during a period of six years following the consolidation out of that consolidated court-related services office. The elective offices of marshal for the County of Riverside shall be abolished upon a

determination pursuant to the procedures required by this section or Section 26668 that consolidated court-related services shall be provided by the sheriff.

- (c) Permanent employees of the marshals' offices or sheriff's office on the effective date of a consolidation under this section or Section 26668 shall be deemed qualified, and no other qualifications shall be required for employment or retention. Probationary employees of the sheriff's office or the marshals' offices on the effective date of a consolidation under this section or Section 26668 shall retain their probationary status and rights, and shall not be deemed to have transferred so as to require serving a new probationary period. Transferring personnel may be required to take a promotional examination to promote to a higher classification but shall not be required to retest for his or her existing classification as a prerequisite to testing for a higher classification. A transferring deputy marshal requesting a transfer to another division in the sheriff's office shall not be required to take a written test as a prerequisite to making a lateral transfer.
- (d) All county service or service by employees of the sheriff's office or the marshals' offices on the effective date of a consolidation under this section or Section 26668 shall be counted toward seniority in that court-related services office, and all time spent in the same, equivalent, or higher classification shall be counted toward classification seniority.
- (e) No employee of the sheriff's office or the marshals' offices on the effective date of a consolidation under this section or Section 26668 shall lose peace officer status, or be demoted or otherwise adversely affected by a consolidation of court services.
- (f) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2018, and as of that date is repealed unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2018, deletes or extends that date. The repeal of this section does not affect any right or benefit to which a person was entitled on the date of repeal.
- **Comment.** Section 72110 is amended to delete references to former Section 26668.
- The section is also amended to provide for its automatic repeal in fifteen years.

### Note: Comment Requested

 The Commission requests input as to whether Government Code Section 72110 continues to serve a useful purpose and, if so, whether further revisions are needed to reflect current practice.

## Gov't Code § 72111 (repealed). Expenses

SEC. . Section 72111 of the Government Code is repealed.

72111. In addition to their salaries, the marshals, assistants, and deputies of municipal courts, except custodians, shall be allowed their actual and necessary incidental expenses incurred in the actual performance of their duties, including traveling expenses. At the option of the board of supervisors, they may be furnished with automobiles at public expense or allowed traveling expenses at the rate a mile fixed by the board of supervisors for the operation of automobiles actually used in performance of their duty on public business or paid for such other method of transportation as they may adopt.

**Comment.** Section 72111 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(l) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(5) (trial court as employer of all trial court employees), 71673 (authority of trial courts to establish terms and conditions of employment). For county employees, this section is superseded by county ordinances or memoranda of understanding.
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Section 77001 (local trial court management).

# Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 72111 appears to be obsolete since enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act and the Trial Court Funding Act. In those counties where the marshals and deputies are county employees, county ordinances or memoranda of understanding would appear to govern the terms and conditions of employment. Therefore, the Commission requests input as to whether Section 72111 continues to serve a useful purpose.

### Gov't Code § 72113 (repealed). Parity with county employees

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72113 of the Government Code is repealed.

72113. Wherever parity of salaries and employee benefits have been established between marshals attaches and county employees by the provisions of this code and a county adopts an educational incentive program by virtue of which employees of the department of sheriff receive additional compensation or remuneration dependent upon the class of certificate acquired from the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, a specialized certificate issued to a peace officer member of a marshal's department shall be deemed to be the equivalent of a Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training certificate issued to peace officer members of a sheriff's department or a police department of a city.

For the purposes of this section the term "law enforcement experience," as used in the regulations and specifications adopted by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, shall be deemed to include service in a peace officer classification of a marshals department.

Whenever the requirements of the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training for a basic, intermediate, or advanced certificate have been fully met and this fact is certified to the county auditor by a school certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training and the marshal, and a certificate is issued, the employee shall be entitled to any additional compensation as described above as though he held such a certificate.

**Comment.** Section 72113 is repealed as obsolete because there are no longer any statutes requiring parity of salaries and employee benefits between marshals, attachés and county employees.

### Gov't Code § 72114.1 (repealed). Effect of consolidation on marshal's office personnel

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72114.1 of the Government Code is repealed.

72114.1. (a) The marshal and all personnel of a marshal's office affected by a consolidation of court-related services under Section 72114 shall become members of such consolidated office at their existing or equivalent classifications, salaries, and benefits, and except as may be necessary for the operation of the agency under which court-related services are consolidated, shall not be involuntarily transferred out of such consolidated court-related services office.

(b) Permanent employees of a marshal's office on the effective date of a consolidation under Section 72114 shall be deemed qualified, and no other qualifications shall be required for employment or retention. Probationary employees of a marshal's office on the effective date of a consolidation under Section 72114 shall retain their probationary status and rights, and shall not be deemed to have transferred so as to require serving a new probationary period.

(c) All county service or service in a marshal's office of employees of a marshal's office on the effective date of a consolidation under Section 72114 shall be counted

toward seniority in such court-related services office, and all time spent in the same, equivalent or higher classification shall be counted toward classification seniority.

(d) No employee of a marshal's office on the effective date of a consolidation under Section 72114 shall lose peace officer status, or be demoted or otherwise adversely affected by a consolidation of court services under this section.

**Comment.** Section 72114.1 is repealed as obsolete. Section 72114 has been repealed and is superseded by Section 72114.2.

### Gov't Code § 72114.2 (amended). Consolidation of court-related services

 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72114.2 of the Government Code is amended to read:

72114.2. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, on or after January 1, 2000, the San Diego County Marshal's Office shall be abolished, and there shall be a bureau in the San Diego County Sheriff's Department under which court security services and the service of civil and criminal process are consolidated.

This bureau's primary function shall be to provide the management with direction, supervision, and personnel for court-related services that include court security, the service of civil and criminal process, public safety protection, judicial protection, standards of performance, and other matters incidental to the performance of those services.

The sheriff shall be appointing authority for all bureau personnel. The person selected by the sheriff to oversee the operation of court-related services, as described in this section, shall report directly to the sheriff.

Notwithstanding Section 77212, the operational service level for court security services shall be in accordance with agreements between the court and the County of San Diego, which shall not provide a lesser operational service level than may be required by statute.

The operational service level for the service of civil and criminal process and for administrative services shall be in accordance with agreements between the court and the County of San Diego, which shall not provide a lesser operational service level than may be required by statute.

To ensure that the costs assessed to the court for bureau services are in full conformance with the rules of court and statutes concerning trial court funding, the bureau shall be maintained as a separate organizational unit for budgeting and cost accounting purposes.

On a semiannual basis or more often as required by law, the sheriff shall provide the court with an accounting of costs for the bureau, in sufficient detail to allow for an assessment of budget performance, separately, for each function of the bureau. The county auditor and controller shall provide to the court copies of each audit report conducted on the bureau. The court is authorized to conduct, and the sheriff shall cooperate in, independent financial audits of the bureau, either by court staff or by independent auditors.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, concomitant with the abolition of the marshal's office all personnel of the marshal's office shall become employees of the sheriff's department at their existing or equivalent classification, salaries, and benefits.

The marshal and the assistant marshal, or their equivalents, may become employees of the sheriff's department.

(c) Permanent employees of the marshal's office on the effective date of transfer of services from the marshal to the sheriff pursuant to this section shall be deemed to be qualified, and no other qualifications shall be required for employment or retention. Promotions for all personnel from the marshal's office shall be made pursuant to

standards set by the sheriff. Probationary employees in the marshal's office on the effective date of the abolition shall not be required to serve a new probationary period. All probationary time served as an employee of the marshal shall be credited toward probationary time required as an employee of the sheriff's department.

- (d) All county service and all service with the marshal's office by employees of the marshal's office on the effective date of the abolition of the marshal's office shall be counted toward seniority in the sheriff's department. All time spent in the same, equivalent, or higher classification shall be counted toward classification seniority.
- (e) As a result of the abolition of the marshal's office, no employee of the marshal's office who becomes an employee of the sheriff's department pursuant to this section shall lose peace officer status or be reduced in rank or salary.
- (f) Prior to the abolition of the marshal's office, the court and the County of San Diego shall enter into a contractual agreement regarding the provision of court security services to be provided by the sheriff. Thereafter, from time to time, the court and the County of San Diego may enter into agreements regarding the provision of court security services to be provided by the sheriff.
- (g) After abolition of the marshal's office, a two-member committee comprised of a representative of the presiding judge of the superior court and a representative of the sheriff shall make recommendations to the sheriff regarding courtroom assignments of bailiffs. Bailiff assignments and the release from those assignments shall be made only after consultation with, and concurrence of, the affected judge or judicial officer. The presiding judge may provide the concurrence required by this section. This subdivision shall not apply to actions instituted by the sheriff for fitness for duty reasons or discipline that is subject to review by the San Diego County Civil Service Commission.
- (h) For a period of five years following the abolition of the marshal's office, personnel of the marshal's office who become employees of the sheriff's department shall not be transferred from the bureau in the sheriff's department under which court-related services and the service of civil and criminal process are consolidated, unless the transfer is voluntary or is the result of fitness for duty reasons or discipline that is subject to review by the San Diego County Civil Service Commission.
- (i) Personnel of the marshal's office who become employees of the sheriff's department shall be entitled to request an assignment to another bureau or division within the sheriff's department, and that request shall be reviewed the same as any other request from within the department.
- (j) This section shall become operative in the County of San Diego when the board of supervisors adopts a resolution declaring this section operative. The implementation of this section shall be subject to approval and adoption by the board of supervisors of necessary actions, appropriations, and ordinances consistent with the charter of the County of San Diego and other statutory authority.
- (k) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2005, and as of that date is repealed unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2005, deletes or extends that date. The repeal of this section does not affect any right or benefit to which a person was entitled on the date of repeal.

**Comment.** Subdivision (k) of Section 72114.2 is added to provide for the automatic repeal of this section on January 1, 2005.

## Note: Comment Requested

 The Commission requests input as to whether Government Code Section 72114.2 continues to serve a useful purpose and, if so, whether further revisions are needed to reflect current practice.

### Gov't Code § 72115 (amended). Consolidation of court-related services

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72115 of the Government Code is amended to read:

- 72115. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County may, no later than 30 days after the effective date of this section, commence public hearings regarding the abolition of the marshal's office and the transferring of court-related services provided by the marshal within the county to the sheriff's department. Within 30 days of the commencement of public hearings as authorized by this section, the board shall make a final determination as to the most cost-effective and most efficient manner of providing court-related services.
- (b) Concurrently, an election may be conducted among all of the judges of the Consolidated Courts of San Bernardino County to provide an advisory recommendation to the board of supervisors on the abolition of the marshal's office and the transferring of court-related services provided by the marshal within the county to the sheriff's department. The outcome shall be determined by a simple majority of votes cast. The vote of the judges shall then be forwarded to the board of supervisors prior to the close of the public hearing, and the board of supervisors shall take into advisement the recommendation of the judges provided by the election report.
- (c) If the board determines to abolish the marshal's office and transfer the duties of the marshal to the sheriff's office, the abolishment of the office and the transfer of those duties shall be completed within 30 days of that determination. This section applies to the abolition of the marshal's office and the transfer of court-related services provided by the marshal within the county to the sheriff's department.
- (d) (b) The courtroom assignment of bailiffs after abolition of the marshal's office and the consolidation pursuant to this section shall be determined by a two-member committee comprised of the presiding judge of the consolidated superior court and the sheriff, or their designees. Any new bailiff assignments shall be made only after consultation with the affected judge or commissioner in whose courtroom a new assignment is planned.

It is the intent of the Legislature, in enacting this subdivision, to ensure that courtroom assignments are made in a manner which best assures that the interests of the affected judge or commissioner and bailiff are protected.

- (e) (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the marshal and all personnel of the marshal's office affected by the abolition of the marshal's office in San Bernardino County shall become employees of the sheriff's department at their existing or equivalent classification, salaries, and benefits, and, except as may be necessary for the operation of the agency under which court-related services and the service of civil and criminal process are consolidated, they shall not be involuntarily transferred out of the consolidated office for a period of five years following the consolidation.
- (f) (d) Personnel of the abolished marshal's office shall be entitled to request an assignment to another division within the sheriff's department, and that request shall be reviewed in the same manner as any other request from within the department. Persons who accept a voluntary transfer from the court services/civil division shall waive their rights pursuant to subdivision (e).
- (g) (e) Permanent employees of the marshal's office on the effective date of the abolition of the marshal's office pursuant to this section shall be deemed to be qualified, and no other qualifications shall be required for employment or retention. Probationary employees of the marshal's office on the effective date of a consolidation pursuant to this section shall retain their probationary status and rights, and shall not be deemed to have transferred so as to require serving a new probationary period.

- (h) (f) All county service or service by employees of the marshal's office on the effective date of a consolidation pursuant to this section shall be counted toward seniority in the consolidated office, and all time spent in the same, equivalent, or higher classification shall be counted toward classification seniority.
- (i) (g) No employee of the marshal's office on the effective date of a consolidation pursuant to this section shall lose peace officer status, or otherwise be adversely affected as a result of the abolition and merger of personnel into the sheriff's department.
- (h) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2018, and as of that date is repealed unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2018, deletes or extends that date. The repeal of this section does not affect any right or benefit to which a person was entitled on the date of repeal.
- **Comment.** Former subdivisions (a)-(c) are deleted and new subdivision (a) is added to Section 72115 to reflect consolidation of court-related services in San Bernardino County within the sheriff's office, effective October 9, 1999.
- Subdivision (b) is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Bernardino County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 10, 1998.
  - Subdivision (h) is added to provide for the automatic repeal of this section in fifteen years.

## Gov't Code § 72116 (amended). Consolidation of court-related services

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47 48 SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 72116 of the Government Code is amended to read:

72116. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the board of supervisors of Shasta County may find, after holding a public hearing on the issue, that cost savings or efficiencies can be realized by consolidation of court-related services provided by the marshal and sheriff within that county. If this finding is made, an election shall be conducted among all of the judges of the superior and municipal courts of the county to determine the agency, either the marshal or the sheriff, under which court-related services shall be consolidated. The outcome shall be determined by a simple majority of votes cast by secret ballot, provided, that the total number of votes cast exceeds 50 percent of the number of superior and municipal court judges in the county, by at least one vote. The executive officer of the courts shall administer the election and tabulate the results. The presiding judges of the superior and municipal courts shall inform the board of supervisors of the results of the election within 15 days of the election. The board of supervisors shall immediately commence and, within a reasonable time not to exceed 90 days, implement the determination made by a majority of the judges of the superior and municipal courts in the election. If an election is not conducted within 90 days of notification of the board of supervisors' finding, or if the results of the election are evenly divided, the board of supervisors shall determine under which agency, either the marshal or the sheriff, court-related services shall be consolidated, and shall proceed to implement consolidation as if on the basis of a majority vote of the judges of the superior and municipal courts. This section applies to the consolidation of court-related services within the marshal's office in Shasta County.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (f), all personnel of the marshal's office or personnel of the sheriff's office affected by a consolidation of court-related services under this section or Section 26670 shall become employees of that consolidated office at their existing or equivalent classifications, salaries, and benefits, and except as may be necessary for the operation of the agency under which court-related services are consolidated, shall not be involuntarily transferred out of the consolidated court-related services office for a period of four years following the consolidation.

- (c) Permanent employees of the marshal's office or sheriff's office on the effective date of consolidation under this section or Section 26670 shall be deemed qualified, and no other qualifications shall be required for employment or retention. Probationary employees of the marshal's office or the sheriff's office on the effective date of a consolidation under this section or Section 26670 shall retain their probationary status and rights, and shall not be deemed to have transferred so as to require serving a new probationary period.
- (d) All county service or service by employees of the marshal's office or the sheriff's office on the effective date of a consolidation under this section or Section 26670 shall be counted toward seniority in that court-related services office, and all time spent in the same, equivalent, or higher classification shall be counted toward classification seniority.
- (e) No employee of the marshal's office or the sheriff's office on the effective date of a consolidation under this section or Section 26670 shall lose peace officer status, or be demoted or otherwise adversely affected by a consolidation of court-related services.
- (f) In the event that court-related services are consolidated under the marshal's office, all  $\underline{A11}$  sheriff's bailiffs affected by the consolidation shall be given the option of becoming employees of the marshal's office or of remaining with the sheriff's office. If a staffing shortage is created by the exercise of this option by these bailiffs, the marshal may accept qualified applicants from the sheriff's office under the provisions of subdivisions (b), (c), (d), and (e).
- Comment. Section 72116 is amended to reflect consolidation of court-related services in Shasta County within the marshal's office, effective July 1, 1993.
  - The section is also amended to delete references to former Section 26670.

## Gov't Code § 72150 (repealed). Additional deputies

 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72150 of the Government Code is repealed.

72150. If an increase in business of any municipal court or other emergency requires a greater number of employees for the prompt and faithful discharge of the business of the court than the number expressly provided by law, or requires the performance of duties of positions in the lowest salary bracket where all such positions have been filled, with the approval of the judge or judges, the clerk or the marshal of the court, or both, may appoint as many additional deputies as will enable them to promptly and faithfully discharge the duties of their respective offices.

### **Comment.** Section 72150 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.
  - (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(*l*) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(5) (trial court as employer of all trial court employees), 71620(a) (job classifications and appointments).

### Gov't Code § 72151 (repealed). Selection and compensation of additional deputies

SEC. . Section 72151 of the Government Code is repealed.

72151. The additional deputies shall be selected in the same manner as those for whom express provision is made, and they shall receive compensation from the same source and in the same amount as the salary provided by law for the position of deputy clerk or deputy marshal of such court, respectively, but may hold office by virtue of such appointment not longer than 90 days after the adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature. Where the provisions of law applicable to the particular municipal court provide for increments of salary after a specified period of service, additional deputies

employed pursuant to Section 72150 and this section shall receive credit toward such increments for service performed pursuant to these sections. No deputy so temporarily appointed shall be eligible for reappointment pursuant to this article, unless the increase in business of the court or other emergency for which the appointment has been made is deemed by the judge or judges to still exist, in either of which case such deputy or deputies may receive one reappointment, to be made as in the case of an original appointment.

**Comment.** Section 72151 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(*l*) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(5) (trial court as employer of all trial court employees), 71620(a) (job classifications and appointments). 71623 (salaries), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement).

### Gov't Code § 72190 (amended). Court commissioners

SEC. . Section 72190 of the Government Code is amended to read:

72190. Within the jurisdiction of the court and under the direction of the judges, commissioners of municipal courts shall exercise all the powers and perform all of the duties authorized by law to be performed by commissioners of superior courts and such additional powers and duties as may be prescribed by law. At the direction of the judges, commissioners may have the same jurisdiction and exercise the same powers and duties as the judges of the court with respect to any infraction or small claims action. The commissioners of municipal courts shall possess the same qualifications the law requires of a judge and shall hold office during the pleasure of the court appointing them and shall not engage in the private practice of law. They shall be ex officio deputy clerks.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a commissioner of a municipal court or a justice court of any judicial district in this state who has been duly appointed and has thereafter been retired for service, or a commissioner of a superior court in this state A commissioner who has been duly appointed and has thereafter been retired from service, may be assigned by the presiding judge or sole judge of a municipal court to serve as a court commissioner of the court for any periods of time as he or she is needed for the prompt and efficient discharge of the business of that court. While serving, he or she shall be paid the full compensation of a court commissioner, payable as follows: he or she shall continue to receive his or her retirement allowance, and in addition the county court shall pay him or her the amount equal to the difference between the retirement allowance and full compensation. That employment shall not operate to reinstate him or her as a member of the county retirement system or to terminate or suspend his or her retirement rights or allowance, and no deductions shall be made from his or her compensation as contributions to the retirement system.

**Comment.** Section 72190 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 70214 (commissioners and referees).

The section is also amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Section 71622 (subordinate judicial officers).

The section is also amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Section 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). *Cf.* Section 77003(a)(1) (Judicial Council approval required for commissioner positions created after July 1, 1997).

The section is also amended to delete language referring to the sole judge. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Section 69580 *et seq*. (number

of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or otherwise, the reference to the "presiding judge" means the sole judge of the court. See Section 69508.5 (presiding judge).

# Gov't Code § 72190.1 (amended). Arraignments

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40 41 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72190.1 of the Government Code is amended to read:

72190.1. A commissioner of a municipal court may conduct arraignment proceedings in the court on a complaint if directed to perform those duties by the presiding or sole judge of the court, including the issuance and signing of bench warrants.

**Comment.** Section 72190.1 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Sections 70211 (effect of unification on judgeships), 70214 (commissioners and referees).

The section is also amended to delete language referring to the sole judge. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Section 69580 *et seq.* (number of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or otherwise, the reference to the "presiding judge" means the sole judge of the court. See Section 69508.5 (presiding judge).

# Gov't Code § 72190.2 (amended). Bench warrants

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72190.2 of the Government Code is amended to read:

72190.2. If directed to perform such duties by the presiding judge or sole judge of the eourt, a commissioner of the municipal court may issue and sign a bench warrant for the arrest of a defendant who fails to appear in court when required to appear by law or who fails to perform any act required by court order.

**Comment.** Section 72190.2 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Sections 70211 (effect of unification on judgeships), 70214 (commissioners and referees).

The section is also amended to delete language referring to the sole judge. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Section 69580 *et seq.* (number of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or otherwise, the reference to the "presiding judge" means the sole judge of the court. See Section 69508.5 (presiding judge).

## Gov't Code § 72190.5 (repealed). Authorization of unauthorized positions

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72190.5 of the Government Code is repealed.

72190.5. All trial court commissioner and referee positions in the municipal courts that were funded and filled as of January 1, 1999, and that are not authorized under any other section of the Government Code are hereby authorized under this section. This section is not intended to replace, modify, or otherwise alter the terms, conditions, or qualifications of any existing section pertaining to the appointment of trial court commissioners and referees.

**Comment.** Section 72190.5 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The section is also repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Section 71622 (subordinate judicial officers).

### Gov't Code § 72191 (repealed). Powers of municipal court jury commissioner

SEC. . Section 72191 of the Government Code is repealed.

42 72191. The jury commissioner of a municipal court shall exercise all the powers of the jury commissioner of a superior court insofar as they are applicable to municipal courts, and in addition without extra compensation may be appointed and serve as a general

45 commissioner of the court if he possesses the qualifications prescribed therefor.

## **Comment.** Section 72191 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 70214 (commissioners and referees) and Code Civ. Proc. § 195 (superior court jury commissioners).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71620(a) (job classifications and appointments), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71624 (retirement plans), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system).

### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

## Gov't Code § 72192 (repealed). Appointment of commissioner or jury commissioner

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72192 of the Government Code is repealed.

72192. Whenever the appointment of a commissioner or jury commissioner is authorized by law, he shall be appointed by and hold office at the pleasure of a majority of the judges or the judge senior in service when there is an equal division of the judges. He shall be a member of any retirement system which includes municipal court attaches.

## **Comment.** Section 72192 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 70214 (commissioners and referees) and Code Civ. Proc. § 195 (superior court jury commissioners).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71620(a) (job classifications and appointments), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71624 (retirement plans), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system).

### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

## Gov't Code § 72194 (repealed). Municipal court reporters

SEC. . Section 72194 of the Government Code is repealed.

72194. By order entered upon the minutes of the court, a majority of the judges of the municipal court may appoint as many competent phonographic reporters as the business of the court requires, to be known as official reporters of such court. The official reporters shall hold office during the pleasure of the judges of such court.

Comment. Section 72194 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 69941 (appointment of official reporters).

### Gov't Code § 72194.5 (amended). Use of electronic equipment

- 43 SEC. . Section 72194.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 72194.5. Whenever an official court reporter or a temporary court reporter reporter or
- 45 <u>an official reporter pro tempore</u> is unavailable to report an action or proceeding in a court,

subject to the availability of approved equipment and equipment monitors, the court may order that, in a limited civil case, or a misdemeanor or infraction case, the action or proceeding be electronically recorded, including all the testimony, the objections made, the ruling of the court, the exceptions taken, all arraignments, pleas, and sentences of defendants in criminal cases, the arguments of the attorneys to the jury, and all statements and remarks made and oral instructions given by the judge. The court shall assign available reporters first to report preliminary hearings and then to other proceedings. A transcript derived from an electronic recording may be utilized whenever a transcript of court proceedings is required. The electronic recording device and appurtenant equipment shall be of a type approved by the Judicial Council for courtroom use. 

**Comment.** Section 72194.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The section is also amended for consistency of terminology. See, e.g., Section 69941 (appointment of official reporters).

Note. Government Section 72194.5 may be relocated among other provisions relating to official reporters.

## 17 Gov't Code § 72195 (repealed). Municipal court reporters

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72195 of the Government Code is repealed.

72195. Sections 69942 to 69955, inclusive, of this code and Section 273 of the Code of Civil Procedure are hereby made applicable to the qualifications, duties, official oath, certification of transcripts, fees, and notes of official reporters of municipal courts, except that the fee for reporting testimony and proceedings in contested cases, except for official reporters of municipal courts where a statute provides otherwise, is fifty-five dollars (\$55) a day, or any fractional part thereof.

**Comment.** Section 72195 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 69941 *et seq*. (official reporters generally).

### Gov't Code § 72196 (repealed). Assignment to municipal court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72196 of the Government Code is repealed.

72196. Whenever the business of the court requires, the presiding or sole judge of the municipal court may request the services of one or more official reporters of the superior court within the same county to act as pro tempore phonographic reporter of the municipal court in criminal cases. Any such request shall be addressed to the presiding judge of the superior court. Such request shall be granted or denied in the manner and subject to the provisions set forth in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of this code.

**Comment.** Section 72196 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Gov't Code § 72197 (repealed). Duties on assignment to municipal court

SEC. . Section 72197 of the Government Code is repealed.

72197. Whenever such request has been granted and any official reporter of the superior court has been assigned to act as a pro tempore phonographic reporter of the municipal court, such reporter shall, during the period of such assignment to the municipal court, perform the duties of an official reporter of such municipal court and during the time of any such assignment such reporter shall be subject to the provisions of

- Sections 69942 to 69955, inclusive, and Sections 273 and 274c of the Code of Civil
- 2 Procedure.

Comment. Section 72197 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

### Gov't Code § 72198 (repealed). Compensation on assignment to municipal court

SEC. . Section 72198 of the Government Code is repealed.

72198. In any county in which the official reporter of the superior court receives an annual salary fixed by law no additional compensation shall be paid to such reporter for any service rendered by the reporter while assigned to the municipal court; provided, however, that any official reporter of the superior court assigned to a municipal court situated at a place other than the situs of the superior court in which said reporter regularly serves shall receive mileage from said superior court to the municipal court to which the reporter has been assigned, and return, for each day, or fraction thereof, during which said superior court reporter serves in the municipal court; the rate for mileage so allowed shall be that fixed and paid to county employees generally.

**Comment.** Section 72198 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

### Gov't Code § 72199 (repealed). Daily transcript requiring more than one reporter

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72199 of the Government Code is repealed.

72199. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever a daily transcript is ordered in a civil case requiring the services of more than one phonographic reporter, the party requesting the daily transcript, in addition to any other required fee, shall pay a fee per day, or portion thereof, equal to the per diem rate for pro tempore reporters established by statute, local rule, or ordinance for the services of each additional reporter for the first day and each subsequent day the additional reporters are required.

**Comment.** Section 72199 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 69953.5 (daily transcript requiring more than one reporter).

## Gov't Code §§ 72230-72232 (repealed). Witness and juror fees

SEC.\_\_. Article 6 (commencing with Section 72230) of Chapter 8 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 72230-72232 are repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. For witness and juror fees in superior court, see Sections 29603 (payments to jurors and witnesses), 68093 (witness fees), 68098 (witness fees in criminal cases).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 6. Witnesses' and Jurors' Fees

72230. Except as otherwise provided by law, witnesses in municipal courts shall be paid the fees provided to be paid to witnesses in the superior court in the county or city and county in which the municipal court is situated.

72232. Witnesses and jurors in criminal cases shall be paid by the county in the manner provided for the payment of such fees in the county or city and county in which any such municipal court is situated.

## Gov't Code §§ 72270-72274 (repealed). Departments

SEC.\_\_. Article 7 (commencing with Section 72270) of Chapter 8 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 72270-72274 are repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. For provisions governing the selection and duties of the presiding judge in superior court, see Sections 69508, 69508.5.

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 7. Departments

72270. The municipal court shall be divided into as many departments as there are judges of the court.

72271. Annually the judges shall choose from their number a presiding judge. The presiding judge may be removed at any time and another chosen in his place by a majority vote of the judges of the court.

72271.5. In courts with two judges a presiding judge shall be selected by the judges each calendar year and the selection should be on the basis of administrative qualifications and interest. If a selection cannot be agreed upon, then the office of presiding judge shall be rotated each calendar year between the two judges, commencing with the senior judge. If the judges are of equal seniority, the first presiding judge shall be selected by lot.

72272. The presiding judge shall assign the judges to their respective departments. Any judge may preside in any department in case of the absence or inability to act of the judge of such department.

72273. In the absence or inability to act of the presiding judge, the remaining judges may select one of their number to act as presiding judge during such absence or inability. His official acts during such time shall have the same effect as though done by the presiding judge.

72274. Subject to the regulations of the Judicial Council, the presiding judge shall apportion the business of the court among the several departments and transfer cases from one department to another if necessary or convenient to facilitate the dispatch of the business of the court.

### Gov't Code § 72301 (amended). Bail

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72301 of the Government Code is amended to read:

72301. The clerk of the municipal court or superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court or one or more deputy clerks, the sheriff or one or more deputy sheriffs, or one or more city police officers shall be in attendance at all hours of the day and night, including Sundays and holidays, and may fix and accept bail pursuant to procedures established by the court for the appearance before the court of any defendant charged in the court with an offense of which the court has jurisdiction or whenever a defendant has been arrested and booked within the territorial limits of said judicial district county for having committed a misdemeanor. The amount of bail shall be pursuant to a schedule of bail in such cases previously fixed and approved by the judges of the court at their annual meeting. If a warrant has been issued for the arrest of the defendant, the bail shall be in the amount fixed in the warrant. The bail shall be cash, negotiable United States Treasury bonds, or a surety bond executed by a certified, admitted surety insurer as provided in the Insurance Code.

Comment. Section 72301 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts).

## Gov't Code § 72400 (repealed). Traffic referees

 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72400 of the Government Code is repealed.

72400. The judges of a municipal court having three or more judges may appoint one traffic referee, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges. The judges of a municipal court having more than 20 judges and located in a county containing a population, as determined by the 1970 federal decennial census, of 1,300,000 and under 1,400,000, may appoint two traffic referees, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges. A traffic referee shall serve his court full time or, if appointed to serve two or more courts, sufficient time with each to total full time. A person is ineligible to be a traffic referee unless he is a member of the State Bar of California or has had five years' experience as a justice court judge in this state within the eight years immediately preceding his appointment as a traffic referee.

**Comment.** Section 72400 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The section is also repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers).

Note. The provision of Government Section 72400 referencing a county with a population of 1,300,000 and under 1,400,000, as determined by the 1970 federal census, applies to San Diego County.

#### Gov't Code § 72403 (amended). Powers and duties

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72403 of the Government Code is amended to read:

72403. The traffic referee shall have the power of a deputy clerk of the court, <u>and</u> shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the court, and shall be a member of any retirement system which includes the attaches of the court. In addition if he possesses the qualifications prescribed by law for such office he may be appointed and serve as a commissioner of the court and receive the monthly salary provided by law for a commissioner of the court.

**Comment.** Section 72403 is amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Section 71612 (existing terms of employment not affected), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected).

### Gov't Code § 72404 (repealed). Salary

37 SEC. Section 72404 of the Government Code is repealed.

72404. Unless otherwise provided by statute the traffic referee shall receive a salary equal to 50 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court.

**Comment.** Section 72404 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The section is also repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Section 71622 (subordinate judicial officers).

## Gov't Code § 72405 (repealed). Cross assignment of commissioner

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72405 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 72405. Any commissioner of the court having the qualifications prescribed in this article for a traffic referee or those prescribed in Section 72190 for commissioners may at the direction of the court exercise any of the powers which a traffic referee may exercise.
- Comment. Section 72405 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Section 71622 (subordinate judicial officers).

## 8 Gov't Code § 72406 (repealed). Grandfather clause

 SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 72406 of the Government Code is repealed.

72406. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 72400 any person who was performing duties substantially comparable to those set forth in this article on the effective date of this article and who has performed such duties for a period of at least one year prior to July 1, 1969, shall be eligible for appointment to the position of traffic referee and shall receive a salary equal to 65 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court.

**Comment.** Section 72406 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The section is also repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Section 71622 (subordinate judicial officers).

## Gov't Code § 72407 (unchanged). Retired annuitants

72407. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a traffic referee in any county with a population of 3,000,000 or more who has been duly appointed and has thereafter been retired for service, may be assigned by the presiding judge of a court to serve as a traffic referee of the court for such periods as he is needed for the prompt and efficient discharge of the business of that court. While so serving, he shall be paid the full compensation of a traffic referee, payable as follows: He shall continue to receive his retirement allowance, and in addition the county shall pay him the amount equal to the difference between such retirement allowance and such full compensation. Such employment shall not operate to reinstate him as a member of the county retirement system or to terminate or suspend his retirement rights or allowance, and no deductions shall be made from his compensation as contributions to the retirement system.

### Note: Comment Requested

The staff is researching whether Government Code Section 72407 (and other sections relating to retired annuitants) should be preserved. The Commission solicits comments on this issue and whether these sections are superseded by provisions of the individual retirement plans, the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts.

### Gov't Code § 72408 (repealed). Santa Barbara County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 72408 of the Government Code is repealed.

72408. (a) Notwithstanding Section 72400, in Santa Barbara County, upon adoption of a resolution described in subdivision (b) by the board of supervisors, the judges of the municipal court may appoint a traffic referee or a hearing officer who may hear traffic matters and exercise the powers of a traffic referee. Either the traffic referee or the hearing officer shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of the municipal court.

- (b) The county shall be bound by, and the resolution adopted by the board of supervisors shall specifically recognize, the following conditions:
- (1) The county has sufficient funds for the support of either position and any staff who will provide direct support to the position, agrees to assume any additional costs that may result therefrom, and agrees that no state funds shall be made available, or shall be used, in support of this position or any staff who provide direct support to this position.
- (2) Neither the traffic referee nor the hearing officer shall be deemed a judicial position for purposes of calculating trial court funding pursuant to Section 77202.
- (3) The salary for either position and for any staff who provide direct support to the position shall not be considered as part of court operations for purposes of Sections 77003 and 77204.
- (4) The county agrees not to seek funding from the state for payment of the salary, benefits, or other compensation for such a referee or hearing officer or for any staff who provide direct support to the position.
- **Comment.** Section 72408 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers).

## Gov't Code § 72450 (repealed). Traffic trial commissioners

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 10 (commencing with Section 72450) of Chapter 8 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Section 72450 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. See Section 70212 (transitional provisions).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Section 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

### Article 10. Traffic Trial Commissioners

72450. A municipal court, if the board of supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for the position, may appoint a traffic trial commissioner to serve, at the pleasure of the court. The traffic trial commissioner shall be selected from a list of qualified applicants openly recruited after advertisement for the position in a newspaper of general circulation pursuant to Sections 6000 and 6061.3. A traffic trial commissioner shall serve full time but may be appointed to serve two or more courts. Each traffic trial commissioner shall have the qualifications of a judge of the municipal court and shall not engage in the private practice of law. A traffic trial commissioner may exercise all the powers and perform all the duties authorized by law to be performed by commissioners of municipal courts. Unless otherwise expressly provided by law, a traffic trial commissioner shall receive the same salary provided by law for municipal court commissioners in the county. In a county where there is no salary established for a municipal court commissioner, a traffic trial commissioner shall receive a salary of not less than 75 percent of that paid to a judge of the municipal court.

### Gov't Code §§ 72600-72784 (repealed). Los Angeles County municipal court districts

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 72600) of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

## **Comment.** Sections 72600-72784 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Los Angeles County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective January 22, 2000. See Sections 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships), 70212 (transitional provisions). See also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 38 (judicial districts), 190 *et seq.* (jury selection); Sections 68070 (local rules of court), 69508 (presiding judge), 69586 (number of judges in Los Angeles County); Cal. R. Ct. 6.603 (authority and duties of presiding judge). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in Los Angeles County, effective January 1, 1994. See Sections 26639-26639.4 (sheriff-marshal consolidation). See also Sections 26726 (fees for sheriff keeping property under attachment, execution, or claim and delivery), 77212.5(a) (agreement with sheriff's department regarding court security services).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71612 (existing terms of employment not affected), 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71630-71639.3 (labor relations), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services), 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (4) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Section 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund).

## Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

The text of the repealed chapter is set out below.

# Chapter 9. Municipal Court Districts in Los Angeles County

### Article 1. General Provisions

72600. When an annual salary is prescribed in this chapter, the salary is payable in equal monthly installments.

72602. Each of the Los Angeles County municipal courts established in judicial districts shall have the number of judges set out below opposite the name of the judicial district over which such court has jurisdiction:

Whittier Municipal Court District	3
San Antonio Municipal Court District	3
East Los Angeles Municipal Court District	3
Inglewood Municipal Court District	
South Bay Municipal Court District.	
Compton Municipal Court District.	6
Downey Municipal Court District	
Los Angeles Municipal Court District	
Santa Anita Municipal Court District.	

1	Alhambra Municipal Court District	3
2	Los Cerritos Municipal Court District	2
3	Long Beach Municipal Court District	
4	Beverly Hills Municipal Court District	3
5	Santa Monica Municipal Court District	3
6	Burbank Municipal Court District	
7	Glendale Municipal Court District	2
8	Pasadena Municipal Court District	4
9	Rio Hondo Municipal Court District	4
10	Pomona Municipal Court District	3
11	South Gate Municipal Court District	1
12	Citrus Judicial District	4
13	Antelope Municipal Court District	1
14	Culver Municipal Court District.	2
15	Newhall Municipal Court District	
16	Malibu Municipal Court District	1

72602.1. In addition to the number of judges prescribed by Section 72602, there shall be two additional judges for the Long Beach Municipal Court District; provided, that at such time as the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for a total of up to five additional judges for the Long Beach Municipal Court District and adopts a resolution or resolutions to that effect, there shall be a total of five additional judges for the Long Beach Municipal Court District.

72602.2. In addition to the number of judges prescribed by Section 72602, there shall be two judges for the Downey Municipal Court District. However, at such time as the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for one additional judge for the Downey Municipal Court District and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be three judges for the Downey Municipal Court District in addition to the number prescribed by Section 72602.

72602.3. In addition to the number of judges prescribed by Section 72602, there shall be one additional judge for the South Bay Municipal Court District. However, at such time as the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for up to three additional judges for the South Bay Municipal Court District and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be up to three additional judges for the South Bay Municipal Court District.

72602.4. In addition to the number of judges prescribed in Section 72602, at such time as the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for any number of additional judges up to a total number of 24 for the Los Angeles Municipal Court District and adopts a resolution or resolutions to that effect, there shall be those additional judges in the Los Angeles Municipal Court District.

72602.5. (a) In addition to the number of judges specified in Section 72602, there are two judges for the Antelope Municipal Court District. However, at such time as the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for an additional judge for the Antelope Municipal Court District and adopts a resolution or resolutions to that effect, there shall be an additional judges for the Antelope Municipal Court District.

72602.6. (a) In addition to the number of judges prescribed by Section 72602, at any time as the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for one additional judge for the Glendale Municipal Court District and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be one additional judge for the Glendale Municipal Court District.

(b) In addition to the number of judges prescribed by Section 72602.5, at any time as the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for one additional judge for

the Antelope Municipal Court District and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be one additional judge for the Antelope Municipal Court District.

72602.7. In addition to the number of judges prescribed by Section 72602, there shall be one judge in the Los Cerritos Municipal Court District.

72602.9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, there shall be seven judges in the Citrus Judicial District; provided that at such time as the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for one additional judge for that district and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be eight judges in the Citrus Judicial District; and further provided that, following the appointment of an eighth judge, there shall be no more than one court commissioner in the Citrus Judicial District unless and until the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors finds that there are sufficient funds for a second court commissioner for that district and adopts a resolution to that effect, at which time there shall be two court commissioners in the Citrus Judicial District.

72602.11. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, there shall be four judges in the Whittier Municipal Court District.

72602.12. (a) In addition to the number of judges specified in Section 72602, there shall be one additional judge in the East Los Angeles Municipal Court District. However, at such time as the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for an additional judge for the East Los Angeles Municipal Court District and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be an additional judge for the East Los Angeles Municipal Court District.

(b) The judges of the East Los Angeles Municipal Court District may appoint one special assistant, East Los Angeles Municipal Court, who shall be entitled to the same benefits as, and receive a monthly salary at the same rate specified for, the clerk-administrative officer of such court.

72602.13. In addition to the number of judges prescribed by Section 72602, there shall be three additional judges for the Inglewood Municipal Court District.

72602.14. In addition to the number of judges prescribed by Section 72602, at such time as the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for one additional judge for the Newhall Municipal Court District and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be one additional judge for the Newhall Municipal Court District.

72602.15. Notwithstanding Section 72602, the San Antonio Municipal Court District and South Gate Municipal Court District are consolidated into the Southeast Municipal Court District which shall have five judges.

The officers and attaches of the San Antonio Municipal Court District and the South Gate Municipal Court District employed by those districts on the operative date of this section shall be the officers and attaches of the Southeast Municipal Court District with all of the rights and benefits to which they were entitled as employees of those districts.

72602.20. In addition to the number of judges prescribed in Section 72602, at such time as the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for up to three additional judges for the Compton Municipal Court District and adopts a resolution or resolutions to that effect, there shall be a total of up to three additional judges for the Compton Municipal Court District. Following the appointment of the first additional judge there shall be only 2.6 court commissioners in the district, following the appointment of the second additional judge there shall be only 1.6 court commissioners in the district. The part-time commissioner in the Compton Municipal Court District shall be compensated at six-tenths of that received by a commissioner, unless and until the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors finds that there are sufficient funds for up to three additional court commissioners for that district and adopts a resolution or resolutions to that effect, at which time there shall be such additional number of

court commissioners as stated in the resolution or resolutions for the Compton Municipal Court District.

 72604. Notwithstanding Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of Chapter 5, or any other provision of law in conflict with this section, in each municipal court district in counties having a population of 2,000,000 inhabitants, or over, as determined by the 1970 federal census, except in municipal court districts where a statute provides otherwise, the official reporter and official reporters pro tempore in those districts governed by this section shall receive for their services the same per diem fee paid to official court reporters pro tempore of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County. All other fees of these reporters for transcription shall be as provided in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of Chapter 5.

72604.1. Notwithstanding Section 72604, there shall be an official reporter in the Antelope Municipal Court District who shall be an attache of the court. In lieu of any other compensation provided by law for his services in reporting testimony and proceedings in the court, the official reporter shall receive a monthly salary equal to that provided by law for official reporters of the Los Angeles Municipal Court District.

72605. In all municipal courts in a county with a population of 2,000,000 or over, the names of prospective jurors shall be determined by the application of a suitable "key number" to the precinct lists of registered voters within the respective judicial districts. Prospective jurors in such courts shall be given a uniform examination and when found to be qualified shall be given a uniform instruction pamphlet. Such examination and pamphlet shall be prepared by the judges of such courts, acting as an aggregate official body.

72606. Any person who leaves a position enumerated in Articles 2, 3, or 4 of Chapter 9 who immediately prior to such separation, shall have occupied such position for one year or more, shall be allowed a leaving vacation consisting of the number of days earned during the current year and the number of days earned but not taken in the previous year, or may be allowed an equivalent lump sum payment for such earned vacation in lieu of retaining such person on the payroll. Such person may not be reemployed in any position the compensation for which is an obligation of the County of Los Angeles until the number of days for which he has been paid has elapsed.

72606.1. Any person occupying a position set forth in Articles 2, 3, or 4 of Chapter 9, which position is subject to the salary adjustment provisions of either Section 72608 or 72704.5, shall be entitled to the same compensatory leaves of absence with pay for overtime service as are provided for an employee of the County of Los Angeles holding a position of equivalent classification. In lieu of such leave of absence such municipal court employee may, and, under the same conditions as such county employee, shall, be paid as extra compensation a percentage of his normal salary equal to the percentage of normal salary payable to such county employee as extra compensation for overtime service in lieu of leave of absence with pay.

72606.2. Persons appointed to positions enumerated in Articles 2, 3, or 4 of Chapter 9 shall be entitled to the same credit for any period of prior employment by the County of Los Angeles as is allowable for an equal period of prior service in a court position of similar classification.

72607. Notwithstanding the numbers and classifications of court officers and attaches specified in Articles 1.5 (commencing with Section 72620), 1.6 (commencing with Section 72630), 2 (commencing with Section 72640), 3 (commencing with Section 72700), and 4 (commencing with Section 72750), the judges of a municipal court in a county having a population of 3,000,000 or over, with the approval of the board of supervisors, may appoint and employ additional commissioners, officers, and attaches that are necessary to the performance of duties and exercise of powers within the jurisdiction of the court. The compensation of these appointees shall be as

provided in that chapter for the same position, or, where not so provided, as may be established by the judges with the approval of the board of supervisors.

 The majority of municipal court judges in the county, with the approval of the board of supervisors, may authorize the marshal, and the judges of any municipal court in that county, with that approval, may authorize the clerk of the court, to adjust rates of compensation, to appoint additional deputies in any classifications that may be required for the prompt and faithful discharge of the duties of the respective offices. Deputies so appointed shall receive the respective rates of pay provided for existing classifications, or, if there be no existing classification for which a pay rate has been established, then they shall receive the rates of pay as shall be established by the judges authorizing the appointments and approved by the board of supervisors.

Appointments and adjustments made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall expire 90 days after the adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature unless ratified at such session. It is the intention of the Legislature that this section be cumulative to, and not in abrogation of, other provisions of law governing the additional or emergency appointment of deputy clerks and deputy marshals.

72608. Certain classes of positions prescribed in Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 72620), Article 1.6 (commencing with Section 72630), Article 2 (commencing with Section 72640), Article 3 (commencing with Section 72700), and Article 4 (commencing with Section 72750) are deemed to be related in job and compensation to position classifications included in the Los Angeles County Code, and in the case of certain classes of positions, to the administrative series included in Section 69894.1. In order to maintain the relationship of compensation and employee rights and benefits between officers and attaches of municipal courts and county or superior court employees having commensurate duties and responsibilities and to provide appropriate salary adjustments and employee rights for related classes of court positions, this section shall govern salary adjustments and employee rights and benefits for officers and attaches of municipal courts in Los Angeles County.

On the effective date of any amendment to the Los Angeles County Code adjusting the salary of a county employee classification listed in the table of positions set forth in this section, or on the effective date of a resolution or ordinance by the board of supervisors approving interim salary adjustments for superior court classes pursuant to Section 69894.2, the salary of the related municipal court position listed opposite thereto shall be adjusted an equivalent number of schedules or steps in a schedule in the salary schedule to which that position is attached. If the level of compensation established by any salary adjustment is not reflected in the salary schedule number provided for any court classification, the adjustment shall apply to each position in the classification on the effective date of the act fixing the salary schedule number. Classes of positions in the Management Appraisal and Performance Plan shall be compensated and adjusted in accordance with provisions approved by the board of supervisors.

Likewise, the salary of any court classification being enumerated in Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 72620), Article 1.6 (commencing with Section 72630), Article 2 (commencing with Section 72640), Article 3 (commencing with Section 72700), or Article 4 (commencing with Section 72750) for the first time as an amendment to this chapter shall be adjusted as necessary on the effective date of that amendment to provide the same relationship to the county classification to which it is attached as that established when the court classification was approved in accordance with Section 72607.

**Note.** To conserve resources, the table of positions has not been reproduced.

All classes of positions approved by a majority of the judges of the municipal court and the board of supervisors for inclusion in the Los Angeles County Management Appraisal and Performance (MAP) Plan will be compensated in accordance with this plan as set forth in Part 3, Chapter 6.08, of the Los Angeles County Code. All of these provisions are applicable to participants in the marshal's department, except that for the marshal, the appointing authority is the municipal court judges of Los Angeles County, and for all other participants in the marshal's department, the appointing authority is the marshal. For purposes of MAP Plan administration

only, the appointing authority for the court administrator, Los Angeles Judicial District, is the court's executive board. The court administrator is the appointing authority for all other participants in the Los Angeles Judicial District.

The presiding judge, the immediate past presiding judge (if still a member of the Los Angeles Municipal Court) and the assistant presiding judge will confer with the court administrator to establish new performance goals and evaluate the completion of previously established goals; these judges will then rate the court administrator's performance using the MAP Plan rating categories established in the county code. The presiding judge shall present this rating to the executive board for ratification at its October meeting. In the event the executive board does not act upon the rating, that rating will stand. In the event a rating is not completed, the court administrator's rating is deemed to be "merit performance." Adjustments to the court administrator's salary will be in accordance with Part 3, Chapter 6.08, of the Los Angeles County Code.

Any existing special pay provision applicable to court classes included in MAP Plan and which is expressed in terms of additional schedules of compensation will be converted to a percentage basis in accordance with the county's plan which equates each schedule with 2.75 percent.

Salary adjustments made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall expire 90 days after the adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature unless ratified at such session.

Officers and attaches of municipal courts in Los Angeles County shall be entitled to all employee rights, programs and benefits, including, but not limited to, paid medical plans, management incentive, management appraisal and performance plan, deferred compensation plans, flexible benefit plans, and early separation programs, parking and cafeteria privileges, longevity pay, shooting allowance, uniform and equipment allowance, and the same rights to meet with those entities which prescribe their compensation, that are provided for or made applicable to the related Los Angeles County and superior court employee classification. Participation in management incentive early separation programs and management appraisal and performance plan shall be established by joint action and approval of a majority of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the court, except in the Los Angeles Judicial District where joint action shall be approved by a majority of the board of supervisors and a majority of the court's executive board.

Bonus Level I assignments of deputy marshals are as follows:

Nineteen positions--assistant commander, small division.

Twelve positions--court supervisor.

Nine positions--field supervisor.

 Nine positions--office supervisor.

Three positions--communications and fleet management supervisor.

One position--training officer.

One position--real estate levy/bookkeeping section supervisor.

Bonus Level II assignments of deputy marshals are as follows:

One position--security liaison and investigations.

Deputy marshals with Bonus Level I assignments shall receive additional compensation in the same amounts, for the same periods, and paid on the same terms, as deputy sheriffs assigned to Bonus Level I positions. Deputy marshals with Bonus Level II assignments shall receive additional compensation in the same amounts, for the same periods, and paid on the same terms, as deputy sheriffs assigned to Bonus Level II positions.

In addition to the salary adjustment otherwise provided by this section, persons employed in the classifications of executive secretary, M.C., senior management secretary, M.C., and secretary to the presiding judge shall receive a one-time only two-schedule salary increase effective January 1, 1989. The resulting salary rate shall constitute the base rates for subsequent salary adjustments.

In addition to the salary provided by the applicable management appraisal and performance plan provisions, a 16.5 percent bonus shall be paid to no more than one position of deputy court administrator in the Los Angeles Municipal Court who is admitted to practice law before all

courts in California and required to render legal opinions and provide legal advice to the court administrator and judges.

Any deputy municipal court clerk I, deputy municipal court clerk I, NCS, deputy municipal court clerk II, deputy municipal court clerk II, NCS, deputy clerk III, M.C., deputy clerk III, M.C., NCS, deputy clerk IV, M.C., municipal court judicial assistant, NCS, or court clerk, M.C. who, in addition to a regular courtroom assignment, is required to operate and monitor electronic recording equipment to produce the official record of the court proceedings shall receive a two-schedule increase in compensation while so engaged. Effective January 3, 1989, any deputy clerk IV, M.C., municipal court judicial assistant, NCS, or court clerk, M.C. assigned to a courtroom, who in addition to his or her regular duties, is required to operate and monitor electronic recording equipment to produce a record of court proceedings shall receive an increase of eight standard salary levels while so engaged. However, in no event shall a person who is receiving additional compensation for performing duties involving greater skill and responsibility as described in subdivision (b) of Section 72705 or subdivision (k), (l), or (m) of Section 72755 be eligible to receive additional compensation pursuant to this subdivision, except for a deputy clerk III, M.C. or deputy clerk III, M.C., NCS assigned to the regular duties of a deputy clerk IV, M.C. or court clerk, M.C. as provided in subdivision (j) of Section 72755.

72609. (a) Except where otherwise provided by law, officers and attaches of municipal courts in Los Angeles County shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in the Los Angeles County Code as follows:

Note. To conserve resources, the salary schedule has not been reproduced.

The term "schedule" as used in this section refers to the salary schedule of the Los Angeles County Code. The term "range" as used in this section refers to the Management Appraisal and Performance Plan of Los Angeles County.

As defined in the Los Angeles County Code, Section 6.28.030, the following prefixes are used instead of schedule numbers:

F -- Flat rate per month.

FD -- Flat rate per day.

FH -- Flat rate per hour.

As defined in the Los Angeles County Code, Section 6.28.040, the following abbreviations are used in conjunction with or instead of schedule or range numbers:

N -- Note (refers to Notes at end of Section 6.28.050).

W/O Comp. -- Without compensation.

"R" or "A" used instead of a schedule number indicates a position's inclusion in the county's Management Appraisal and Performance Plan. The grade number following the "R" or "A" designation indicates the salary range. Compensation of these positions is in accordance with Sections 6.08.300 to 6.08.380, inclusive, of the Los Angeles County Code.

The term "NCS" as used in the title of a class in this chapter refers to a non-civil-service position. Personnel appointed to this class shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority and may at any time be removed by the appointing authority.

- (b) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2000. In addition to the salary adjustments, otherwise, provided by this section, all persons employed in the following classifications shall receive a salary as listed below, effective July 1, 2000, which shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2001:
- Note. To conserve resources, the salary schedule has not been reproduced.
- (c) In addition to the salary adjustments otherwise provided by this section, all persons employed in the following classifications shall receive a salary as listed, effective January 1, 2001:
- Note. To conserve resources, the salary schedule has not been reproduced.

72610. In addition to any other fees or charges required by law, in all civil cases and proceedings, exclusive of small claims court cases, the clerk shall collect from all parties, private persons, firms, and corporations the same fee as collected by the clerk of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County.

Section 72004 shall apply to the collection and disposition of all sums collected pursuant to this section.

POS NI 4

Note: Comment Requested
The Commission is reviewin

The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Government Code Section 72610.

# Article 1.5. Los Angeles County Municipal Court Judges Law

72620. This article may be cited as the Los Angeles County Municipal Court Judges Law.

72621. Under such organization, rules, and procedure as the judges of the municipal courts established in Los Angeles County may adopt therefor, all of such judges in such county shall constitute an aggregate official body for their consideration and action in matters of judicial business and in matters connected with judicial administration deemed of common interest by such judges, and, for the discharge of any functions devolving collectively upon them by law, including, but not limited to, the adoption of bail schedules, the selection of law library trustees, the appointment, removal, and supervision of the Marshal of Municipal Courts, Los Angeles County, and selection of bailiffs to serve in such courts.

72622. By majority vote, the judges constituting such official body may adopt rules or bylaws for conducting the affairs and proceedings of such body, including provision for officers and committees, and defining their composition, qualification, powers and duties. The judges may assign one municipal court attache to serve as nonmember secretary to the official body and as executive assistant to the officers and committees thereof. Such assignment shall be in addition to such attache's regular duties. While so assigned the compensation to which such attache is normally entitled shall be increased ten (10) percent; provided, that such attache shall not receive a compensation which is greater than the compensation received by a judge of the municipal court in that county.

72623. By majority vote the judges of the municipal courts established in Los Angeles County may establish and maintain a central traffic index for the purpose of mutually preserving records and supplying information to the municipal courts regarding violations of law relating to the operation of motor vehicles occurring within their jurisdiction. Participation in the program of the central traffic index system shall be optional with each municipal court district within the county. For the purpose of implementing such program, the judges of the municipal courts participating shall, by rule or bylaw provide for the supervision and operation of such central traffic index, the cost of operation of which shall be a county charge. Clerks of the municipal courts participating in such program shall transmit such records as may be deemed necessary to the central traffic index.

The actions of participating courts prior to the effective date of this section which were taken in substantial compliance with the provisions of this section are as valid and effective as if taken pursuant to the provisions of this section.

# Note: Comment Requested

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The Commission solicits comments regarding the use of a central traffic index in the Los Angeles Superior Court and the need to preserve Government Code Section 72623, in some form.

72624. By a two-thirds vote of the total number of judges constituting such official body, the body may recommend to the Judicial Council uniform court rules for all the municipal court judicial districts in the County of Los Angeles.

72627. The judges of the municipal courts of Los Angeles County may appoint one chief staff attorney, planning and research, municipal courts. The chief staff attorney shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of the municipal courts.

72627.5. (a) The chief staff attorney, planning and research, municipal courts, may appoint:

- (1) Two assistant chief staff attorneys, planning and research.
- (2) Three staff attorneys III, planning and research.
- (3) Four staff attorneys II, planning and research.
- (4) One senior programmer analyst, M.C.
- 15 (5) One principal budget analyst, planning and research.
  - (6) One staff assistant, M.C.
  - (7) One senior secretary III, M.C., who shall receive a monthly salary at the rate specified for senior judicial secretary.
    - (8) One senior secretary II, M.C.
- 20 (9) One stenographer, M.C.
  - (10) Four legal research assistants, planning and research.
- 22 (11) Three planning analyst aides, planning and research.
- 23 (12) One planning analyst, planning and research.
  - (13) Two senior planning analysts, planning and research.
- 25 (14) One data systems analyst I, M.C.
  - (15) Two data systems analysts II, M.C.
    - (16) One head of management services, planning and research, NCS.
      - (17) Three principal program analysts.
- 29 (18) Three law clerks, M.C.
  - (19) Four student professional workers.
    - (b) The positions appointed pursuant to this section shall not be deemed civil service positions. Each person appointed to these positions shall serve at the pleasure of the chief staff attorney.
    - 72628. The judges of the municipal courts of Los Angeles County may appoint one senior judicial secretary, who shall serve at the pleasure of the judges.

## Article 1.6. Presiding Judges Law

72630. The presiding judges of the municipal courts in Los Angeles County shall, by a majority vote of their aggregate number, select, appoint and discharge a court coordinator for the municipal court judicial districts of the county under such organization, rules and procedure as they shall adopt therefor. The presiding judges may prescribe and regulate by majority vote the organization, policies and rules for the conduct of the court coordinator and it shall be his duty to govern himself thereby. For the purpose of voting to select, appoint or discharge the court coordinator or to prescribe and regulate the organization, policies, rules and regulations aforesaid, upon five days written notice, the presiding judges of the municipal courts in judicial districts in Los Angeles County shall meet at a time and place designated by the presiding judge of the municipal court of the judicial district in which is located the county seat. The court coordinator shall receive a salary which shall be established by the board of supervisors, not to exceed the salary of a municipal court judge.

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72631. The court coordinator shall make recommendations to the several presiding judges concerning the transfer of municipal court cases from one district to another under Section 402 of the Code of Civil Procedure and shall work in cooperation with the Judicial Council in arranging for the assignment of judges between districts under Section 6 of Article VI of the Constitution.

72632. "Presiding judge" as used in this article includes the senior judge of a two-judge court and the judge of a one-judge court.

72635. The executive committee of the presiding judges association of the municipal courts of Los Angeles County may appoint two senior planning analysts, planning and research.

### Article 2. Marshal

72640. There shall be one marshal for all municipal courts established in judicial districts in Los Angeles County, who shall be appointed pursuant to this article.

72641. The marshal shall be designated as Marshal of Municipal Courts, Los Angeles County.

72642. He shall possess the rights and powers and perform the duties imposed upon marshals of municipal courts generally. With respect to proceedings in each of the municipal courts established in Los Angeles County, he shall exercise all powers and perform all duties imposed by law upon the sheriff with respect to proceedings in the superior court, except that each municipal court included in the county shall separately select its own bailiffs from among the deputies selected by him.

72643. The judges of all the municipal courts in Los Angeles County, by a majority vote of their aggregate number, shall select, appoint, and discharge the Marshal of Municipal Courts, Los Angeles County, under such organization, rules, and procedure as they adopt or ratify therefor. Said judges may prescribe and regulate by majority vote the organization, policies, rules, and regulations for the conduct of the marshal and his office; and it shall be his duty and that of the personnel of his office to be governed thereby. For the purpose of voting to select, appoint, or discharge the marshal or to prescribe and regulate the organization, policies, rules, and regulations aforesaid, upon five days written notice, the judges of the municipal courts in judicial districts located in Los Angeles County shall meet at a time and place designated by the presiding judge of the municipal court of the judicial district in which is included the county seat. If and when, under any provision of law, the municipal court judges in the judicial districts of said county have formally organized to administer all matters jointly affecting their courts, the conduct of such meetings and the voting thereat shall be pursuant to the rules or by-laws adopted by said judges for that purpose.

72644. A branch office of the Marshal of Municipal Courts, Los Angeles County, shall be maintained in each municipal court district.

72645. The marshal shall appoint all of the following:

- (a) One assistant marshal. The marshal shall make the appointment from the peace officer members of the marshal's office of the rank of lieutenant or higher and the appointee shall serve solely at the pleasure of the marshal. Section 72649 does not apply to the appointment to, nor removal of a person from, this position, but all other provisions of Section 72649 apply. Upon removal by the marshal for any reason other than that which would be cause for the discharge of any other member, an appointee shall revert to the rank held by the appointee prior to his or her appointment to the position of assistant marshal.
- (b) Three commanders. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy, any succeeding appointment to this position may be made by the marshal at his or her sole discretion. At that time and thereafter, Section 72649 shall not be applicable to the appointment to, nor removal of, a person from, this position, but all other provisions of Section 72649 shall be applicable. The marshal shall make this appointment from the peace officer members of his or her office of the rank of lieutenant or

higher, and the appointee shall serve solely at the pleasure of the marshal. Upon removal by the marshal for any reason other than that which would be cause for the discharge of any other member, an appointee shall revert to the rank held prior to appointment as commander.

(c) Nine captains.

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- (d) Twenty-eight lieutenants.
- (e) Forty-one sergeants.
- (f) Six hundred forty-four deputy marshals; except that the number of deputy marshals shall be reduced by the number of deputy marshal IV positions required to be retained pursuant to Section 72645.5.
- (g) Twenty-seven deputy marshal trainees. Appointments to the positions shall be made from civil service lists resulting from open competitive examinations, provided that notwithstanding Section 72649, the appointees shall be subject to a 12-month period of probation.
- (h) Four deputy marshal-matrons, each of whom shall have completed a course of training which meets the requirements of the POST commission for a specialized law enforcement basic certificate.
  - (i) Two deputy clerk-custody officers.
- (j) Forty legal services specialists, marshal, each of whom shall receive monthly compensation at the same rate specified for the county's class of security officer II.
- 72645.5. There shall be retained a number of deputy marshal IV positions equal to the number of persons who held those positions immediately prior to January 1, 1982, and who continue to hold those positions. When an incumbent for any reason vacates a deputy marshal IV position, that position shall automatically cease to exist, and an additional deputy marshal position, under Section 72645(f), shall automatically be created.

72646. The marshal shall appoint:

- (a) One head, fiscal and administrative services, marshal.
- (b) One senior staff assistant, marshal.
- (c) One executive secretary, marshal. Appointment to this position shall be at step 3 of the schedule.
  - (d) Four staff assistants, marshal.
  - (e) Three management secretaries, marshal.
- (f) One principal clerk.
  - (g) One supply and reproduction supervisor, marshal.
    - (h) Four senior secretaries, marshal.
    - (i) Nine administrative clerks.
    - (j) One supervising payroll clerk, marshal.
  - (k) One supply and reproduction assistant, marshal.
    - (1) Sixty deputy clerks, grade III.
    - (m) Three secretaries, marshal.
    - (n) Fifty-two deputy clerks, grade II.
    - (o) Eight deputy clerks, grade I.
  - (p) Deputies who shall be keepers, that may be reasonably required pursuant to law, at the fee allowed by law for keeping property.
    - (q) Five marshal's dispatchers I.
    - (r) One safety officer, marshal.
    - (s) One head personnel technician, marshal.
    - (t) One assistant head, fiscal and administrative services, marshal.
- (u) One personnel technician, marshal.
- (v) One senior payroll clerk, marshal.
- 49 (w) Four payroll clerks, marshal.
- 50 (x) One light vehicle driver, marshal.
- 51 (v) Five marshal's dispatchers II.
- 52 (z) Five personnel assistants, marshal.

- (aa) One hundred thirty-six security officers I, marshal.
- (bb) Seventy-five security officers II, marshal.
- (cc) Three senior personnel assistants, marshal.
- (dd) One principal assistant, fiscal services, marshal.
- (ee) One warehouse worker I, marshal.

72648. The judges of each municipal court established in a judicial district in Los Angeles County, except those of the Los Angeles Judicial District, shall select, from among the deputies of the marshal's office, such person or persons to act as court bailiffs as may be reasonably necessary for the proper operation of such court. Any deputy so selected shall serve as bailiff during the pleasure of the judge or judges of such court, and shall perform his official duties as bailiff under his or their sole direction.

- 72649. Except where this title otherwise provides, all deputies and other employees of the marshal of municipal courts, Los Angeles County, may be appointed, removed, suspended, or discharged for cause by the marshal, subject in such appointment, removal, suspension, or discharge to all civil service provisions applicable to the personnel of the office of sheriff, Los Angeles County:
- (a) Whenever reference to a numbered salary schedule is made in any section of this article, the schedule found in the code of the County of Los Angeles shall apply.
- (b) Unless otherwise specifically provided, each person appointed to a position, the compensation of which is fixed by reference to the salary schedule, shall, for the first six months of service, receive monthly the rate of compensation specified in the first step of the salary schedule for the position to which he is appointed. Upon the first day of the month following six months' continuous service in a class, the initial rate of compensation of such person shall be increased to the next higher step of the salary schedule for the position occupied. On and after the first day of the month following each ensuing 12 months of such service such compensation shall be increased to the rate specified in the next higher step of the salary schedule for the position occupied until such compensation equals the sum specified in step 5 of such schedule.
- (c) When any person in the service of the court or of the marshal is appointed or promoted to another office or position in such service compensated at a higher numbered schedule, he shall receive step 1 of such schedule if step 1 is at least one step higher than the salary received in the office or position relinquished; but if not, he shall receive initially that step of the schedule pertaining to such office or position which will provide a one-step increase in his compensation. Provided, whenever a person occupying a permanent superior position is supervising a subordinate and the subordinate is receiving compensation at a rate equal to or greater than that which the superior is receiving, the person occupying the superior position shall be entitled to be advanced in steps to the highest salary paid to the highest ranking subordinate which he supervises plus one dollar (\$1).
- (d) Notwithstanding the above, each person appointed to a peace officer position set forth in Section 72608, 72640, or 72645 shall be entitled to the same salary step placement during his employment by the marshal and upon appointment, promotion or demotion as an employee of the marshal, as he would receive if he were employed in a related position in the classified service of the County of Los Angeles.
- (e) Persons appointed to deputy marshal shall, upon the first day of the month following completion of six years' service including at least two years in a court-related assignment and eighteen months in a field assignment, receive monthly the rate of compensation specified in Step 6 of the schedule.
- (f) When any person is demoted to another office or position he shall receive the fifth step rate of salary for the position to which he is demoted, except that if such demotion is due to disciplinary action, the appointing power may indicate any step rate of the lower position which provides compensation not higher than that last previously received by such person.
- 72651. All provisions of law relating to marshals of municipal courts, or a marshal of a municipal court and the deputies and attaches thereof, not inconsistent with the provisions of this

article, apply to the Marshal of Municipal Courts, Los Angeles County, and to the officers, deputies, and attaches of the marshal. The judges of the municipal courts of the judicial districts in Los Angeles County acting jointly by a vote of a majority of said judges may adopt rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this article to make effective the provisions thereof.

72652. The Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County shall provide suitable quarters for the marshal, including heating, lighting, and janitorial services, and shall supply furniture, books, and supplies necessary for carrying out the duties prescribed by law for the marshal.

# Article 3. City of Los Angeles

72700. This article applies to the municipal court established in a judicial district embracing the City of Los Angeles.

72701. The judges of the municipal court shall appoint as many commissioners, not exceeding 22, as the business of the court requires. Each commissioner shall possess the same qualifications as the law requires of a judge of the court. Within the jurisdiction of the court and under the direction of the judges, each commissioner shall exercise the powers and perform the duties authorized by law to be performed by commissioners of the superior court and such additional powers and duties as may be prescribed by law. Each commissioner shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges and shall receive a monthly salary in the same sum as is paid the court commissioners of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles. If, however, the amount of the salary is fixed under a step plan of compensation based upon tenure of service, each incumbent shall nevertheless receive a salary equal to the top step thereof. In no event shall such salary exceed the salary provided for the judges of the municipal courts. The commissioners shall be ex officio deputy clerks of the court and shall be members of any retirement system which includes attaches of the court. They shall not engage in the private practice of law.

72702. There shall be one court administrator who shall be the clerk of the court and who shall be appointed by, and hold office at the pleasure of, the judges of the court and who shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in Section 72609, and who shall be designated as an "L" item pursuant to 6.28.020 B of the Los Angeles County Code. In addition to the duties prescribed by law, the judges of the court may delegate to the court administrator and clerk of the court the administrative powers and duties they deem necessary for the administration of the court.

72702.5. The clerk may appoint one deputy clerk who shall be assistant court administrator, one deputy clerk who shall be deputy court administrator, administrative and financial services, and four deputy clerks who shall be deputy court administrators, operations, and that number of law clerks paid by the hour as approved by the board of supervisors which positions shall not be deemed civil service positions. The positions of assistant court administrator, deputy court administrator, administrative and financial services, deputy court administrator, operations, legal research assistant, and all positions designated in the Management Appraisal and Performance Plan for the Los Angeles Municipal Court shall not be deemed civil service positions for any person initially appointed to these positions after November 1, 1987. Incumbents with civil service status as of November 1, 1987, shall retain civil service status. Each person appointed to these positions shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator.

72703. The clerk may appoint:

- (a) One chief, systems division; and 11 division chiefs, operations.
- (b) Seventeen senior court managers.
- (c) Nine principal administrative assistants, municipal court.
- (d) One personnel administrator, municipal court.
- (e) Four personnel technicians, municipal court.
- (f) Six personnel assistants, municipal court.
- (g) Fifteen senior administrative assistants, municipal court.

- (h) Five administrative assistants, municipal court.
- (i) Three accounting technicians, municipal court.
- 3 (j) Seven staff assistants, municipal court.
  - (k) Five accountants, municipal court.

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- (1) Seven intermediate accountants, municipal court.
- (m) Four senior accountants, municipal court.
- (n) Sixteen account clerks, municipal court.
- (o) One assistant capital projects manager, municipal court.
- 9 (p) One capital projects manager, municipal court.
- 10 (q) One court information officer, municipal court.
- 11 (r) Two head personnel technicians, municipal court.
- 12 (s) One judicial management intern, municipal court.
  - (t) One managing court reporter, municipal court.
- 14 (u) One personnel clerk, municipal court.
- 15 (v) One principal personnel assistant, municipal court.
- 16 (w) Three senior personnel assistants, municipal court.
- 17 (x) One procurement assistant II, municipal court.
- 18 (y) One supervising accountant, municipal court.
- 19 (z) One warehouse manager, municipal court.
- 20 (aa) Four warehouse workers II, municipal court.
  - (bb) Three warehouse worker aides, municipal court.
- 22 (cc) Thirty-nine court managers, municipal court.
- 23 (dd) Two graphic artists, municipal court.
- 24 (ee) One assistant payroll technician, municipal court.
- 25 (ff) One payroll technician, municipal court.
- 26 (gg) One supervising payroll technician, municipal court.
- 27 (hh) One warehouse worker I, municipal court.
- 28 (ii) One procurement assistant I, municipal court.
- 29 (jj) One data systems analyst aide, municipal court.
  - (kk) One EDP support analyst II, municipal court.
- 31 (*ll*) One administrative services manager, M.C., NCS.
- 32 (mm) One senior systems aide, municipal court.
- 33 (nn) One systems aide, municipal court.
- 34 (oo) One management secretary II, municipal court.
- 35 (pp) One management services specialist, municipal court.
  - (gg) One office services assistant I, M.C., NCS.
- 37 (rr) One office services assistant II, M.C., NCS.
- 38 (ss) One office services assistant III, M.C., NCS.

## 72704. The clerk may also appoint:

- (a) One hundred fifty-one deputy clerks IV, plus one additional deputy clerk IV for each judge in excess of 88 and each commissioner or traffic referee in excess of 22 to which the court is or may become entitled by law.
  - (b) One secretary to the presiding judge.
  - (c) One executive secretary, Los Angeles Municipal Court.
  - (d) One senior management secretary, municipal court.
- (e) Fourteen senior judicial secretaries who shall receive a monthly salary at the same rate specified for the superior court class of senior judicial secretary. Appointments to the positions shall be at step 3 of the schedule.
  - (f) One hundred four deputy clerks III.
  - (g) Three hundred fifty deputy municipal court clerks II.
- (h) Eleven senior secretaries II, municipal court.
- 52 (i) Six secretaries, municipal court.

- 1 (j) Four management secretaries, municipal court.
  - (k) Three facilities services assistants, municipal court.
- 3 (*l*) Two procurement aides, municipal court.
- 4 (m) One facilities planning assistant, municipal court.
  - (n) One statistical analyst.

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- (o) Three staff development specialists, municipal court.
- (p) One municipal court clerk trainee.
- (q) Five clerical aides.
- 9 (r) Forty-one deputy clerk supervisors.
- 10 (s) One general maintenance supervisor, municipal court.
- 11 (t) Two general maintenance workers, municipal court.
- 12 (u) One court clerk, municipal court.
- 13 (v) One municipal court judicial assistant.
- 14 (w) One municipal court judicial assistant trainee.
- 15 (x) Nineteen student professional workers.
- 16 (y) Seventy-three student workers.
- 17 (z) One volunteer, M.C.
  - 72704.5. The clerk may also appoint:
- 19 (a) One computer operations supervisor, municipal court.
- 20 (b) One data conversion supervisor I, municipal court.
- 21 (c) Two senior data conversion equipment operators.
- 22 (d) Twenty-four data systems analysts II, municipal court.
- 23 (e) Three data systems analysts I, municipal court.
- 24 (f) One supervising computer operator, municipal court.
- 25 (g) Four computer systems operators, municipal court.
- 26 (h) Two computer equipment operators, municipal court.
- 27 (i) Two senior data control clerks, municipal court.
- 28 (j) Five data control clerks, municipal court.
  - (k) Twelve data systems coordinators, municipal court.
- 30 (*l*) Five senior program and systems analysts.
- 31 (m) One principal programmer analyst.
  - (n) Nine senior programmer analysts, municipal court.
- 33 (*o*) One systems programmer, municipal court.
  - (p) Two telecommunications technicians.
- 35 (q) One senior telecommunications systems engineer, municipal court.
- 36 (r) Two data processing specialists I, municipal court.
  - (s) One EDP staff aide, municipal court.
  - 72705. (a) Whenever reference to a numbered salary schedule is made in any section of this article, the schedule found in the Salary Ordinance of the County of Los Angeles shall apply.
  - (b) Not more than 29 deputy clerks IV or municipal court clerk trainees, while assigned to duties in divisions of the court requiring greater skill and responsibility, shall receive a two-schedule increase in compensation.
  - (c) Unless otherwise specifically provided, each person appointed to a position set forth in Sections 72702, 72702.5, 72703, 72704, and 72704.5 shall be entitled to the same rights, privileges, and benefits allowed Los Angeles County employees as provided in Chapter 1 of Ordinance 6222 of the County of Los Angeles (Title 6, Los Angeles County Code). Any person appointed, promoted, or demoted to another office or position in that service, shall be compensated at the schedule provided for that appointment, promotion, or demotion in Chapter 1 of Ordinance 6222 (Title 6, Los Angeles County Code).
  - 72706. In lieu of any position established for a court in this chapter, and to meet the needs of that court, the court administrator may appoint additional deputy clerks to any appropriate

classification and title set forth in Los Angeles County Ordinance 6222 (Title 6, Los Angeles County Code) or in Section 72609, provided, however, that a nonjudicial budgeted position of an equal or greater pay level is encumbered.

72708. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 72400 of the Government Code, the Judges of the Municipal Court, Los Angeles Judicial District, may appoint such number of traffic referees, not exceeding five, as the business of the court requires who shall possess the powers and perform the duties specified in Article 9 (commencing with Section 72400) of Chapter 8 of Title 8 of the Government Code. Each of such traffic referees shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of the court and shall receive a salary equal to sixty-five percent (65%) of the salary of a judge of such court. They shall be members of any retirement system which includes attaches of the court.

72708.5. The judges of the court may appoint as many interpreters, not exceeding two, and as many law clerks, not exceeding 14, as the business of the court may require. Two of the law clerks may be appointed supervising law clerks. Employees appointed pursuant to this section shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges and shall receive compensation as provided in Section 72609. They shall be members of any retirement system which includes attaches of the court.

72709. Each official reporter in the municipal court appointed pursuant to Section 72194 shall be an attache of the court. In lieu of any other compensation provided by law for his services in reporting testimony and proceedings in the court, each official reporter shall receive a monthly salary in the same sum as is paid official court reporters of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles; provided, that if the amount of such salary is fixed under a step plan of compensation based upon tenure of service, the provisions of Section 72705(c) shall apply in fixing the respective salary step placements for official court reporters of the municipal court and any period of appointment as official court reporters pro tempore of the court shall be included as service under this section. In no event shall the salary of an official municipal court reporter exceed the highest salary paid to an official court reporter of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, and in no event shall any one adjustment in the rate of the salary exceed eight schedule numbers of the salary schedule. The salaries of official court reporters shall be paid from the reporters' salary fund.

The judges of the court may provide employee benefits to official court reporters which are comparable to those provided official reporters in the superior court pursuant to Section 69894.3. In addition, on and after January 1, 1980, the judges may make one adjustment to the sick leave benefits of official court reporters to a reasonable amount in proportion to the sick leave benefits that other county employees have received. Such benefits shall be charged to the reporter's salary fund.

72710. The judges of the court may appoint as many additional reporters as the business of the court requires, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore. They shall serve without salary, but shall receive the fees provided by Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, except that in lieu of the per diem fees provided in those sections for reporting testimony and proceedings, the official reporters pro tempore shall in all cases receive the same per diem fee paid official court reporters pro tempore of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County which upon the order of the court shall be paid from the reporters' salary fund. The judges of the court may provide benefits to official reporters pro tempore comparable to those afforded other county employees who are employed on a daily basis. Such benefits shall be charged to the reporter's salary fund.

72711. The per diem fees specified in this article, or if not so specified, otherwise payable by law by the parties to proceedings in the court to official reporters or official reporters pro tempore shall be paid to the clerk of the court, who shall deposit them in the reporters' salary fund.

Fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in the court shall be paid by the parties to official reporters and official reporters pro tempore as otherwise provided by law, and in all cases

where by law the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the county treasury, such fee upon order of the court, shall be paid from the reporters' salary fund, except fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in felony cases, which shall be paid from the county treasury.

72711.5. The per diem and transcription fees payable pursuant to Section 72711 shall also be payable in the same sums and in the same manner by the parties to proceedings in the court for electronically recording an action or proceeding pursuant to Section 72194.5 or for transcriptions of testimony and proceedings in the court stenographically recorded. Such fees shall be paid to the clerk of the court, who shall deposit them in the reporters' salary fund. In any case where by law the court may direct the payment of a transcription fee out of the county treasury, upon order of the court the fee for transcription of testimony and proceedings in the court electronically recorded shall be paid from the reporters' salary fund, except fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in felony cases, which shall be paid from the county treasury.

72712. There shall be set aside from the revenue of the court a revolving fund in the amount of seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000). The fund shall be known as the Reporters' Salary Fund.

At the time of each monthly distribution of the revenue of the court to the cities within the judicial district and to the county within which the court is established, the clerk of the court shall deduct proportionately from their respective total shares such sum as will, when added to the sum then remaining in the fund, equal seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) and deposit it in the fund. Such sum shall include the cost incurred pursuant to Section 72194.5 from electronic recording devices, appurtenant equipment, supplies, recordings and transcriptions produced from electronic recording of testimony and proceedings in the court.

Deductions from the county's share of the revenue shall be made from that portion of it distributable to the salary fund of the county, and deductions from each city's share shall be made from that portion of it distributable to the general fund of each city.

For the purposes of this section the "revenue" of the court includes all fines, forfeitures, and fees accruing to the cities or the county, except law library fees.

72713. If at any time the reporters' salary fund is insufficient, upon order of the court, the amount of the deficiency shall be paid from the general fund of the county.

The county treasurer shall be the depositary, and the county auditor the disbursing agent, for the fund.

### Note: Comment Requested

 Government Code Sections 72709-72713 refer to a reporters' salary fund. The Commission solicits comments on the continuing use of such a fund with regard to the superior court and the need to preserve these sections, in some form.

72714. Official reporters shall be members of any retirement system which includes attaches of the court. For the purposes of the retirement system, the salary provided in this article for the reporters shall be deemed their entire compensation, except that where credit is claimed for service rendered prior to the establishment of the salary, the actual compensation paid to them by the county shall be the basis for contributions for the prior service, and continuous employment in the municipal court, or a court superseded by it, prior to membership in the retirement system, shall be considered as "prior service" upon the payment by the reporters of the sums due under the retirement system.

72715. Any law to the contrary notwithstanding, Sections 72701 to 72714, inclusive, shall apply to the municipal court established in a judicial district embracing the City of Los Angeles, and to all cities included in such judicial district.

72720. The Chief Deputy Marshal, Municipal Courts, Los Angeles County, shall be ex officio Superintendent of Bailiffs, Municipal Court, Los Angeles Judicial District. There shall be such

number of deputy bailiffs of said court, not to exceed a number equal to the number of judges of said court, to be nominated by the superintendent of bailiffs, and confirmed by the presiding judge of the court; which personnel shall be selected from the personnel of the Office of Marshal, Municipal Courts, Los Angeles County, for such assignment. During such assignment, said superintendent and such deputy bailiffs shall be under the exclusive jurisdiction of said court, but they shall continue to have all rights in employment as such chief deputy marshal and officers or deputies in the office of the marshal.

Any demotion, suspension or discharge of the chief deputy marshal, or any release from his assignment as superintendent of bailiffs shall require the concurrent action of the Marshal, Municipal Courts, Los Angeles County, and of two-thirds of all the judges of said municipal court.

Pursuant to the designation of deputies bailiff by the superintendent of bailiffs and the presiding judge, the Marshal, Municipal Courts, Los Angeles County, shall not be required to make available more than one captain, two lieutenants, and five sergeants, by grade, in the personnel so selected; and the remaining number may be senior deputies marshal.

Suitable quarters, heating, lighting, furniture, books, supplies, motor vehicles for transportation, and janitor service shall be made available for the superintendent of bailiffs and said deputies bailiff in the performance of their duties by the Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles County.

72721. Upon the effective date of this act, the Marshal of Municipal Courts, Los Angeles County, without additional compensation, shall be ex officio the Superintendent of Bailiffs, Municipal Court, Los Angeles Judicial District. During such times as he acts in said capacity, all provisions of Section 72720 shall be inoperative, and the selection, tenure and duties of court bailiffs for the Municipal Court, Los Angeles Judicial District, shall be governed by Section 72648. Motor vehicles for the transportation of court bailiffs in the performance of their duties shall be made available by the Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles County.

# Article 4. Courts in Los Angeles County

72750. This article applies only to municipal courts established in districts in Los Angeles County except the Los Angeles Judicial District.

72750.4. In each municipal court district having eight judges authorized by law, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:

There shall be one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court.

The clerk may appoint:

- (a) Seventeen deputy municipal court clerks I.
- (b) Seventeen deputy municipal court clerks II.
- (c) Fourteen deputy clerks III, M.C.
- (d) Twelve deputy clerks IV, M.C., plus one additional such deputy clerk for each commissioner or traffic referee appointed pursuant to Section 72400 or 72757.
  - (e) One senior judicial secretary, M.C.
  - (f) Five assistant chief deputy clerks, M.C.
- (g) One occupant of an assistant chief deputy clerk position as set forth in this section shall be designated by the court administrator as assistant court administrator and shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of the court.

72750.5. In each municipal court district having seven judges authorized by law the officers and attaches shall be appointed as follows:

There shall be one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court.

The clerk may appoint:

(a) Eleven deputy municipal court clerks I.

- (b) Thirteen deputy municipal court clerks II.
- (c) Nine deputy clerks III, M.C.

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- (d) Nine deputy clerks IV, M.C., plus one additional such deputy clerk for each commissioner or traffic referee appointed pursuant to Section 72400 or 72757.
  - (e) One senior judicial secretary.
  - (f) Five assistant chief deputy clerks, M.C.
- (g) One occupant of an assistant chief deputy position as set forth in this section shall be designated by the court administrator as assistant court administrator and shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule for the court administrator of the court.
- 72751. In each municipal court district having six judges authorized by law the officers and attaches shall be appointed as follows:

There shall be one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court.

The clerk may appoint:

- (a) Ten deputy municipal court clerks I.
- (b) Twelve deputy municipal court clerks II.
- (c) Eight deputy clerks III, M.C.
- (d) Nine deputy clerks IV, M.C., plus one additional such deputy clerk for each commissioner or traffic referee appointed pursuant to Section 72400 or 72757.
- (e) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of the court.
- 72751.1. In each municipal court district having five judges authorized by law the officers and attaches shall be appointed as follows:

There shall be one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court.

The clerk may appoint:

- (a) Nine deputy municipal court clerks I.
- (b) Eleven deputy municipal court clerks II.
- (c) Nine deputy clerks III, M.C.
- (d) Seven deputy clerks IV, M.C., plus one additional such deputy clerk for each commissioner or traffic referee appointed pursuant to Section 72400 or 72757.
- (e) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of said court.
- 72751.5. In each municipal court district having four judges authorized by law the officers and attaches shall be appointed as follows:

There shall be one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court.

The clerk may appoint:

- (a) Nine deputy municipal court clerks I.
  - (b) Eleven deputy municipal court clerks II.
  - (c) Nine deputy clerks III, M.C.
- (d) Six deputy clerks IV, M.C., plus one additional such deputy clerk for each commissioner or traffic referee appointed pursuant to Section 72400 or 72757.
- (e) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of the court.
- 72752. In each municipal court district having three judges authorized by law the officers and attaches shall be appointed as follows:
- There shall be one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court.
- The clerk may appoint:

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- (a) Nine deputy municipal court clerks I.
- (b) Eleven deputy municipal court clerks II.
- (c) Nine deputy clerks III, M.C.
- (d) Five deputy clerks IV, M.C., plus one additional such deputy clerk for each commissioner or traffic referee appointed pursuant to Section 72400 or 72757.
- (e) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of the court.
- 72753. In each municipal court district having two judges authorized by law the officers and attaches shall be appointed as follows:

There shall be one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court.

The clerk may appoint:

- (a) Six deputy municipal court clerks I.
- (b) Eight deputy municipal court clerks II.
- (c) Six deputy clerks III, M.C.
- (d) Three deputy clerks IV, M.C., plus one additional such deputy clerk for each commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 72757.
- (e) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of the court.
- 72754. In each municipal court district having one judge authorized by law the officers and attaches shall be appointed and compensated as follows:

There shall be one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judge of the court.

The clerk may appoint:

- (a) Three deputy municipal court clerks I.
- (b) Four deputy municipal court clerks II.
- (c) Four deputy clerks III, M. C.
- (d) Two deputy clerks IV, M.C., plus one additional such deputy clerk for each commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 72757.
- (e) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of the court.
- 72755. In those positions for which this article provides a multistep rate of compensation, this section shall apply.
- (a) Except in the case of transfer, demotion, promotion or where otherwise specifically provided, original appointments to these positions shall be at the rate designated for step 1 of the salary schedule pertaining to the position occupied.
- (b) The initial rate of compensation shall be increased to the next higher step of the schedule applicable to the position occupied upon the completion of six months' continuous service in the same position. Upon the completion of each ensuing 12 months of service, the compensation shall be increased to the rate specified in the next higher step of the salary schedule for the position occupied until the compensation equals the sum specified in the highest step of that schedule.
- (c) A person for whom an "unsatisfactory" or "improvement needed" performance evaluation has been filed with the county director of personnel shall not be granted a step advancement in the position held when the rating was given until a "competent" or better rating is filed.
- (d) When a person is promoted to a position on a multistep basis, he or she shall receive the lowest step rate in the salary schedule of the new position which results in an increase in salary. However, when the increase in salary is less than the equivalent of a one-schedule increase in salary, the person shall be placed on the next higher step of the position to which he or she is appointed. Step advancements thereafter shall be as otherwise provided in this section.
- (e) When the increase in salary provided for in subdivision (d) is at least equivalent to a one-schedule increase in salary, but less than the equivalent of a two-schedule increase in salary, the

person shall be entitled to advance to the next higher step of the position to which he or she was

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appointed in one-half of the time otherwise required. Step advancements thereafter shall be as

- otherwise provided. (f) A person demoted to a lower position shall be entitled to receive whichever of the following rates is lower:
- (1) The highest step of the salary schedule pertaining to the position to which he or she is
  - (2) The same rate of pay which he or she was receiving prior to demotion.
- (g) The appointing power who demotes a person for disciplinary reasons may specify any step rate in the salary schedule pertaining to the lower position except that it shall not be higher than the step rate held by the employee in the higher position.
- (h) If a person begins employment between the 1st and 15th of any calendar month, inclusive, his or her step advancement shall be calculated from the first day of that month. Where a person begins employment on or after the 16th day of a calendar month, the step advancement shall be calculated from the first of the next month.
  - (i) Upon demotion, a person shall retain the anniversary date held in the higher position.
- (j) Any deputy clerk III, M.C. who is necessarily assigned to the regular duties of a deputy clerk IV, M.C. or court clerk, M.C. because of an absence of a deputy clerk IV, M.C. or court clerk, M.C. shall, for any period of that assignment in excess of 30 calendar days, receive compensation at the rate of that higher numbered salary schedule which will increase his or her basic compensation by four schedules.
- (k) One deputy municipal court clerk I, deputy municipal court clerk II, or deputy clerk III, M.C. in each municipal court of six judges or fewer, who having met the stenographic skills proficiency qualification required by the County of Los Angeles for the county position of stenographer, shall be entitled to receive a four-schedule increase in salary when regularly required to provide stenographic and secretarial services to the judge or judges of the court.
- (1) Not more than one deputy clerk IV, M.C. or court clerk, M.C. in each municipal court having six judges or fewer, or a total of two deputy clerks IV, M.C. or court clerks, M.C. in each municipal court having seven judges or more, while assigned to duties in divisions of the court requiring greater skill and responsibility, shall receive a two-schedule increase in salary.
- (m) Not more than a total of two deputy municipal court clerks I, deputy municipal court clerks II, or deputy clerks III, M.C. in each municipal court, while assigned to duties in divisions of the court requiring greater skill and responsibility, shall receive a two-schedule increase in compensation while so assigned. However, in no event shall a deputy clerk who is receiving additional compensation pursuant to subdivision (k) receive the compensation prescribed by this subdivision.
- 72756. Whenever reference to a numbered Salary Schedule is made in any section of this article, the schedule found in the salary ordinance of the County of Los Angeles shall apply.
- 72757. In each municipal court district having not more than 10 judges authorized by law, a jury commissioner may be appointed by and hold office at the pleasure of the majority of the judges, or the senior judge in service in a municipal court district having two judges.
- 72758. The jury commissioner shall exercise all the powers and perform all of the duties of the jury commissioner of a superior court insofar as they are applicable to municipal courts, together with such additional powers and duties as may be prescribed by law. In addition and without extra compensation, he may be appointed and serve as a general commissioner of the court if he possesses the qualifications prescribed therefor. As such general commissioner, he shall exercise all the powers and perform all of the duties of a commissioner of a superior court insofar as they are applicable to municipal courts, together with such additional powers and duties as may be prescribed by law.
- 72759. The jury commissioner shall meet the provisions of Section 72190 relating to qualifications and shall receive an annual salary equal to that provided by law for Commissioners

of the Municipal Court, Los Angeles Judicial District. He shall be a member of any retirement system which includes clerks and deputy clerks of said court. The requirements relating to qualifications do not apply to any jury commissioner who was an incumbent on January 1, 1957.

Any jury commissioner who has been appointed from the staff of court clerks shall continue to be the clerk or deputy clerk of the judicial district in such position as he has theretofore been appointed without additional compensation.

72760. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 72648, the judges and any judges pro tempore of each municipal court under this article, may select, from among the deputy clerks of the court, such person or persons to act as court clerks as may be reasonably necessary for the proper operation of such court. Any deputy clerk so selected shall serve as court clerk during the pleasure of the judge or judges of such court, and shall perform his official duties as court clerk under his or their sole direction.

72761. Notwithstanding Section 72400, the presiding judge of the Beverly Hills Municipal Court District may also appoint the clerk-administrative officer, on an as-needed basis, to serve temporarily as traffic referee without additional compensation, provided he or she is a member of the State Bar of California.

72762. In the Alhambra Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed as follows:

- (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court.
- (b) The clerk may appoint:

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- (1) One deputy municipal court clerk I.
- 22 (2) Fourteen deputy municipal court clerks II.
  - (3) Six deputy clerks III, M.C.
  - (4) Four court clerks, M.C.
  - (5) Three supervising deputy clerks I, M.C.
  - (6) Three supervising deputy clerks II, M.C.
  - (7) Four student workers.
  - (8) One student professional worker.
    - (9) One accountant, M.C.
  - (10) One EDP programmer analyst II.
  - (11) One judicial secretary.
  - (12) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of the court.
  - (c) The court administrator shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court. This subdivision applies to vacancies occurring on or after January 1, 1991.

72763. In the Antelope Municipal Court District, the officers and the attaches shall be appointed, as follows:

- (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of that court.
- (b) The clerk may appoint:
- (1) Nine deputy municipal court clerks I.
  - (2) Eleven deputy municipal court clerks II.
- (3) Nine deputy clerks III, M.C.
  - (4) Seven deputy clerks IV, M.C.
- (5) One accountant, M.C.
- 45 (6) Two student workers.
  - (7) Two supervising deputy clerks II, M.C.
  - (8) One student professional worker.
    - (9) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court.

- 72764. In the Beverly Hills Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed as follows:
- (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
  - (b) The clerk may appoint:
- (1) Seven deputy municipal court clerks I.
- (2) Eleven deputy municipal court clerks II.
- (3) Four deputy clerks III, M.C.
- (4) Six deputy clerks IV, M.C.
- 10 (5) One student worker.

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- 11 (6) One administrative assistant, M.C.
- 12 (7) One data systems analyst I, M.C.
- 13 (8) One management secretary, M.C.
  - (9) Three student professional workers.
  - (10) One chief deputy clerk.
    - (11) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court. Any person appointed to this position shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator and shall acquire no civil service status.
  - 72765. The court administrator of the Burbank Municipal Court District shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
    - 72766. In the Citrus Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:
    - (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
      - (b) The clerk may appoint:
    - (1) Eighteen deputy municipal court clerks I.
    - (2) Fifteen deputy municipal court clerks II.
    - (3) Nine deputy clerks III, M.C.
    - (4) Thirteen deputy clerks IV, M.C.
    - (5) One senior secretary III, Muni Ct.
- 32 (6) Twelve student workers.
  - (7) Four supervising deputy clerks I, M.C.
  - (8) Three supervising deputy clerks II, M.C.
  - (9) Four assistant chief deputy clerks, M.C.
  - (10) One senior administrative assistant, M.C.
  - (11) Two student professional workers.
  - (12) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court.
  - 72767. In the Compton Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:
  - (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
    - (b) The clerk may appoint:
    - (1) Thirty-two deputy municipal court clerks I.
- 46 (2) Thirty-two deputy municipal court clerks II.
  - (3) Twenty-two deputy clerks III, M.C.
  - (4) Fifteen deputy clerks IV, M.C.
  - (5) One senior administrative assistant, M.C.
  - (6) Six assistant chief deputy clerks, M.C.
    - (7) One data systems analyst II, M.C.

- (8) One head personnel technician, M.C., NCS.
- (9) One senior judicial secretary, Muni Ct.
- (10) One senior secretary III, Muni Ct.
  - (11) One student professional worker.
  - (12) Four student workers.

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- (13) Five supervising deputy clerks I, M.C.
- (14) Five supervising deputy clerks II, M.C.
- (15) Two data systems analysts I, M.C.
- (16) Five division chiefs, M.C., NCS.
- (17) One personnel assistant, M.C.
- (18) One staff assistant, Muni Ct.
- (19) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court and who shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator.
- 72767.1. Notwithstanding Section 72604, in the Compton Municipal Court District, official reporters shall be appointed as follows:
- (a) The judges may appoint as many phonographic reporters, not exceeding twelve, as the business of the court may require. The reporters shall be known as official reporters and shall serve at the pleasure of the judges of the court.
- (b) In lieu of any other compensation provided by law for his or her services in reporting testimony and proceedings in the court, each official reporter shall receive the same monthly salary and medical benefits received by official reporters of the Los Angeles Municipal Court District, pursuant to Section 72709. Fees for transcription shall be as provided in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of Chapter 5.
- 72768. In the Culver Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:
- (a) There is one court administrator, who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of that court.
  - (b) The clerk may appoint:
  - (1) Six deputy municipal court clerks I.
- (2) Eight deputy municipal court clerks II.
- (3) Six deputy clerks III, M.C.
  - (4) Four deputy clerks IV, M.C.
- (5) One student worker.
  - (6) One supervising deputy clerk II, M.C.
- (7) One senior secretary I, Muni. Ct.
  - (8) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court.
  - 72769. In the Downey Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:
  - (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of that court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
    - (b) The clerk may appoint:
  - (1) Nine deputy municipal court clerks I.
  - (2) Twelve deputy municipal court clerks II.
- 46 (3) Nine deputy clerks III, M.C.
- 47 (4) Six court clerks, M.C.
  - (5) Two accounting technicians, M.C.
- 49 (6) One principal clerk, Los Angeles.
  - (7) One secretary, Muni Ct.
- 51 (8) Five student workers, M.C., NCS.
  - (9) Three supervising deputy clerks II, M.C.

- (10) One financial evaluator, M.C., NCS.
  - (11) One procurement aide, M.C.
- (12) One assistant court administrator, who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court.
- 72770. In the East Los Angeles Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:
- (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
  - (b) The clerk may appoint:
  - (1) Nine deputy municipal court clerks I.
- (2) Twelve deputy municipal court clerks II.
- (3) Nine deputy clerks III, M.C.
- 13 (4) Twelve deputy clerks IV, M.C.
- 14 (5) Six student workers.

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- (6) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of the court.
- 72771. In the Glendale Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:
- (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
  - (b) The clerk may appoint:
- (1) Fifteen deputy municipal court clerks II.
  - (2) Five deputy clerks III, M.C.
- (3) Seven court clerks, M.C.
  - (4) One principal administrative assistant, M.C.
- 26 (5) One senior secretary II, Muni Ct.
  - (6) Two supervising deputy clerks I, M.C.
- 28 (7) One accountant, M.C.
  - (8) Three student workers.
    - (9) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court.
    - 72771.1. Notwithstanding Section 72604, in the Glendale Municipal Court District, official reporters shall be appointed as follows:
    - (a) The judges may appoint as many phonographic reporters, not exceeding four, as the business of the court may require. The reporters shall be known as official reporters and shall serve at the pleasure of the judges of the court.
    - (b) In lieu of any other compensation provided by law for his or her services in reporting testimony and proceedings in the court, each official reporter shall receive the same monthly salary and benefits received by official reporters of the Los Angeles Municipal Court District, pursuant to Section 72709. Fees for transcription shall be as provided in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of Chapter 5.
    - 72772. In the Inglewood Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:
    - (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
      - (b) The clerk may appoint:
  - (1) Sixteen deputy municipal court clerks I.
    - (2) Twenty-six deputy municipal court clerks II.
  - (3) Three deputy clerks III, M.C.
    - (4) Eleven deputy clerks IV, M.C.

- (5) Two principal clerks, Los Angeles.
- (6) One procurement aide, M.C.
  - (7) One senior administrative assistant, M.C.
- (8) One senior judicial secretary, Muni Ct. 4
  - (9) Three student workers.

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- (10) Three supervising deputy clerks I, M. C.
- (11) Four supervising deputy clerks II, M.C.
- (12) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court.
- 72773. In the Long Beach Municipal District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as 10 follows:
  - (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
    - (b) The clerk may appoint:
  - (1) Twenty-six deputy municipal court clerks I.
    - (2) Twenty-four deputy municipal court clerks II.
- (3) Twenty-one deputy clerks III, M.C. 17
- 18 (4) Thirteen deputy clerks IV, M.C.
- 19 (5) Two deputy clerks, senior judicial secretaries, Muni Ct.
- (6) Five division chiefs, Long Beach M.C. 20
- 21 (7) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less 22 than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court.
  - (8) Seven supervising deputy clerks I, M.C.
- (9) Five supervising deputy clerks II, M.C. 24
- (10) Seven principal clerks, Los Angeles. 25
- 26 (11) One senior secretary III, Muni Ct.
- (12) Two administrative assistants, M.C. 27
- 28 (13) One data systems analyst II, M.C.
- 29 (14) One legal research assistant, planning and research.
- (15) Two senior administrative assistants, M.C. 30
- 31 (16) One accountant, M.C.
- (17) One personnel technician, M.C. 32
- 33 (18) One student professional worker.
  - (19) Eight student workers.
- (20) One procurement aide, M.C. 35
  - 72774. In the Los Cerritos Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:
  - (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
    - (b) The clerk may appoint:
  - (1) Seventeen deputy municipal court clerks II.
- (2) Three deputy clerks III, M.C. 42
- (3) Six deputy clerks IV, M.C. 43
  - (4) One senior judicial secretary, Muni Ct.
- (5) Three supervising deputy clerks I, M.C. 45
- (6) Three supervising deputy clerks II, M.C. 46
- (7) Two student workers. 47
  - (8) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court.
- 50 (9) One data systems analyst II, M.C.

- 72775. In the Malibu Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:
- (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
  - (b) The clerk may appoint:

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- (1) Five deputy municipal court clerks I.
- (2) Six deputy municipal court clerks II.
- (3) Six deputy clerks III, M.C.
- (4) Three deputy clerks IV, M.C.
- 10 (5) One senior secretary III, M.C.
- 11 (6) One senior administrative assistant, M.C.
- 12 (7) Two supervising deputy clerks II, M.C.
- 13 (8) Three student workers.
  - (9) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of the court.

72776. In the Newhall Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:

- (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who, for any vacancy occurring on or after January 1, 1991, shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
- (b) The clerk may appoint:
- (1) Two deputy municipal court clerks I.
- 23 (2) Twelve deputy municipal court clerks II.
  - (3) Six deputy clerks III, M.C.
    - (4) Five court clerks, M.C., plus one additional court clerk, M.C. for each commissioner or traffic referee appointed pursuant to Section 72400, 72450, or 72607.
      - (5) One accounting technician, M.C.
    - (6) One senior secretary III, M.C.
    - (7) One supervising deputy clerk II, M.C.
- 30 (8) One data systems analyst I, M.C.
- 31 (9) One administrative assistant, M.C.
  - (10) Two student workers.
    - (11) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court.
    - 72777. In the Pasadena Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:
    - (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
      - (b) The clerk may appoint:
      - (1) Twelve deputy municipal court clerks I.
      - (2) Ten deputy municipal court clerks II.
    - (3) Seven deputy clerks III, M.C.
- 43 (4) Eight deputy clerks IV, M.C.
  - (5) Four student workers.
- 45 (6) One student professional worker.
- 46 (7) One secretary, Muni.Ct.
  - (8) One administrative assistant, M.C.
- 48 (9) One principal clerk, Los Angeles.
  - (10) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court.

72778. In the Pomona Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:

- (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
  - (b) The clerk may appoint:

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- (1) Ten deputy municipal court clerks I.
  - (2) Eleven deputy municipal court clerks II.
- (3) Ten deputy clerks III, M.C.
- (4) Ten court clerks, M.C.
- (5) One student professional worker.
- (6) Four student workers, M.C., NCS.
- 12 (7) Two assistant chief deputy clerks, M.C.
  - (8) One staff assistant, Muni Ct.
    - (9) One data systems analyst I, M.C.
    - (10) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court.
    - 72778.1. Notwithstanding Section 72604, in the Pomona Municipal Court District, official reporters shall be appointed as follows:
    - (a) The judges may appoint as many phonographic reporters, not exceeding five, as the business of the court may require. The reporters shall be known as official reporters and shall serve at the pleasure of the judges of the court.
    - (b) In lieu of any other compensation provided by law for his or her services in reporting testimony and proceedings in the court, each official reporter shall receive the same monthly salary and benefits received by official reporters of the Los Angeles Municipal Court District, pursuant to Section 72709. Fees for transcription shall be as provided in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of Chapter 5.
    - 72779. In the Rio Hondo Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:
    - (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
      - (b) The clerk may appoint:
      - (1) Eleven deputy municipal court clerks I.
      - (2) Ten deputy municipal court clerks II.
      - (3) Seven deputy clerks III, M.C.
      - (4) Five deputy clerks IV, M.C.
    - (5) Three supervising deputy clerks I, M.C.
    - (6) Three supervising deputy clerks II, M.C.
    - (7) One student professional worker.
    - (8) Four student workers.
    - (9) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court.
    - 72780. In the Santa Anita Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:
    - (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
      - (b) The clerk may appoint:
      - (1) Four deputy municipal court clerks I.
    - (2) Eight deputy municipal court clerks II.
    - (3) Two deputy clerks III, M.C.
      - (4) Five deputy clerks IV, M.C.
  - (5) Two senior administrative assistants, M.C.
    - (6) One student professional worker.

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- (8) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court.
- 72781. In the Santa Monica Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:
  - (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court.
  - (b) The clerk may appoint:
  - (1) Ten deputy municipal court clerks I.
- (2) Eleven deputy municipal court clerks II.
- 10 (3) Nine deputy clerks III, M.C.
  - (4) Six deputy clerks IV, M.C.
  - (5) One senior judicial secretary, Muni Ct.
- 13 (6) One secretary, Muni Ct.
- 14 (7) Seven student workers.
  - (8) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of the court.
  - (c) The court administrator shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of the court. This subdivision applies to vacancies occurring on or after January 1, 1989.
  - 72782. In the South Bay Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:
  - (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
    - (b) The court administrator may appoint:
  - (1) Five deputy municipal court clerks I.
  - (2) Fifteen deputy municipal court clerks II.
  - (3) Twenty-six deputy clerks III, M.C.
- 27 (4) One deputy clerk, senior personnel assistant, M.C., NCS.
- 28 (5) One deputy clerk, senior judicial secretary, M.C., NCS.
- 29 (6) Seven supervising deputy clerks I, M.C.
- 30 (7) Two student professional workers, M.C., NCS.
- 31 (8) Five custodians, M.C., NCS.
- 32 (9) One general maintenance supervisor, M.C., NCS.
- 33 (10) Four deputy clerks, principal clerk, Los Angeles.
  - (11) One accountant, M.C., NCS.
  - (12) One data systems analyst I, M.C., NCS.
- 36 (13) One data systems analyst II, M.C., NCS.
- 37 (14) One deputy clerk III, M.C., NCS.
- 38 (15) Six deputy clerk supervisors, M.C., NCS.
- 39 (16) One deputy municipal court clerk I, NCS.
- 40 (17) One deputy municipal court clerk II, NCS.
- 41 (18) One deputy municipal court clerk aide, NCS.
- 42 (19) Four division chiefs, M.C., NCS.
- 43 (20) Two law clerks, M.C.
  - (21) One management secretary II, M.C., NCS.
- 45 (22) Twelve municipal court judicial assistants, NCS.
- 46 (23) One office services assistant I, M.C., NCS.
- 47 (24) One office services assistant II, M.C., NCS.
  - (25) One office services assistant III, M.C., NCS.
- 49 (26) One senior accountant, M.C., NCS.
- 50 (27) One senior administrative assistant, M.C., NCS.
- 51 (28) One senior general maintenance worker, M.C., NCS.
- 52 (29) Three staff assistants, M.C., NCS.

- (30) One deputy clerk, assistant court administrator, who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court.
  - 72783. In the Southeast Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:
  - (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
    - (b) The clerk may appoint:
    - (1) Twenty-seven deputy municipal court clerks II.
- 9 (2) Ten deputy clerks III, M.C.

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- 10 (3) Eleven deputy clerks IV, M.C.
- 11 (4) Six supervising deputy clerks II, M.C.
- 12 (5) One accounting technician II, M.C.
- 13 (6) One senior secretary III, Muni Ct.
- 14 (7) Two student professional workers.
- 15 (8) Seven student workers.
  - (9) Two assistant court administrators who shall receive monthly salaries eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court.
  - 72784. In the Whittier Municipal Court District, the officers and attaches shall be appointed, as follows:
  - (a) There is one court administrator who shall be the clerk appointed by the judges of the court and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of that court.
    - (b) The clerk may appoint:
  - (1) Nine deputy municipal court clerks I.
  - (2) Eleven deputy municipal court clerks II.
- 25 (3) Eight deputy clerks III, M.C.
- 26 (4) Six judicial assistants.
- 27 (5) One principal administrative assistant, M.C.
- 28 (6) One student professional worker, M.C., NCS.
- 29 (7) Five student workers, M.C., NCS.
- 30 (8) Three supervising deputy clerks II, M.C.
  - (9) One financial evaluator, M.C., NCS.
- 32 (10) One assistant court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary eight schedules less than the schedule specified for the court administrator of that court.

#### Gov't Code §§ 73075-73096.1 (repealed). Alameda County municipal court districts

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Chapter 9.1 (commencing with Section 73075) of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73075-73096.1 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Alameda County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 31, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Cal. Const. art. VI, § 16 (election of judges); Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Elec. Code § 8203 (reelection of incumbent judge); Section 69580 (number of judges in Alameda County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment

protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

Note. We anticipate relocating court interpreter provisions to integrate them with trial court employment and trial court funding provisions. This material is not yet drafted, and will be circulated for comment separately.

The text of the repealed chapter is set out below.

# Chapter 9.1. Municipal Court Districts in Alameda County

#### Article 1. General Provisions

73075. Each of the municipal court districts established in Alameda County shall have the number of judges set out below opposite the name of the judicial district over which such court has jurisdiction:

Alameda Judicial District	1
Berkeley-Albany Judicial District	4
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville Judicial District	14
San Leandro-Hayward Judicial District	8
Fremont-Newark-Union City Judicial District	4
Livermore-Pleasanton-Dublin Judicial District	

73075.1. In any judicial district in Alameda County having a municipal court, in which only the incumbent municipal court judge has filed nomination papers for the office of municipal court judge, his name shall not appear on the ballot unless there is filed with the county clerk or registrar of voters, within 20 days after the final date for filing nomination papers for the office, a petition indicating that a write-in campaign will be conducted for the office and signed by 100 registered voters qualified to vote with respect to the office.

If a petition indicating that a write-in campaign will be conducted for the office at the general election, signed by 100 registered voters qualified to vote with respect to the office, is filed with the county clerk or registrar of voters not less than 45 days before the general election, the name of the incumbent shall be placed on the general election ballot if it has not appeared on the direct primary election ballot.

If, in conformity with this section, the name of the incumbent does not appear either on the primary ballot or general election ballot, the county clerk or registrar of voters, on the day of the general election, shall declare the incumbent reelected.

73076. Whenever reference to salary item number classification is made in any section of this chapter, the item classification found in the salary ordinance established for municipal courts in Alameda County and the salary ordinance for the County of Alameda shall apply.

- 73077. (a) Except as provided in this section, each clerk and deputy clerk appointed to a position enumerated in this chapter, where compensation is designated by a schedule of steps, the rate of compensation in case of an original appointment shall be at the rate designated under the first step. After a person completes 13 full bi-weekly pay periods of continuous full-time service in the same classification at the first or second step, he or she shall advance to the next step. After he or she has completed 26 full bi-weekly pay periods of continuous service in the same classification at the third or fourth step, he or she shall advance to the next step.
- (b) The anniversary date of an employee shall always be the first day of a bi-weekly pay period. For purposes of determining effective dates of advancement to higher steps, the anniversary date of a person shall be the first day of the bi-weekly pay period the appointment is effective, provided that the appointment is effective in the first five calendar days of that pay period,

excluding holidays; otherwise, the anniversary date shall be the first day of the succeeding biweekly pay period.

(c) Where the schedule of steps shown for a classification begins at step 2, 3, or 4, the rate of compensation in case of an original appointment shall be at the rate designated under the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th step, respectively, after which further increments shall be received as set forth in subdivision (a). An initial appointment to a professional, technical, or administrative classification may be made at any step in the salary range for that classification, provided the request of the department head is in accordance with established criteria and has been authorized by the county administrator and director of personnel and labor relations.

73078. The value in dollars of each bi-weekly salary provided by this chapter shall be at the rates indicated opposite the item classification in the salary ordinance established for municipal court and the county salary ordinance.

73079. If a clerk, deputy clerk, or attache of a municipal court in Alameda County changes his position to another position of higher salary schedule, he shall receive compensation at the salary schedule for the new position that represents one step increment over the amount he was receiving in the former position.

73080. Persons appointed to positions in the court immediately following employment in positions in other municipal courts in the County of Alameda, or in positions in the classified service of the county as set forth in the county charter, shall receive credit for prior continuous service in such positions. The clerk and each deputy clerk and attache, in addition to the minimum salary for his position shall receive the increments to which his length of service in any municipal court in Alameda County or any superseded court entitles him. In no circumstance shall an employee of the court have his salary range reduced below that salary range he was entitled to as a permanent employee before the effective date of this section.

73082. The Sheriff of Alameda County and his deputies shall ex officio be the marshal and deputy marshals of the municipal courts in Alameda County.

## Article 2. Courts in Alameda County

73083. This article applies only to municipal courts established in judicial districts in Alameda County.

73084. (a) In each municipal court established in Alameda County one clerk who shall also be known as the court administrative officer shall be appointed by the judge or judges of each court.

(b) The clerk and administrative officers of the following districts shall receive a bi-weekly salary at the rate set forth for that classification in the ordinance established for municipal courts in Alameda County:

	Ordinance
	Class No.
Alameda Judicial District	1690M
Berkeley-Albany Judicial District	1691M
Fremont-Newark-Union City Judicial District	1692M
Livermore-Pleasanton-Dublin Judicial District	1693M
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville Judicial District	1694M
San Leandro-Hayward Judicial District	1695M

73084.1. The clerk and administrative officer of the municipal court for the Alameda Judicial District may appoint the following deputy clerks:

(a) One chief deputy clerk.

- (b) Two deputy clerks, municipal courtroom clerk.
- (c) Three deputy clerks, division chiefs.

- (d) Three deputy clerks, senior municipal court clerk.
- (e) Eight deputy clerks, municipal court clerk.
- (f) One deputy clerk, clerk II.

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- (g) One deputy clerk, supervising accountant I.
- (h) One deputy clerk, secretary II.

Not more than one such deputy clerk may be assigned as court interpreter at the additional percentage compensation provided for county employees required to possess bilingual capabilities.

73084.2. The clerk and administrative officer of the municipal court for the Berkeley-Albany Judicial District may appoint the following deputy clerks:

- (a) One chief deputy clerk.
- (b) Three deputy clerks, division chief.
  - (c) One deputy clerk, financial hearing officer.
- (d) Five deputy clerks, municipal courtroom clerk.
  - (e) Six deputy clerks, senior municipal court clerk.
- (f) Ten deputy clerks, municipal court clerk.
- (g) Two deputy clerks, clerk II. 17
- 18 (h) One deputy clerk, secretary II.
- 19 (i) One deputy clerk, supervising accountant I.
- (i) One deputy clerk, account clerk II. 20 21
  - (k) One deputy clerk, account clerk I.
    - (1) Two deputy clerks, data input clerk.
    - (m) One deputy clerk, court attendant.
- (n) Two court reporters. 24 25

Not more than three such deputy clerks may be assigned as court interpreter at the additional percentage compensation provided for county employees required to possess bilingual capabilities.

73084.3. The clerk and administrative officer of the municipal court for the Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville Judicial District may appoint the following deputy clerks:

- (a) One chief deputy clerk.
- (b) Three deputy clerks, division chiefs. The clerk and administrative officer may transfer the division chiefs from one division to another regardless of any resulting change in salary as set forth in Section 73086.
  - (c) Four deputy clerks, assistant division chiefs.
  - (d) One deputy clerk, calendar coordinator.
- (e) Six deputy clerks, supervising municipal court clerk II.
  - (f) Eighteen deputy clerks, municipal courtroom clerk.
- (g) Four deputy clerks, supervising municipal court clerk I.
- (h) Eight deputy clerks, senior municipal court clerk.
- (i) Fifty-eight deputy clerks, municipal court clerk.
- (i) Ten clerks, clerk II.
- (k) One deputy clerk, supervising secretary II.
- (1) Two deputy clerks, secretary II. 43
  - (m) Eight deputy clerks, data input clerk.
  - (n) Two deputy clerks, pretrial specialist.
    - (o) One deputy clerk, management specialist.
- (p) Two deputy clerks, financial hearing officers. 47
- (q) One deputy clerk, systems analyst. 48
- 49 (r) Eight court reporters.
  - (s) One deputy clerk, court training officer.
    - (t) One deputy clerk, information systems director.
- 52 (u) One deputy clerk, information systems analyst.

(v) One deputy clerk, information systems specialist.

Not more than eight such deputy clerks may be assigned as court interpreters at the additional percentage compensation provided for county employees required to possess bilingual capabilities.

73084.4. The clerk and court administrator of the municipal court for the San Leandro-Hayward Judicial District may appoint the following deputy clerks:

- (a) One assistant clerk and court administrator.
- (b) Five deputy clerks, division chiefs. The clerk and court administrator may transfer the division chiefs from one division to another regardless of any resulting change in salary as set forth in Section 73086.
  - (c) Nine deputy clerks, municipal courtroom clerk.
- (d) Five deputy clerks, supervising municipal court clerk I.
- (e) Three deputy clerks, senior municipal court clerk.
  - (f) Thirty-nine deputy clerks, municipal court clerk.
- (g) One deputy clerk, supply clerk II.
  - (h) One deputy clerk, supervising secretary II.
- 17 (i) One deputy clerk, secretary II.

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- 18 (j) One deputy clerk, accounting specialist.
  - (k) One deputy clerk, court attendant.
    - (l) Two deputy clerks, financial hearing officer.
    - (m) One deputy clerk, information systems analyst.

Not more than five such deputy clerks may be assigned as court interpreters at the additional percentage compensation provided for county employees required to possess bilingual capabilities.

- 73084.5. The clerk and administrative officer of the municipal court for the Fremont-Newark-Union City Judicial District may appoint the following deputy clerks:
  - (a) One chief deputy clerk.
  - (b) Six deputy clerks, municipal courtroom clerk.
- (c) Four deputy clerks, division chief.
  - (d) Six deputy clerks, senior municipal court clerk.
- 31 (e) Twenty-three deputy clerks, municipal court clerk.
- 32 (f) Four deputy clerks, clerk II.
  - (g) One deputy clerk, secretary II.
  - (h) One deputy clerk, supervising accountant I.
  - (i) Two deputy clerks, account clerk II.
    - (i) One deputy clerk, account clerk I.
    - (k) Three deputy clerks, data input clerk.
- 38 (*l*) Three deputy clerks, supervising municipal court clerk I.
- 39 (m) One deputy clerk, financial hearing officer.
- 40 (n) One deputy clerk, supervising secretary II.
  - (o) One deputy clerk, court attendant.
  - (p) One deputy clerk, pretrial specialist.
  - (q) One deputy clerk, information systems technician II.

Not more than five deputy clerks may be assigned as court interpreters at the additional percentage compensation provided for county employees required to possess bilingual capabilities.

- 73084.6. The clerk and administrative officer of the municipal court for the Livermore-Pleasanton-Dublin Judicial District may appoint the following deputy clerks:
- (a) One chief deputy clerk.
  - (b) Three deputy clerks, municipal courtroom clerk.
  - (c) Three deputy clerks, supervising municipal court clerk II.

- (d) Four deputy clerks, senior municipal court clerk.
- (e) Twelve deputy clerks, municipal court clerk.
- (f) One deputy clerk, supervising accountant I.
- (g) One deputy clerk, secretary II.

- (h) Two deputy clerks, data input clerk.
- (i) One deputy clerk, financial hearing officer.
- (i) One deputy clerk, court attendant.

Not more than four such deputy clerks may be assigned as court interpreter at the additional percentage compensation provided for county employees required to possess bilingual capabilities.

73085. Chief deputy clerks of the following districts shall receive a bi-weekly salary at the rate set forth for that item number classification in the ordinance established for municipal courts:

	Ordinance
	Class No.
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville Judicial District	1675M
Hayward-San Leandro Judicial District	1676M
Fremont-Newark-Union City Judicial District	1677M
Berkeley-Albany Judicial District	1678M
Livermore-Pleasanton-Dublin Judicial District	1674M
Alameda Judicial District	1679M

73086. Deputy clerks, division chiefs of the following districts shall receive a biweekly salary at the rate set forth for that item number classification in the ordinance established for municipal courts:

Ordinance

	Oramanee
	Class No.
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville Judicial District, criminal	1680M
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville Judicial District, civil	1681M
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville Judicial District, traffic	1682M
Berkeley-Albany Judicial District, division chief	1683M
San Leandro-Hayward Judicial District, division chief	1684M
Fremont-Newark-Union City Judicial District, division chief	1685M

73086.5. The following personnel of the Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville Judicial District shall receive a bi-weekly salary at the rate set forth for that item number classification in the ordinance established for municipal courts:

•	Ordinance
	Class No.
Deputy clerks, assistant division chief	1667M
Deputy clerks, calendar coordinator	1668M

73087. (a) Deputy clerks in each municipal court in Alameda County shall receive a biweekly salary at the rate set forth for that item number classification in the ordinance established for municipal courts as follows:

	Ordinance
	Class No.
Deputy clerk, municipal court clerk	1615
Deputy clerk, senior municipal court clerk	1620
Deputy clerk, supervising municipal court clerk I	1655M
Deputy clerk, supervising municipal court clerk II	1656M
Deputy clerk, municipal courtroom clerk	1660
Deputy clerk, court attendant	9067 or
	9067N

(b) Deputy clerks in each municipal court in Alameda County shall receive a biweekly salary at the rate set forth for that item number classification in the Alameda County ordinance as follows:

3		Ordinance
4		Class No.
5	Deputy clerk, account clerk I	1305
6	Deputy clerk, account clerk II	1310
7	Deputy clerk, accounting technician	1315M
8	Deputy clerk, administrative services assistant I	0220M
9	Deputy clerk, administrative services officer I	0224M
10	Deputy clerk, clerk I	1115
11	Deputy clerk, clerk II	1120
12	Deputy clerk, data input clerk	1131
13	Deputy clerk, information systems analyst	0419M
14	Deputy clerk, secretary I	1215
15	Deputy clerk, secretary II	1220M
16	Deputy clerk, stenographer II	1210
17	Deputy clerk, supervising accountant I	0133M
18	Deputy clerk, supervising secretary I	1216M
19	Deputy clerk, supervising secretary II	1221M
20	Deputy clerk, financial hearing officer	1426

(c) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this code, the rules governing flexibly staffed classifications, the administration of the pay plan and additional compensation shall be the same as that for employees of Alameda County.

73088. All deputy clerks who are required by the clerk to work a "night shift" on each regular working day of a month shall be allowed additional compensation in addition to their regular compensation otherwise provided for in this article, such compensation for each such shift to be at the rate of 5 percent of the pay for his position. For the purposes of this section, a "night shift" is defined as meaning all time worked by a person required by the clerk to work at least five-eighths (5/8) of his normal daily tour of duty after 4:30 p.m. or before 8 a.m.

73089. With the approval of the board of supervisors, judges of each municipal court concerned within Alameda County may establish additional titles and pay rates as are required and may appoint additional deputy clerks, officers, assistants, and other employees as deemed necessary for the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members. Rates of compensation of the clerk and administrative officers, deputy clerks, officers, assistants, and other employees may be adjusted by joint action and approval of the board of supervisors and the judges in each respective municipal court within the county.

If the board of supervisors provides by ordinance or resolution for any increase in the number or rate of compensation of any municipal court personnel pursuant to this section, that increase shall be effective only until January 1, 2000, and shall be effective at the same time and in the same manner as increases for Alameda County employees generally.

73089.1. Any traffic trial commissioner appointed pursuant to Article 10 (commencing with Section 72450) of Chapter 8 of this title to serve in a municipal court district in Alameda County, shall receive a salary equal to 80 percent (80%) of the salary of a judge of the superior court.

73091. In addition to the positions created in this article, there are hereby created the following positions to be filled only while higher positions remain unfilled and if persons in a lower grade fail to qualify or receive an appointment to upgraded or newly created positions provided in this article:

- (a) One assistant division chief, supervising municipal court clerk II, or municipal courtroom clerk position for each unfilled division chief position.
- (b) One supervising municipal court clerk I or senior municipal court clerk position for each unfilled municipal courtroom clerk position or supervising municipal court clerk II.

- (c) One municipal court clerk position for each unfilled supervising municipal court clerk I or senior municipal court clerk position.
  - (d) One clerk II position for each unfilled municipal court clerk position.
  - (e) One stenographer I position for each unfilled stenographer II position.
  - (f) One secretary I position for each unfilled secretary II position.
  - (g) One secretary II position for each unfilled supervising secretary II position.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this code, all unfilled classified positions other than those above may be filled by the next lower class as listed in the salary ordinance established for municipal courts and the Alameda County salary ordinance.

73092. Whenever the business of the court requires, the appointing officer may request the Civil Service Commission to study the duties of positions in any of the grades of deputy clerk and on the basis of its findings, to certify eligibles with appropriate qualifications in typing, stenography, account keeping, telephone switchboard and other mechanical equipment operation.

73093. Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, the clerk and deputy clerks provided for by this article shall be entitled to receive the same mileage allowances for use of their private automobile while on official business of the court as that provided for other employees of the County of Alameda.

73094. The clerk and deputy clerks shall be entitled to the same vacation, sickness and other leaves of absences, reinstatement privileges, longevity compensation, and similar privileges and benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for other employees of the County of Alameda, State of California, including the right to participate in any group accident, health or life insurance plan or service adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda, State of California, and such privileges and benefits may be retrospectively applied.

73095. The judges of the Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville Municipal Court may appoint one official court interpreter. The individual appointed pursuant to this section shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges and shall receive an annual salary including additional compensation for bilingual skills, and all other benefits, in the same amount as are provided for the class of municipal court clerk of the Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court.

73096. Official reporters of municipal courts in Alameda County, in lieu of any other compensation provided by law for their services in reporting testimony and proceedings in such court, shall receive one of the following:

- (a) Two hundred twenty-one dollars and ten cents (\$221.10) a day for the days they actually are on duty under order of the court.
- (b) A minimum payment of one hundred ten dollars and fifty-five cents (\$110.55) for serving four hours or less a day.
- (c) Regular official court reporters shall receive a salary, vacation leave, and sick leave, in the same amounts as the official reporters of the Superior Court in Alameda County as set forth in Alameda County Salary Ordinance for item number classification 1625.

Rates of compensation of regular official reporters and official reporters pro tempore may be adjusted by joint action and approval of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the court, provided, however, that any changes in compensation which are made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2000, unless ratified by statute by the Legislature prior to that date.

73096.1. The judges of each municipal court district set forth below may appoint the following number of regular official reporters:

Alameda Judicial District	1
Berkeley-Albany Judicial District	4
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville Judicial District	8
San Leandro-Hayward Judicial District	7

1	Fremont-Newark-Union City Judicial District	5	
2	Livermore-Pleasanton-Dublin Judicial District	2	

### Gov't Code §§ 73100-73122 (repealed). San Bernardino County Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Chapter 9.2 (commencing with Section 73100) of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73100-73122 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Bernardino County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 10, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Cal. Const. art. VI, § 16 (election of judges); Code Civ. Proc. §§ 38 (judicial districts), 190 *et seq*. (jury selection); Sections 69508 (presiding judge), 69594 (number of judges in San Bernardino County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in San Bernardino County, effective October 9, 1999. *Cf.* Section 26603 (sheriff shall attend superior court). For other provisions governing keepers fees, see Sections 26726 (fees for sheriff keeping property under attachment, execution, or claim and delivery), 71266 (sheriff fee statutes applicable to marshals), 72112 (deputy marshals serving as custodians).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services), 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter), 69953.5 (daily transcript requiring more than one reporter), 72190 (court commissioners).
- (4) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Section 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund).

Note. The text of the repealed chapter is set out below.

# Chapter 9.2. Municipal Courts in San Bernardino County

73100. There is in the County of San Bernardino, on and after the effective date of this section, a single municipal court district known as the San Bernardino County Municipal Court District.

- 73101. The San Bernardino County Municipal Court District shall consist of the following divisions, embracing that territory which is within the following judicial districts in the County of San Bernardino on the date specified, and as such divisions are thereafter modified by the board of supervisors or operation of law.
  - (a) On November 8, 1967:
- (1) East Division--That territory within the Redlands Judicial District. On March 14, 1979, that territory within the Highland and Yucaipa Judicial Districts.
- (2) Central Division--That territory within the San Bernardino Judicial District. On October 1, 1980, that territory within the Colton and Mission Judicial Districts.
- (3) Valley Division--That territory within the Fontana and Rialto Judicial Districts. On January 1, 1979, that territory within the Bloomington Judicial District.
- (4) West Valley Division--That territory within the West Valley Municipal Court District. On January 12, 1981, that territory within the Cucamonga-Etiwanda Judicial District.
  - (5) Victorville Division--That territory within the Victor Judicial District.
  - (b) On August 5, 1973:

- (1) Barstow Division--That territory within the Barstow and Yermo-Belleville Judicial Districts.
  - (c) On November 26, 1973:
    - (1) Chino Division--That territory within the Chino Judicial District.
  - (d) On July 1, 1979:

(1) Morongo Basin Division--That territory within the Twenty-nine Palms Judicial District.

73101.5. There shall be the following number of judges in divisions of the San Bernardino County Municipal Court District:

- (a) In the East Division, two.
- (b) In the Central Division, seven.
- (c) In the Valley Division, three.
  - (d) In the West Valley Division, seven.
- 13 (e) In the Victorville Division, two.
- 14 (f) In the Barstow Division, two.
- 15 (g) In the Chino Division, two.
  - (h) In the Morongo Basin Division, one.

73102. The Board of Supervisors of the County of San Bernardino may, by ordinance, create new divisions of the San Bernardino County Municipal Court District and may modify or enlarge the divisions created by this chapter. This provision shall not be construed to limit, or be limited by, existing provisions of law conferring authority upon the board of supervisors to revise judicial district boundaries or to consolidate judicial districts, provided that except for such changes in judicial district boundaries as may be mandated by statute, no further annexation will be made to the San Bernardino County Municipal Court District except after public hearing before the board of supervisors.

73103. For purposes of qualification and election of judges, the "division" referred to in this chapter is and shall continue to be the "district" referred to in subdivision (b) of Section 16 of Article VI of the Constitution of the State of California.

73104. Within each division of the San Bernardino County Municipal Court District, even in divisions having only one judge, there shall be a supervising judge of the division.

73105. The judges of the San Bernardino County Municipal Court District shall, by majority vote, elect one of the judges of the district to serve as presiding judge of the district and shall formulate rules and regulations not inconsistent with law or rules and regulations adopted and prescribed by the Judicial Council for transfer of cases, assignment of judges, scheduling of vacation of judges, and other administrative matters such as will promote uniformity of procedures and efficiency and economy in the business of the district. Such rules and regulations shall be administered by the municipal court administrator under the supervision and control of the presiding judge of the district. Any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to Section 72002.1 shall be adopted by a majority vote of the judges of the district.

73106. The judges of the district shall meet quarterly, and more often if necessary, upon the call in writing of the presiding judge of the district or of any two supervising judges. At the last meeting of each calendar year, the judges shall elect the presiding judge of the district for the next ensuing year commencing January 1, shall review the business of the district, and shall make such recommendations to the board of supervisors and to the Judicial Council as it deems desirable or necessary to promote the administration of justice in the courts of the district.

73107. There shall be one clerk of the San Bernardino County Municipal Court District to be known as the municipal court administrator who shall be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, a majority of the judges, from among applicants certified to those judges on the basis of a competitive examination pursuant to personnel rules and regulations of the County of San Bernardino. The municipal court administrator shall receive an annual salary of eighty thousand

one hundred eighteen dollars (\$80,118) commencing July 1, 1992, and shall be the appointing authority for those positions listed in Section 73113.

73109. The municipal court administrator shall be the administrative officer of the district under the control and supervision of the presiding judge of the district. The judges shall prescribe and regulate, by majority vote, the duties and authority of the municipal court administrator, among which shall be:

- (a) To direct and coordinate the nonjudicial activities of the district.
- (b) To coordinate the personnel practices in compliance with rules of the district and those of the County of San Bernardino.
  - (c) To prepare and administer the budget of the district.

- (d) To coordinate with other county agencies the acquisition, utilization, maintenance, and disposition of county facilities, equipment and supplies necessary for operation of the district.
- (e) To initiate studies and prepare appropriate recommendations and reports to the presiding judge of the district and the judges relating to the business of the district, including, but not limited to, such matters as standardization of forms, procedures, and of classification and compensation of officers and employees.
- (f) To collect, compare, and analyze statistical data on a continuing basis concerning the status of judicial and nonjudicial business of the district and to prepare periodic reports and recommendations based on such data.
- (g) To make arrangements for and attend all meetings of the judges, to assist the presiding judge of the district in the preparation of the agenda, and to prepare minutes of the meetings of the judges.
- (h) To serve as liaison for the district with other persons, committees, boards, groups, and associations as directed by the presiding judge of the district or the judges.
- 73110. (a) There shall be one marshal designated as the Marshal of San Bernardino County, for the superior and municipal courts established in San Bernardino County. The marshal shall serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges of the superior and municipal courts in the county. The marshal shall receive an annual salary of seventy-seven thousand eight hundred eighty-one dollars (\$77,881) commencing July 1, 1992. The marshal shall be the appointing power for those positions listed in Section 73113 as being appointed by the marshal.
- (b) Whenever required, the marshal shall attend all superior and municipal courts held within San Bernardino County, provided, however, that a marshal shall attend a civil action only if the presiding judge or his or her designee makes a determination that the attendance of the marshal at that action is necessary for reasons of public safety.
- (c) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the position of Marshal of San Bernardino County, the judges of the superior court and all the municipal courts in San Bernardino County, by a majority vote of their aggregate number, shall select and appoint the marshal under the organization, rules, and procedures they adopt or ratify therefor. Discharge of the marshal shall be by a majority vote of the judges of the municipal courts and the superior courts.
- 73110.5. There shall be, in San Bernardino County, the Court Service Oversight Committee which will consist of three judges from the municipal court, three judges from the superior court, and the presiding judge of the municipal court in even-numbered years and the presiding judge of the superior court in odd-numbered years. The presiding judge serving shall be the chairperson of the committee. The presiding judge of the superior court shall be the appointing authority for the members from the superior court and the presiding judge of the municipal court shall be the appointing authority for the members from the municipal court. The superior court administrator, the municipal court administrator, and the marshal shall be nonvoting members of the committee and shall act in an advisory capacity to the committee. The committee shall review and approve the marshal's budget annually. The committee may review and make recommendations to the marshal concerning policy and procedural issues that relate to the marshal's court service responsibility and may request action by the marshal to facilitate the efficient operation of the

courts. The committee shall have the authority to recommend, after a hearing has been held and evidence presented, discipline or dismissal of the marshal of court services. The recommendation shall be supported by a majority vote of the judges sitting on the committee. That recommendation shall then be made to all the judges of the municipal and superior courts for further action. Based on the recommendation of the committee, and after due consideration of all facts and circumstances, the judges of the municipal and superior court, by a majority vote of their total number, may discipline the marshal or dismiss the marshal from office. The committee shall meet at least quarterly or as often as necessary to conduct business related to the marshal's court service operation.

- 73111. A branch office of the Marshal of San Bernardino County shall be maintained in each division of the superior and municipal courts of the county.
- 73111.5. Whenever required, the marshal shall attend all superior and municipal courts held within San Bernardino County. However, a marshal shall attend a civil action only if the presiding judge or his or her designee makes a determination that the attendance of the marshal at that action is necessary for reasons of public safety.
- 73112. Mediators in small claims proceedings in San Bernardino County under the Small Claims Act (Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 116.110) of Title 1 of Part 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure) shall receive for their services such fees, not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) per day, as may be established by the court upon authorization and approval of the board of supervisors.
- 73113. The number of positions within each job classification which may be filled by appointment by the municipal court administrator and the marshal and the salary range prescribed in Section 73113.5 which constitutes the compensation for each job classification are as follows:

Appointed by the Municipal Court Administrator							
		Salary Range Effective					
Job Classification		Num	ıber	12	2/28/91	06/27/9	92
Accountant I		1			J48	K48	
Assistant Municipal Court Adn	ninistrator	1			J72	K72	
Automated Systems Analyst I		1			J53	K53	
Automated Systems Analyst II		1			J60	K60	
Automated Systems Technician	ı	4	Ļ		J42	K42	
Clerk III		10	4		J30	K30	
Clerk IV		1.3	1		J34	K34	
Court Reporter		18	3		J65	K65	
Courtroom Clerk II		4.	1		J41	K41	
Executive Secretary III		1			J42	K42	
Fiscal Clerk II		1.3	1		J31	K31	
Fiscal Clerk III		2			J36	K36	
Legal Procedures Clerk I		5	1		J32	K32	
Legal Procedures Clerk II		4			J38	K38	
Legal Procedures Clerk III		7	'		J45	K45	
Municipal Court Division Man	ager I	5			J55	K55	
Municipal Court Division Man	ager II	3	,		J59	K59	
Municipal Court Division Supe	ervisor I	5			J45	K45	
Municipal Court Division Supe	ervisor II	3	,		J51	K51	
Secretary I		1			J35	K35	
Secretary II		6	)		J38	K38	
Supervisor of Administrative S	ervices I	1			J54	K54	
	Appointed by Marshal						
	Salary Range Effective						
Job Classification	Number	***	***	***	12-29-90	6-27	-92

Marshal's Captain	3		***	H29	
Marshal's Lieutenant	8		***	H28	
Marshal's Sergeant	9		***	H25	
Deputy Marshal	112.5		***	F17	
Administrative Clerk II	1	***	***		K43
Marshal's Clerk II	13	***	***		K31
Marshal's Clerk I	19	***	***		K29
Marshal's Technician	25	***	***		K32
Marshal's Radio Dispatch Clerk	5	***	***		K33
Executive Secretary II	1	***	***		K38
Staff Analyst II	1	***	***		K54
	Marshal's Lieutenant Marshal's Sergeant Deputy Marshal Administrative Clerk II Marshal's Clerk II Marshal's Clerk I Marshal's Technician Marshal's Radio Dispatch Clerk Executive Secretary II	Marshal's Lieutenant 8 Marshal's Sergeant 9 Deputy Marshal 112.5 Administrative Clerk II 1 Marshal's Clerk II 13 Marshal's Clerk I 19 Marshal's Technician 25 Marshal's Radio Dispatch Clerk 5 Executive Secretary II 1	Marshal's Lieutenant 8 Marshal's Sergeant 9 Deputy Marshal 112.5 Administrative Clerk II 1 *** Marshal's Clerk II 13 *** Marshal's Clerk I 19 *** Marshal's Technician 25 *** Marshal's Radio Dispatch Clerk 5 *** Executive Secretary II 1 ***	Marshal's Lieutenant       8       ***         Marshal's Sergeant       9       ***         Deputy Marshal       112.5       ***         Administrative Clerk II       1       ***       ***         Marshal's Clerk II       13       ***       ***         Marshal's Clerk I       19       ***       ***         Marshal's Technician       25       ***       ***         Marshal's Radio Dispatch Clerk       5       ***       ***         Executive Secretary II       1       ***       ***	Marshal's Lieutenant       8       ***       H28         Marshal's Sergeant       9       ***       H25         Deputy Marshal       112.5       ***       F17         Administrative Clerk II       1       ***       ***         Marshal's Clerk II       13       ***       ***         Marshal's Clerk I       19       ***       ***         Marshal's Technician       25       ***       ***         Marshal's Radio Dispatch Clerk       5       ***       ***         Executive Secretary II       1       ***       ***

The marshal shall also appoint as many deputy marshal keepers as may be required by law. The deputy marshal keepers shall be compensated at the fee allowed for keeping property.

In hiring for vacancies in the position of deputy marshal, the marshal may appoint successful candidates as deputy marshal probationary at a flat hourly rate. The flat hourly rate shall be in the sum of fourteen dollars and sixty-three cents (\$14.63) commencing December 29, 1990, and shall be payable until successful completion of a probationary period of one year, except that the marshal may extend the probationary period for not to exceed six months, after which the deputy marshal probationary shall be advanced to the deputy marshal classification at the "A" step of the appropriate salary range.

73113.5. Whenever reference is made to a numbered salary range in any section of this chapter, the salary schedule found in the salary ordinance of San Bernardino County in effect on December 29, 1990, shall apply.

Administration of the salary plan provided by this chapter, including the hiring date; increases within range; salary on promotion, transfer, or demotion; salary on position reclassification, obligations and benefits and all other relevant matters, shall be in accordance with the current personnel rules and ordinances of the County of San Bernardino. The provisions of the San Bernardino County charter relating to civil service shall be applicable to all marshal employees in the same manner and to the same extent as applicable, generally, to the officers and employees of San Bernardino County. The San Bernardino County Civil Service Commission shall exercise the same jurisdiction over marshal employees as it exercises over officers and employees of the county.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the salary and classifications of municipal court and marshal employees provided by Sections 73107, 73110, 73113, 73114, 73121, and 73122, and this section may be increased or decreased within the range limits of the salary schedule incorporated by reference by this section in order to provide classification and compensation that is comparable to county employees of similar qualifications and experience in the classified service of San Bernardino County as that comparability is determined by the board of supervisors. Any salary increases granted or reclassifications made pursuant to this paragraph shall be effective only until January 1, 1994.

73114. By order entered in the minutes of the court, a majority of the judges may appoint up to two secretaries as the business of the court requires, to be classified as secretary II. Each shall receive a salary at a rate specified in range C38 of the salary schedule effective on July 1, 1989, and range D38 effective June 30, 1990, and be otherwise subject to the salary plan provided by Section 73113.5.

73115. In the event the board of supervisors creates any new divisions or modifies any divisions established hereby pursuant to the provisions of Section 73102, the number, classification, and compensation of additional municipal court personnel necessitated thereby shall be governed by the provisions of Article 3 (commencing with Section 71080) of Chapter 6 and Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8 of Title 8 of this code.

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73116. Trial jurors for each session of the courts of the district shall be selected from persons residing within the divisions within which such sessions are held. Upon adoption of a rule pertaining thereto by the judges, any division may use the same jury panel as that summoned for service in the superior court. When selected from the superior court panel, persons so selected for jury duty in the municipal court division need not be residents of the division.

73117. Official reporters in the Municipal Court of the San Bernardino County Municipal Court District appointed pursuant to Section 72194 shall be attaches of that court and in lieu of any other compensation provided by law for services in reporting testimony and proceedings in that court shall receive salary and vacation leave time in the same amount as is received by the official reporters of the Superior Court of the County of San Bernardino, which shall be charged against the general fund of the county. Official reporters of the courts of the San Bernardino County Municipal Court District, other than official reporters pro tempore, shall be entitled to the same sick leave benefits as classified employees of the County of San Bernardino, and shall be subject to the same regulations governing the accrual and use of such benefits as apply to county employees, to the extent that Section 5 of Article VI of the California Constitution is not violated.

73118. In any civil action or proceedings, in addition to the fees required by Article 2 (commencing with Section 72050) of Chapter 8 of this title, a fee of sixteen dollars and fifty cents (\$16.50) shall be paid to the clerk of the court by each party or jointly by parties appearing jointly, once only in any such action or proceedings, in the following instances:

- (a) Upon the filing of a complaint or other first paper;
- (b) Upon the filing of an answer or other first paper on behalf of any party (or parties appearing jointly) other than the plaintiff;
- (c) Upon the filing of papers transmitted from another court on the transfer of a civil action or a special proceeding.

In civil cases that last longer than one judicial day, a fee per day equal to the per diem rate for official reporters pro tempore shall be charged to the parties for the services of an official reporter for the second and each successive day a reporter is required. The foregoing fees shall apply to cases in which the services of only one official reporter are required; in the event the court, at the request of a party, orders a daily transcript, necessitating the services of two phonographic reporters, the party requesting the daily transcript shall pay an additional fee per day equal to the per diem rate for official reporters pro tempore for the services of the second reporter for the first and each successive day.

The fees so required shall be taxed as costs in favor of the party paying the same and to whom costs are awarded by the judgment of the court. All fees collected under the provisions of this section shall be transmitted to the county treasurer in the same manner as fees collected under Article 2 (commencing with Section 72050) of Chapter 8 of this title. They are not subject to Section 6103.

### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving filing fees are still unsettled. Government Code Section 73118 may need to be preserved pending resolution of these issues.

The Commission is reviewing whether provisions governing the deposit of fees into the county treasury remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of these provisions.

73119. Fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in the court shall be paid by the litigants to official reporters and official reporters pro tempore as otherwise provided by law. In all cases where by law the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the county treasury, such fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from the general fund including fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, which shall be paid from the county treasury.

73120. Official reporters of the court shall be members of any retirement system maintained by the county in which they are employed. For the purposes of such retirement system, the salary provided for such reporters in this article shall be deemed their entire compensation.

73121. By majority vote, the judges may appoint a court commissioner who shall meet the qualifications and have the powers and duties specified in Sections 72190, 72190.1, and 72190.2 of this code and Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Any commissioner so appointed shall also have the power and duties of a traffic referee as provided in Article 9 (commencing with Section 72400) of Chapter 8 of Title 8. The salary of the commissioner for all duties performed pursuant to this section shall be equal to 85 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court. A commissioner shall be entitled to the same benefits as are or shall be provided to a commissioner of the superior court in the County of San Bernardino.

73122. Any traffic trial commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 72450 shall be entitled to the same benefits as a commissioner appointed pursuant to Section 73121.

#### Gov't Code § 73300 (repealed). Salary payments

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 73300 of the Government Code is repealed.

73300. When an annual salary is prescribed in this chapter, the salary is payable in equal monthly installments, except that if an annual salary is prescribed in this chapter for the judges, clerks, and other officers and attaches of the municipal court of the City and County of San Francisco, such salary is payable either in equal monthly installments or in equal semimonthly installments, as may be determined pursuant to law.

**Comment.** Section 73300 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Section
   71623 (salaries).

### Gov't Code § 73301 (amended). Prior service in court superseded by municipal court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 73301 of the Government Code is amended to read:

73301. Persons who succeeded to positions in the municipal court upon its establishment shall receive credit for continuous prior service in superseded courts and in the sheriff's department or constabulary of the county, and, in addition to the minimum rate, such persons shall receive the annual increments commensurate with such years of prior service up to the maximum rate set. This section applies to municipal courts provided for in former Articles 3, 7, 12, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 29, 31, and 32 of this chapter.

**Comment.** Section 73301 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Is Government Code Section 73301 obsolete? The Commission solicits comment on whether the provision continues to serve a useful purpose.

#### Gov't Code § 73330 (repealed). Calaveras County consolidated courts

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 73330) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.
  - **Comment.** Section 73330 is repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Calaveras County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 3, 1998. See Sections 70210 (adoption of rules), 70212 (officers and employees), 70215 (construction with other laws).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620(a) (job classifications and appointments), 71623 (salaries), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 195 (jury commissioners).

### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 1.5. Calaveras County

73330. The judges of Calaveras County have approved the coordination and consolidation of the municipal and superior courts administratively and judicially to meet the requirements of California Rule of Court 991.

All matters affecting the employment of staff of the consolidated courts that are not specifically determined by this article or another provision of state law shall be governed by the personnel ordinance and resolutions of the County of Calaveras. Employees currently governed by the terms and conditions of the current Memorandum of Understanding between the County of Calaveras and the Calaveras County Employees Association shall continue to be covered by the agreement until amended or superseded by mutual agreement.

There shall be one clerk of the court and jury commissioner for the Calaveras County Consolidated Courts, who shall be the court executive officer and receive an annual salary set by the court, as provided for in Section 69898.

The Calaveras County Consolidated Courts are judicially and administratively consolidated with joint job classifications and the work of the Superior and Municipal Courts in Calaveras County is to be performed, minimally, by each of the positions herein identified by the trial courts of Calaveras County. The court executive officer, with the approval of the judges, may appoint the following authorized titles, number of positions, and compensation rates for employees of the Calaveras County consolidated courts:

No. of Positions	Position Title	Range
2	Supervising Court Clerks	1037
3	Court Clerk I/II	0631
6	Court Clerk I/II	0782
3	Legal Process Clerk I/II	0782
1	Account Clerk I/II	0558
2	Account Clerk I/II	0630

The court executive officer may also appoint other employees, with the approval of the board of supervisors, upon the recommendation of the courts, and those employees shall receive a salary recommended by the courts and approved by the board of supervisors.

The salaries associated with the ranges listed above are available in the office of the Auditor-Controller of Calaveras County.

### Gov't Code §§ 73340-73366 (repealed). Contra Costa County municipal court districts

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 2 (commencing with Section 73340) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73340-73366 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Contra Costa County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 8, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69582 (number of judges in Contra Costa County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter), 72190 (court commissioners).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 2. Municipal Courts in Contra Costa County

73340. This article applies only to municipal courts established in judicial districts in Contra Costa County.

73341. Except as otherwise provided in this article, each municipal court district established in Contra Costa County shall have the number of judges set forth opposite the name of the judicial district over which that court has jurisdiction.

Bay Judicial District	5
Delta Judicial District	2
Mt. Diablo Judicial District	4
Walnut Creek-Danville Judicial District	3

- 73342. Consolidation of any judicial districts listed in Section 73341 shall be effective only with the concurrent approval of the Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa County and a majority of the judges in the affected judicial districts.
- 73343. Official reporters shall be appointed by the judges of each municipal court district pursuant to Section 72194 and shall serve at the pleasure of the judges.

The salary of each official reporter shall be at the rates provided for by Section 73348, which shall be a charge against the general fund of the county.

- 73344. (a) Pursuant to Section 72194, the judges of the court may appoint as many additional reporters as the business of the court requires, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore. They shall serve without salary but shall receive as compensation a fee which shall be an amount equivalent to 1.05 times the daily wage of the fourth step in the salary range for full-time official reporters in Contra Costa County as provided for by Section 73348 for each day that reporter is on duty under order of the court.
- (b) Additional official reporters pro tempore may also be appointed on a half-day basis as the business of the court requires. Those reporters shall serve without salary but shall receive as compensation a fee which shall be 55 percent of the daily wage of an official reporter pro tempore for each period up to four hours that the reporter is on duty under order of the court.
- 73345. Any official reporter may be assigned by the presiding judge of his or her district to act as official reporter pro tempore in any municipal court in Contra Costa County. During any such

assignment he or she shall continue to receive his or her regular salary in lieu of any other compensation provided by law.

73347. The official reporters of the court shall be members of any retirement system maintained by the county. For the purposes of that retirement system, the salary provided for reporters in this article shall be deemed their entire compensation.

73348. (a) In Contra Costa County, the annual salary of each regular official reporter shall be based on a four-step salary plan with one-year increments. Effective October 1, 1997, the four salary steps are as follows:

Step 1. Forty-nine thousand five hundred twelve dollars (\$49,512).

- Step 2. Fifty-one thousand nine hundred eighty-four dollars (\$51,984).
- Step 3. Fifty-four thousand five hundred eighty-eight dollars (\$54,588).
- Step 4. Fifty-seven thousand three hundred twelve dollars (\$57,312).

The step of entry to the above schedule shall be Step 1. However, the judges of the court may appoint a court reporter to a duly allocated exempt position at a higher step if, in the opinion of the appointing judge, an individual to be appointed has the experience and qualifications to entitle that individual to the higher initial step, and if the higher initial salary has the approval of the presiding judge of the court and the board of supervisors, but in no case may the initial salary be above the third step of the salary range. Except as provided below, official reporters shall advance to the next higher step on the salary plan annually. The compensation of each official reporter pro tempore shall be an amount which is equivalent to 1.05 times the daily wage of the fourth step in the salary range for full-time official reporters in Contra Costa County for each day the reporter actually is on duty under order of the court which per diem rate shall apply when an official reporter is appointed pursuant to Section 869 of the Penal Code.

Irrespective of the step of the salary range to which initially appointed, an official court reporter shall be eligible for advancement to the next higher step in the salary range after six months' service, and thereafter shall advance on the salary range based on annual reviews.

- (b) During the hours which the court is open for the transaction of judicial business, the regular official reporter shall perform the duties required by law. When not engaged in the performance of any other duty imposed upon him or her by law, he or she shall render stenographic or clerical assistance to the judge of the court to which he or she is assigned as the judge may direct.
- (c) The board of supervisors shall adjust the salary of regular official reporters as part of its regular review of county employee compensation. The adjustment shall be to that salary level closest to the average percentage adjustment in basic salaries of the county classes of superior court clerk, legal clerk, secretary, and clerk (experienced level). The reporter salary adjustment shall be effective on the same day as the effective date of the board's action as to all of the aforesaid county classifications, but for official reporters of each municipal court district shall be effective only until January 1 of the second year following the calendar year in which the adjustment is made. The compensation of each official reporter pro tempore shall remain at the rate specified in subdivision (a) for the days he or she actually is on duty until changed by the board of supervisors at the same time and on the same basis as regular official reporters.

73349. Except as otherwise provided in this article, all paid employments of any municipal court now established or which may subsequently be established in Contra Costa County shall be under the merit system established in the county or the exempt system established by court personnel rules. The merit board of the county shall exercise the same jurisdiction over municipal court employments as it exercises over other county employments in the same manner as they apply to other merit system employments in the Contra Costa County service. In addition, all paid employments of any municipal court shall be subject to all provisions of the County Personnel Management Regulations and of the County Salary Regulations except as otherwise may be provided in this article.

In the event that one or more eligibles are not certified to a vacancy within six months of the date the position became vacant, or of the date of receipt of an examination request, whichever is later, the appointing authority may fill the vacancy by appointing any candidate who meets the

 minimum qualifications for the class as set forth in the class specification. The appointee shall thereby obtain merit system status as described above.

73350. Except as otherwise provided in this article, all employments of any municipal court now established or which may be established in Contra Costa County shall be compensated and receive other benefits in accordance with the salary ordinance of the county governing other county employments. Any subsequent change in benefits provided by the salary ordinance to employees of the county shall apply equally to employees of the municipal courts and shall have the same effective date. These benefits may also be retroactively applied. References hereafter to range allocation and salary steps apply to the basic salary schedule set forth in Section 73352.

Within-range step increases shall be granted only upon the affirmative recommendation of the appointing authority.

Overtime payments must bear the same approval as within-range step increases.

- 73351. There are the following classes of positions into which each of the positions of the municipal courts shall be assigned as prescribed in the section pertaining to each court:
- (a) Deputy clerk-beginning level, which shall include all municipal court employments assigned routine clerical tasks under continuous immediate supervision.
- (b) Deputy clerk-data entry operator I, which shall include all municipal court employments at the entry level assigned to operate data entry devices for the purpose of entering and verifying a wide variety of data from coded or uncoded source documents.
- (c) Deputy clerk-experienced level, which shall include all municipal court employments assigned clerical tasks requiring exercise of discretion as to methods and priorities and for which supervision is available on a periodic basis only.
- (d) Deputy clerk-data entry operator II, which shall include all municipal court employments at the experienced working level assigned to operate data entry devices for the purpose of entering and verifying a wide variety of data from coded or uncoded source documents.
- (e) Deputy clerk-senior level, which shall include all municipal court employments assigned complex clerical work involving responsibility for the establishment, maintenance, calendaring, issuance of process, and updating of case records using manual and automated systems.
- (f) Deputy clerk-specialist level, which shall include all municipal court employments assigned lead direction of a work unit or assigned clerical duties of a complex administrative nature, requiring exercise of initiative and discretion in work organization, methods, and priorities.
- (g) Deputy clerk-courtroom clerk, which shall include all municipal court employments assigned clerical duties involving responsibility for keeping the minutes of court proceedings and the processing and maintenance of a variety of documents and records.
- (h) Municipal court division supervisor or court services coordinator-exempt, which shall include all municipal court employments assigned responsibility for planning, organizing, and directing the clerical activities of a division in a municipal court including the supervision of clerical staff.
- (i) Court operations coordinator I and II, or court services coordinator-exempt-levels A and B, which shall include any municipal court position charged with the overall responsibility for managing and supervising court clerical operations including courtroom duties.
- (j) Court probation officer, which shall include all municipal court employments assigned to exercise the same powers and duties of deputy probation officers with respect to the business of the court.
- (k) Court commissioner, which shall include all municipal court employments who exercise the same powers and duties of judges of the court with respect to traffic and small claims matters.
- (1) Executive officer, coordinated trial courts of Contra Costa County, which shall be responsible for the overall administration of all municipal court judicial districts in the county.
- (m) Municipal court systems and facilities manager, which shall be responsible for managing the development, implementation, and enhancement of court systems, and related work as required.

- (n) Municipal court fiscal and administrative manager or fiscal budget officer-exempt, which shall be responsible for planning, reviewing, and coordinating fiscal and accounting activities of the county's municipal courts, and related work as required.
- (*o*) Municipal court accounting specialist, which shall be responsible for assisting the municipal court fiscal and administrative manager with departmental budgetary and accounting activities, and for coordinating the day-to-day activities of the court collections unit.
- (p) Municipal court collection agent, which shall be responsible for intensive collection efforts on delinquent court accounts.

The board of supervisors may create a new class or classes by specifying the number of positions for each new class and the compensation therefor, provided that the new class or classes shall be effective only until January 1 of the second year following the calendar year in which the classes are created, unless the change has been incorporated into this article.

73352. Whenever reference is made to a numbered salary level in any section of this article, the salary schedule applicable to equivalent employees of Contra Costa County as set forth in Section 73354 shall apply. If the board of supervisors adopts a revised salary schedule for equivalent county employees, the new schedule shall apply equally to municipal courts and conversion to the new schedule shall be effected for employees of the municipal courts in the same manner and on the same date as for county employees, but any adjustment shall be effective only until January 1 of the second year following the calendar year in which the adjustment is made, unless the change has been incorporated into this article.

73353. Effective October 1, 1997, classes of positions provided in Section 73351 are allocated to the salary schedule as follows:

	Salary	Pay
Class Title	Schedule	Level
Deputy Clerk-Beginning Level	C5-1320	1700-2067
Deputy Clerk-Experienced Level	C5-1474	1983-2411
Deputy Clerk-Senior Level	XC-1623	2191-2798
Deputy Clerk-Specialist Level	XC-1745	2474-3160
Deputy Clerk-DEO I	C5-1387	1818-2210
Deputy Clerk-DEO II	C5-1484	2003-2435
Deputy Clerk-Courtroom Clerk	C5-1886	2994-3639
Court Operations Coordinator II	C5-2201	4102-4986
Court Operations Coordinator I	C5-2056	3548-4313
Court Services Coordinator-exempt	C5-1985	3305-4018
Court Services Administrator-exempt- Level A	C5-2261	4355-5294
Court Services Administrator-exempt- Level B	C5-2372	4866-5915
Court Probation Officer	C5-1997	3345-4066
Municipal Court Collection Agent	C5-1777	2685-3264
Municipal Court Computer Systems Technician	C5-1873	2955-3592
Municipal Court Accounting Specialist	XC-1824	2679-3422
Municipal Court Division Supervisor	C5-1911	3070-3731
Municipal Court Systems and Facilities Manager	C5-2246	4291-5215
Municipal Court Fiscal and Administrative Manager	C5-2269	4390-5336
Executive Officer, Coordinated Trial Courts of Contra Costa County	C5-2829	7684-9340

73353.2. The Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors may adopt a resolution establishing a pay-for-performance bonus as defined in subdivision (d). Such a resolution shall state that the bonus program shall be funded by the county solely out of county funds, that the compensation is not a "court operation" for purposes of Sections 77003 and 77204, that the payment of the compensation shall not be a state obligation under the Brown-Presley Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Realignment and Efficiency Act of 1991, or any other related measure, and that the county agrees not to seek funding from the state for the payment of the authorized compensation. If such a resolution is adopted:

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- Court Operations Coordinator II or Court Services Administrator-Exempt-Level A Court Operations Coordinator I or Court Services Administrator-Exempt-Level B
- Municipal Court Fiscal and Administrative Manager or Fiscal Budget Officer-Exempt

Municipal Court Division Supervisor or Court Services Coordinator-Exempt

- (a) At six-month intervals, on January 1 and July 1 of each calendar year, the Executive Officer, Coordinated Trial Courts of Contra Costa County, may conduct assessments of all permanent employees in designated classes, for the purpose of determining eligibility for receipt of a pay-for-performance bonus.
- (b) The appointing authority for the position of Executive Officer, Coordinated Trial Courts of Contra Costa County, may conduct an assessment on each January 1 and July 1 for the purpose of determining eligibility for receipt of a pay-for-performance bonus.
- (c) The employees described in subdivisions (a) and (b) who are determined eligible for a payfor-performance bonus at the semiannual review may be awarded that bonus. No pay-forperformance bonus may be awarded for a period longer than six months from the date of the semiannual review. Performance must be reevaluated each six months and reauthorization approved pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b) for any bonus to continue.
- (d) "Pay-for-performance bonus," as used in this section, means a monthly bonus, based on performance, equal to either 2.5 percent or 5 percent of the employee's monthly base pay as of the date of the semiannual review, to be awarded for up to a six-month period.

### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission requests input as to whether the bonus program established in Government Code Section 73353.2 continues to reflect current practice and, therefore, should be preserved in some fashion.

73354. Certain classifications in the municipal courts are deemed to be equivalent in job and salary level to certain classifications in the service of Contra Costa County and whenever the salary of a classification in the service of Contra Costa County is adjusted by the board of supervisors, the salary of the comparable classification in the municipal courts shall be adjusted a commensurate number of levels on the salary schedule. The adjustment shall be effective on the same day as the effective date of the action by the board of supervisors as it applies to the county classifications, but the adjustment shall be effective only until January 1 of the second year following the calendar year in which the adjustment is made, unless the change has been incorporated into Article 2 (commencing with Section 73340) of Chapter 10.

(a) The individual court class and equivalent county class or relationship are as follows:

**Equivalent County Class Court Class** 3% above Clerk--Beginning Deputy Clerk--Beginning Deputy Clerk--Experienced Clerk--Experienced Deputy Clerk--Senior Clerk--Senior Deputy Clerk--Specialist Clerk--Specialist Deputy Clerk--DEO I Data Entry Operator I Deputy Clerk--DEO II Data Entry Operator II **Court Probation Officer Deputy Probation Officer III** Municipal Court Reporter Superior Court Reporter Deputy Clerk--Courtroom Clerk 4.8% below Superior Court Clerk

(b) The municipal court classes listed below are designated management classes and are eligible for all of the compensation and benefit considerations that the board of supervisors may extend to county management employees. Whenever the board of supervisors adopts a general salary adjustment for county management classes, the respective salary schedules of municipal court management classes shall be adjusted by an equivalent percentage amount. In no event shall the salary of Municipal Court Division Supervisor be less than 2.5 percent above the salary of Deputy Clerk-Courtroom Clerk.

#### **Management Positions:**

Municipal Court Systems and Facilities Manager

Executive Officer, Coordinated Trial Courts of Contra Costa County

- (c) The class of court probation officer shall be allocated to a five-step salary schedule in 5 percent incremental steps with the top step equivalent to the top step of deputy probation officer III. Upon appointment, a new court probation officer shall be allocated to the first step of the salary schedule, except that an appointee with exceptionally high qualifications and experience may be appointed at a higher step with the board of supervisors' approval.
- (d) The class of court commissioner shall be allocated to a three-step salary schedule, in 5 percent incremental steps with the third step equivalent to 85 percent of the salary of a municipal court judge in the County of Contra Costa. Upon appointment, a new court commissioner shall be allocated to the first step of the schedule, except that an appointee with exceptionally high qualifications and experience may be appointed at a higher step with the board of supervisors' approval.
- 73355. The Executive Officer, Coordinated Trial Courts of Contra Costa County, shall serve as the clerk of the court for each judicial district and shall be appointed by a majority of the judges of Contra Costa County. Except as provided in Sections 73348 and 73356, the Executive Officer, Coordinated Trial Courts of Contra Costa County, shall appoint all other employments in the municipal court offices of the judicial districts in Contra Costa County. Persons in these positions shall serve as deputy clerks, with full statutory authority, in addition to other duties set forth in Section 73351.

73356. Certain classifications in the municipal courts are excluded from the merit system.

- (a) A majority of the judges in Contra Costa County shall appoint the Executive Officer, Coordinated Trial Courts of Contra Costa County, whose position shall be exempt from the merit system. The Executive Officer, Coordinated Trial Courts of Contra Costa County, shall serve at the pleasure of the judges, and may be removed by a majority of the judges at their discretion.
- (b) Appointment to the classification of court commissioner shall be made in accordance with Section 73362.
- 73357. Municipal court judicial districts in the County of Contra Costa may have no more than four court probation officers for all districts in total. Court probation officers shall be appointed by a majority of the judges of the court, or by the presiding judge in a two-judge court, to which the court probation officer is appointed. These positions report directly to the judges of the district to which they are appointed. Within the jurisdiction of the court and under the direction of the judges, court probation officers shall exercise all of the powers and perform all of the duties of a deputy probation officer as prescribed by law.

73358. The total number of positions authorized for operation of municipal courts in Contra Costa County is as follows:

	Number of
Class Title	Positions
Deputy Clerk(Deep Class), including Beginning, experienced, senior,	
and Specialist Levels	230
Deputy ClerkDEO I or II	26
Deputy ClerkCourtroom Clerk	18
Court Operations Coordinator II or Court Services	
Administrator-Exempt-Level A	2
Court Operations Coordinator I or Court Services	
Administrator-Exempt-Level B	2
Court Probation Officer	4
Municipal Court Division Supervisor or Court Services	
Coordinator-Exempt	15
Municipal Court Computer Systems Technician	1
Municipal Court Accounting Specialist	1
Municipal Court Collection Agent	1

Municipal Court Systems and Facilities Manager

Municipal Court Fiscal and Administrative Manager

or Fiscal Budget Officer-Exempt

Executive Officer, Coordinated Trial Courts of Contra Costa County

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 73362. Municipal court judicial districts in the County of Contra Costa may have no more than four court commissioners for all districts in total. Commissioners shall be appointed by a majority of the judges of the court or courts, or by the presiding judge in a two-judge court, to which the court commissioner is appointed. Commissioners shall serve at the pleasure of the majority of the judges in the court or courts or at the pleasure of the presiding judge in a two-judge court and may be removed by a majority of the judges at their discretion. Within the jurisdiction of the court or courts and under the direction of the judges, commissioners shall exercise all the powers and perform all of the duties authorized by law to be performed by commissioners of superior courts and any additional powers and duties as may be prescribed by law. At the direction of the judges, commissioners may have the same jurisdiction and exercise the same powers and duties as the judges of the court with respect to any infraction or small claims action. The commissioners shall possess the same qualifications the law requires of a municipal court judge and shall not engage in the private practice of law. They shall be ex officio deputy clerks.

- 73363. (a) Upon the adoption of a resolution by the board of supervisors finding that there are sufficient funds available in the budget for a particular municipal court district and acknowledging that the judges of that district have determined the business of the court requires such occasional service, there shall be one position of temporary court commissioner to serve that municipal court district.
- (b) A temporary court commissioner shall be appointed by the presiding judge of the court from a list of temporary court commissioners established and approved by a majority of the judges of that court. The presiding judge shall assure that all temporary commissioners maintain current knowledge of the court's personnel and procedures. The court shall periodically review the performance of each temporary commissioner and shall maintain an ongoing training program to maintain their skills. Each temporary commissioner shall possess the same qualifications the law requires of a municipal court judge, and shall have completed an orientation program satisfactory to the presiding judge, including a review of the procedures and practices of the court, together with observation of each particular calendar to which the commissioner may be assigned, and shall not engage in the private practice of law before any court of the municipal court to which he or she is appointed, and is subject to disqualification as provided for judges.
- (c) A temporary court commissioner shall receive, as sole compensation for that service, an hourly fee for each hour or fraction of an hour of service which is equivalent of the hourly wage of the first step in the salary range for full-time official municipal court commissioners in Contra Costa County, without any other benefit included in the compensation of any other municipal court officer or employee in Contra Costa County.
- (d) A temporary court commissioner shall perform those functions conferred by law and assigned by the presiding judge. Before any action or proceeding is tried or heard by a temporary court commissioner, any party to, or any attorney appearing in, the action or proceeding shall, however, be entitled to require, by oral or written motion without notice, that the action or proceeding be reassigned or transferred, whereupon the action or proceeding shall be reassigned or transferred as promptly as possible to a judge, court commissioner, or referee of the court. The court shall, prior to the commencement of any such trial or hearing, provide notice to each party or attorney of record in the action or proceeding of this entitlement to require reassignment or transfer.

73365. If an increase in the business of the court or any other emergency requires a greater number of employees for the prompt and faithful discharge of the business of the court than the number expressly provided by law or requires the performance of duties of positions in the lowest salary bracket where all those positions have been filled, with the approval of the presiding judge in a two-judge district, and the majority of the judges in a three-or-more-judge district, the

Executive Officer, Coordinated Trial Courts of Contra Costa County, may appoint as many additional deputies as are needed. The additional deputies shall be appointed at the entrance level classification and shall be selected in the same manner as those for whom express provision is made, and they shall receive compensation on the basis of the hourly equivalent to the base rate of pay as provided in the salary schedule in the same amount as the lowest salary bracket provided for that class of employee. Employees may continue in those positions not longer than 90 days after the adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature.

73366. Except as provided in this article, all persons serving as permanent employees of the municipal courts shall be assigned to the positions authorized in this article in accordance with the duties and responsibilities of their position classifications. The assignments shall be made by the appointing authority in accordance with the rules under the merit system or the exempt system established by court personnel rules.

# Gov't Code §§ 73390-73399.7 (repealed). Kings County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 3 (commencing with Section 73390) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73390-73399.7 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Kings County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective February 8, 2001. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 15 (qualifications of judges), 16 (election of judges); Code Civ. Proc. §§ 38 (judicial districts), 190 *et seq*. (jury selection); Section 69585.5 (number of judges in Kings County). *Cf*. Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 195 (jury commissioners); Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Sections 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities), 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund), 69953 (payment of fees).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 3. Kings County Municipal Court

73390. This article applies to the municipal court for the County of Kings. The court referred to in this article shall be the successor of the court to be established by the consolidation of the Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore Judicial Districts by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings, and it shall be known as the Kings County Municipal Court.

73391. (a) Upon the consolidation of the Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore Judicial Districts, the Kings County Municipal Court District shall consist of the following divisions:

(1) Corcoran Division.

- (2) Hanford Division.
- (3) Lemoore Division.

(b) The boundaries of the divisions of the Kings County Municipal Court District shall be established by the board of supervisors.

73391.5. The board of supervisors may, at any time, consolidate the Avenal Municipal Court with the Kings County Municipal Court District. On the effective date of the consolidation and thereafter, the Kings County Municipal Court District will consist of the Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore Divisions, and all provisions of this article shall apply to the Kings County Municipal Court District as so formed.

73392. There are three judges in the Kings County Municipal Court District. However, upon the consolidation of the Avenal Judicial District by the Legislature, pursuant to Section 73391.5, there shall be four judges in the Kings County Municipal Court District. There shall be one judge for each division.

Notwithstanding subdivision (c) of Section 77200, these judges shall not be deemed to constitute judgeships authorized on or after January 1, 1990, for purposes of the Brown-Presley Trial Court Funding Act.

73393. On the operative date of this article, the Municipal Court Judge of the Hanford Municipal Court District and the Justice Court Judges of the Corcoran and Lemoore Judicial Districts shall assume the positions of Municipal Court Judges of the Hanford, Corcoran, and Lemoore Divisions, respectively. On the operative date of the consolidation of the Avenal Municipal Court within the Kings County Municipal Court District, the Municipal Court Judge of the Avenal Municipal Court shall assume the position of Municipal Court Judge of the Avenal Division of the Kings County Municipal Court District. Judges shall be elected for six-year terms beginning in 2000.

73394. For the purposes of election of judges, the "division" referred to in this article is and shall continue to be the "district" referred to in subdivision (b) of Section 16 of Article VI of the California Constitution. The judge of each division shall be elected by only the electors of the division, and not from the Kings County Municipal Court District at large. However, any otherwise qualified candidate is eligible to be elected from any division if he or she resides within the boundaries of the district as a whole.

73395.1. The judges of the Kings County Municipal Court District shall formulate rules and regulations not inconsistent with the law or rules and standards adopted and prescribed by the Judicial Council for transfer of cases, assignment of judges, scheduling of vacation of judges, and other administrative matters such as will promote uniformity of procedures and efficiency and economy in the business of the district. Those rules and regulations shall be administered by the court executive officer under the supervision and control of the presiding judge of the district. Any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to Section 72002.1 shall be adopted by a majority vote of the judges of the district.

73396. Facilities for the court shall be maintained in the Cities of Hanford, Corcoran, Lemoore, and (if incorporated pursuant to Section 73391.5) Avenal, and in such other locations within the County of Kings as are designated by the board of supervisors. The court shall hold sessions at each facility as business requires. At the direction of the court, arraignment of criminal defendants who are in custody at the Kings County Jail facility shall be held in the court facility located in Hanford.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 73396 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

73397. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may adopt local rules for purposes of selecting trial jurors pursuant to Section 203 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Trial jurors for each session of the courts of the district shall be selected from persons residing within the divisions within which such sessions are held. Upon adoption of a rule pertaining thereto by the judges, any division may use the same jury panel as that summoned for service in the superior court. When selected from the superior court panel, persons so selected for jury duty in the municipal court division need not be residents of the division.

73398. There shall be one clerk of the court, known as the court executive officer/clerk of the court, who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the majority of the judges of both municipal and superior courts. The court executive officer/clerk of the court shall receive a salary as provided by law.

73399. (a) The Court Executive Officer/Jury Commissioner may appoint the following positions for both superior and municipal courts in Kings County:

- (1) One Assistant Court Executive Officer who shall have a salary range of 107.0.
- (2) One Research Attorney who shall have a salary range of 99.5.
- (3) One Director of Operations who shall have a salary range of 95.5.
- (4) One Court Financial Officer who shall have a salary range of 89.0.
- (5) One Court Program Manager who shall have a salary range of 87.0.
- (6) One Court Services Coordinator who shall have a salary range of 87.0.
- (7) One Court Interpreter Coordinator who shall have a salary range of 83.0.
- (8) One Court Administrator Assistant who shall have a salary range of 63.5.
  - (9) Nine Court Service Clerks III who shall have a salary range of 58.5.
  - (10) Thirteen Courtroom Clerks who shall have a salary range of 58.0.
  - (11) One Court Janitorial Supervisor who shall have a salary range of 56.5.
  - (12) Ten Court Service Clerks II who shall have a salary range of 52.0.
  - (13) One Account Clerk III who shall have a salary range of 52.0
  - (14) One Court Custodial Janitor who shall have a salary range of 49.0.
- (15) Fourteen Court Service Clerks I who shall have a salary range of 47.0.
  - (16) One Office Assistant III who shall have a salary range of 43.5.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

73399.1. The clerks and other attaches of the justice courts in Kings County shall succeed as authorized by law to the equivalent municipal court positions.

73399.2. The sheriff and his or her deputies shall act as ex officio marshal and deputy marshals of the court.

73399.3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective July 1, 1996, the position of the Constable of the Avenal Justice Court is abolished. The Legislature also finds and declares that, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 71085, the position of elected marshal of the Avenal Municipal Court was not created upon the adoption of Senate Constitutional Amendment 7 in 1994. The Kings County Sheriff shall serve as the ex officio marshal of the Avenal Municipal Court until such time as the board of supervisors consolidates the Avenal Municipal Court with the Kings County Municipal Court District, at which time the sheriff shall serve in the Avenal Division as set forth in Section 73399.2.

73399.4. All officers and employees of the Kings County Municipal Court shall be entitled to the same retirement, vacations, and other benefits allowed to employees of the county and be

subject to the personnel regulations, memorandum of understanding, management benefit package, and the affirmative action plan of the County of Kings as they exist on January 1, 1990.

73399.5. The presiding judge may appoint as many reporters as the business of the court requires, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, and who shall hold office at his or her pleasure. The reporter shall serve without salary but shall receive for his or her services in reporting testimony and proceedings in such court, the same compensation as is paid reporters pro tempore of the superior court in Kings County, which in criminal cases shall, upon order of the court, be a charge against the general fund of the county.

73399.6. Fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in the court shall be paid by the litigants to official reporters pro tempore as otherwise provided by law. In all cases where by law the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the county treasury, such fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from the general funds, including fees for transcription of testimony in proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, which shall be paid from the county treasury.

73399.7. This article shall not become operative until the effective date of an ordinance of the board of supervisors approving the consolidation and reorganization of the municipal court.

# Gov't Code §§ 73400-73408 (repealed). Hanford Judicial District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 3.1 (commencing with Section 73400) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73400-73408 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) The fact that Article 3.1 was superseded by Article 3 (commencing with Section 73390) establishing the Kings County Municipal Court, effective June 29, 1992.
- (2) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Kings County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective February 8, 2001. See Section 69585.5 (number of judges in Kings County).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

### Article 3.1. Kings County Municipal Court

73400. This article applies to the municipal court established in the Hanford Judicial District, County of Kings.

73401. There shall be one judge.

73402. There shall be one clerk of the court, known as the clerk-administrator, who shall be appointed by the presiding judge of the court. He or she shall receive a salary specified in Range 76.5.

73404. (a) The clerk-administrator, with the concurrence of the presiding judge, may appoint:

- (1) One account clerk III who shall receive a salary specified in Range 41.0.
- (2) Two deputy municipal court clerks III who shall each receive a salary specified in Range 44.5.
- (3) Three courtroom deputy municipal court clerks who shall each receive a salary specified in Range 42.0.
- (4) Six deputy municipal court clerks I/II who shall each receive a salary specified in Range 34.5 or Range 39.5 if promoted to the II level.
- (b) The clerk-administrator, with the concurrence of the presiding judge and approval of the board of supervisors, may appoint such additional employees as may be necessary, each

appointment to remain in effect only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which the appointment was made, unless subsequently ratified by the Legislature.

- 73405. (a) Whenever reference to a numbered salary range is made in any section of this article, the schedule of hourly rates of pay and approximate monthly equivalents found in the Salary Resolution of the County of Kings in effect on October 3, 1988, shall apply.
- (b) If the board of supervisors adopts a revised salary resolution for county employees or applies new salary range numbers for the purpose of salary adjustment, the new salary rates shall apply equally to the positions named in this article. Any salary adjustment made pursuant to this section shall be effective on the same date as the action applicable to other county permanent classified employees, but shall remain in effect only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which such adjustment in salary is made, unless subsequently ratified by the Legislature.
- (c) The persons employed in the positions named in this article shall be entitled to all employee benefits and holidays as they are provided and made applicable to positions within the classified service pursuant to personnel ordinances and resolutions adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings.
- (d) All matters affecting administration of salary and benefits, selection, appointment, reclassification, and discipline of such municipal court officers and employees in those positions which they hold shall be governed by the personnel ordinances and resolutions adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings, to the extent that such ordinances and resolutions are not contrary to state law.
- 73406. The Sheriff of the County of Kings and his or her deputies specifically designated by him or her shall be the ex officio marshal and deputy marshals, respectively, of the court and shall act as such without additional compensation.
- 73407. (a) The presiding judge may appoint as many court reporters, known as official reporters pro tempore, as the business of the court requires. Each official reporter pro tempore shall perform the duties required of him or her by law. These reporters shall hold office at the pleasure of the presiding judge.
- (b) Fees for reporting and for transcription of testimony and proceedings in the court shall be paid by the litigants to official reporters pro tempore as provided in Sections 69947 to 69954, inclusive, or as otherwise provided by law as paid to reporters in the Superior Court of the County of Kings. In all cases where by law the court may direct the payment of reporting and tanscription fees out of the county treasury, including fees for reporting and transcription of testimony and proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Section 69952, such fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from the general fund of the county treasury.
- 73408. This article shall only be operative until the operative date of the Article 3 (commencing with Section 73390) added to this Chapter by the act that enacted this article.

# Gov't Code §§ 73430-73443 (repealed). Kern County municipal court districts

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 4 (commencing with Section 73430) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73430-73443 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Kern County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 1, 2000. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69585 (number of judges in Kern County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622

(subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

(3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Sections 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund), 69953 (payment of fees).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

### Article 4. East and West Kern

73430. This article applies to the municipal courts established in judicial districts in Kern County.

73431. Each municipal court district established in Kern County shall have the number of judges set forth opposite the name of the judicial district over which such court has jurisdiction.

Bakersfield Judicial District	9
East Kern Judicial District	2
North Kern Judicial District	3
South Kern Judicial District	3

- 73432.1. (a) The judges of the Bakersfield Municipal Court may appoint two commissioners. The commissioners shall possess the same qualifications as the law requires of a judge of the court. Within the jurisdiction of the court and under the direction of the judges, the commissioners shall exercise the powers and perform the duties authorized by law to be performed by commissioners of the superior court and any additional powers and duties as may be prescribed by law.
- (b) The commissioners shall be paid biweekly, pursuant to the payroll procedures in effect in the County of Kern, in an amount equal to 70 to 85 percent of a municipal court judge's salary. The court shall recommend to the board of supervisors the level of salary to be received by each commissioner based on his or her qualifications, performance, and other factors deemed relevant by the court, and the board of supervisors shall determine the salary level within the specified range. The biweekly salary rate of each commissioner shall be adjusted at the same time and manner and in the same percentage amount as set forth in Section 68203.
- (c) In addition to the compensation provided for in this section, each commissioner shall be entitled to and shall receive on the same basis as other county employees, the same benefits and privileges with respect to retirement, group insurance, sick leave, and vacation. The commissioners shall observe the same holidays as other court employees.
- 73433. There shall be one clerk-administrator in each municipal court who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges of the court to which the clerk-administrator is appointed. In a court with less than three judges, the presiding judge shall appoint the clerk-administrator of the court. The clerk-administrator of the East Kern Municipal Court shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 56.7 of the salary schedule. The clerk-administrator of the North Kern Municipal Court shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 56.7 of the salary schedule. The clerk-administrator of the South Kern Municipal Court shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 56.7 of the salary schedule. The clerk-administrator of the Bakersfield Municipal Court shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 63.0 of the salary schedule.
- 73433.1. There shall be one assistant clerk-administrator in the Bakersfield Municipal Court who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the majority of the judges of the court. The

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assistant clerk-administrator shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 56.7 of the salary schedule.

73434. There shall be two judicial secretaries in the Bakersfield Municipal Court who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges of the court. The judicial secretaries shall receive a biweekly salary specified in range 47.3 of the salary schedule.

73435. The clerk-administrator of the Bakersfield Municipal Court may appoint:

- (a) Three chief deputy municipal court clerks who shall act as the supervisors of the civil, criminal, and traffic divisions of the court and each of whom shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 51.0 of the salary schedule.
- (b) Seven senior deputy municipal court clerks, each of whom shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 48.9 of the salary schedule.
- (c) One supervising courtroom clerk, who shall supervise the deputy municipal courtroom clerks and who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 52.0 of the salary schedule.
- (d) One senior courtroom clerk who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 51.0 of the salary schedule.
- (e) Eighteen deputy municipal courtroom clerks II or deputy municipal courtroom clerks I, each of whom shall receive the biweekly salary specified in ranges 48.8 and 45.2, respectively, of the salary schedule.

Deputy municipal courtroom clerk I shall be the entrance position to deputy municipal courtroom clerk II. The clerk-administrator, with the concurrence of the presiding judge, may advance any deputy municipal courtroom clerk I to the position of deputy municipal courtroom clerk II without further examination, if the deputy municipal courtroom clerk I has served for six months and otherwise meets the qualifications for deputy municipal courtroom clerk II and if the presiding judge is satisfied with the deputy municipal courtroom clerk I's performance during the six-month period.

(f) Fifty-two full-time deputy municipal court clerks II or I, each of whom shall receive the biweekly salary specified in ranges 45.1 and 42.8, respectively, of the salary schedule.

Deputy municipal court clerk I shall be the entrance position to the clerk's staff. The clerkadministrator may advance any deputy municipal court clerk I to the position of deputy municipal court clerk II without further examination if the deputy municipal court clerk I has served for six months and otherwise meets the qualifications for deputy municipal court clerk II.

- (g) One accountant II or I who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in ranges 52.1 and 49.4, respectively, of the salary schedule. Accountant I shall be the entrance position to the accountant series. The clerk-administrator may advance the accountant I to the position of accountant II without further examination if the accountant I has served for one year and otherwise meets the qualifications of accountant II.
- (h) Two court services technicians, each of whom shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 45.1 of the salary schedule.
- (i) Two deputy administrative court clerks, each of whom shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 44.8 of the salary schedule.
- (i) One microphotographer who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 41.7 of the salary schedule.
- (k) One administrative services officer who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 58.6 of the salary schedule.
- (1) One departmental systems coordinator I who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 54.2 of the salary schedule.
- (m) One court interpreter who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 45.1 of the salary schedule.
- (n) One court interpreter/coordinator who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 48.9 of the salary schedule.
- (o) One senior microphotographer who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 45.9 of the salary schedule.

-398 -

- (p) Five court reporters who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 56.8 of the salary schedule.
- (q) One director of collections who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 57.8 of the salary schedule.
- (r) One court technology manager who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 58.6 of the salary schedule.
- (s) One departmental systems coordinator II who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 56.2 of the salary schedule.
- (t) One computer telecommunication technician II who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 52.3 of the salary schedule.
- 73435.1. (a) The judges of the East Kern Municipal Court may appoint one commissioner. The commissioner shall possess the same qualifications as the law requires of a judge of the court. Within the jurisdiction of the court and under the direction of the judges, the commissioner shall exercise the powers and perform the duties authorized by law to be performed by the commissioners of the superior court and any additional powers and duties as may be prescribed by law.
- (b) The commissioner shall be paid biweekly, pursuant to the payroll procedures in effect in the County of Kern, in an amount equal to 70 to 85 percent of a municipal court judge's salary. The court shall recommend to the board of supervisors the level of salary to be received by the commissioner based on his or her qualifications, performance, and other factors deemed relevant by the court, and the board of supervisors shall determine the salary level within the specified range. The biweekly salary rate of the commissioner shall be adjusted at the same time and manner and in the same percentage amount as set forth in Section 68203.
- (c) In addition to the compensation provided for in this section, each commissioner shall be entitled to and shall receive on the same basis as other county employees, the same benefits and privileges with respect to retirement, group insurance, sick leave, and vacation. The commissioner shall observe the same holidays as other court employees.

73436. The clerk-administrator of the East Kern Municipal Court may appoint:

- (a) Two regional chief municipal court clerks who shall act as the supervisors of the branches of the court and each of whom shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 51.0 of the salary schedule.
- (b) Six regional senior deputy municipal court clerks, each of whom shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 48.9 of the salary schedule.
- (c) Nineteen regional municipal court clerks III, II, or I, each of whom shall receive the biweekly salary specified in ranges 47.2, 45.1, and 42.8, respectively, of the salary schedule.

Regional municipal court clerk I shall be the entrance position to the clerk's staff. The clerk-administrator may advance any regional municipal court clerk I to the position of regional municipal court clerk II without further examination if the regional municipal court clerk I has served for six months and otherwise meets the qualifications for regional municipal court clerk II.

- (d) One account clerk III who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 43.0 of the salary schedule.
- (e) One court reporter who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 56.8 of the salary schedule.
- 73436.05. (a) The judges of the North Kern Municipal Court may appoint one commissioner. The commissioner shall possess the same qualifications as the law requires of a judge of the court. Within the jurisdiction of the court and under the direction of the judges, the commissioner shall exercise the powers and perform the duties authorized by law to be performed by the commissioners of the superior court and any additional powers and duties as may be prescribed by law.
- (b) The commissioner shall be paid biweekly, pursuant to the payroll procedures in effect in the County of Kern, in an amount equal to 70 to 85 percent of a municipal court judge's salary. The court shall recommend to the board of supervisors the level of salary to be received by the

commissioner based on his or her qualifications, performance, and other factors deemed relevant by the court, and the board of supervisors shall determine the salary level within the specified range. The biweekly salary rate of the commissioner shall be adjusted at the same time and manner and in the same percentage amount as set forth in Section 68203.

(c) In addition to the compensation provided for in this section, each commissioner shall be entitled to and shall receive on the same basis as other county employees, the same benefits and privileges with respect to retirement, group insurance, sick leave, and vacation. The commissioner shall observe the same holidays as other court employees.

# 73436.1. The clerk-administrator of the North Kern Municipal Court may appoint:

- (a) Two regional chief municipal court clerks who shall act as the supervisors of the branches of the court and each of whom shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 51.0 of the salary schedule.
- (b) Two regional senior deputy municipal court clerks, each of whom shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 48.9 of the salary schedule.
- (c) Twenty regional municipal court clerks III, II, or I, each of whom shall receive the biweekly salary specified in ranges 47.2, 45.1, and 42.8, respectively, of the salary schedule.

The position of regional municipal court clerk I shall be the entrance position to the clerk's staff. The clerk-administrator may advance any regional municipal court clerk I to the position of regional municipal court clerk II without further examination, if the regional municipal court clerk I has served for six months and otherwise meets the qualifications for regional municipal court clerk II.

- (d) One court reporter who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 56.8 of the salary schedule.
- (e) One regional court financial technician who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 48.9 of the salary schedule.

# 73436.2. The clerk-administrator of the South Kern Municipal Court may appoint:

- (a) Two regional chief municipal court clerk who shall act as the supervisor of the branches of the court and who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 51.0 of the salary schedule.
- (b) Two regional senior deputy municipal court clerks, each of whom shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 48.9 of the salary schedule.
- (c) Twenty-two regional municipal court clerks III, II, or I, each of whom shall receive the biweekly salary specified in ranges 47.2, 45.1, and 42.8, respectively, of the salary schedule.

The position of regional municipal court clerk I shall be the entrance position to the clerk's staff. The clerk-administrator may advance any regional municipal court clerk I to the position of regional municipal court clerk II without further examination, if the regional municipal court clerk I has served for six months and otherwise meets the qualifications for regional municipal court clerk II.

- (d) One account clerk IV who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 45.8 of the salary schedule.
- (e) One court interpreter who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 45.1 of the salary schedule.
- (f) One court reporter who shall receive the biweekly salary specified in range 56.8 of the salary schedule.
- 73437. (a) Whenever reference to a numbered salary range of the salary schedule is made in any section of this article, the schedule of salary ranges found in the salary ordinance of the County of Kern in effect on January 1, 1994, shall apply. The employees of the municipal courts shall be paid biweekly pursuant to the payroll procedures in effect in the County of Kern.
- (b) The minimum salary for each position shall normally be "step A" for the position. If it is difficult to secure qualified personnel at that step or if a person of unusual qualifications is engaged, the court or the clerk-administrator may hire at any step of the salary range applicable to the position.

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- (c) Any employee who is promoted or whose position is reclassified from one class position to a higher class position shall be placed in the step level of the higher class salary range which most closely approximates a one-step increase from the former position, except that such increase shall not exceed an amount equivalent to 1.4 steps in the salary schedule. In the event the "A" step of the higher class position is greater than a 1.4-step increase over the salary of the employee in the lower class position, the employee shall be placed at the "A" step in the salary range of the higher class position.
- (d) The Board of Supervisors of the County of Kern may adjust the salaries paid to employees of the municipal courts as part of its county employee compensation plan. Such adjustment shall be effective on the same date as the effective date of the action of the board of supervisors to adjust compensation of other county employees. Any adjustment shall be effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which the adjustment is made, unless ratified by the Legislature.
- (e) In addition to the compensation provided in this article, the attaches of the municipal court shall receive, and they shall be entitled to, the same vacations, sick leaves, and similar privileges and benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for the employees of the County of Kern, including the right to participate in any group, accident, health or life insurance plan adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kern.
- 73437.5. (a) With the approval of the board of supervisors, a majority of the municipal court judges may establish positions for officers, attaches, and employees in addition to those provided by this article. The order and approval establishing any such position shall designate the position title and salary range.
- With the approval of the board of supervisors, a majority of the judges may appoint and employ such additional officers, attaches and employees as it deems necessary for the performance of the duties and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 73437, rates of compensation of officers, attaches and employees, except traffic referees, may be adjusted by approval of the board of supervisors.
- (c) Appointments or changes in compensation made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall expire January 1 of the second year following the calendar year in which such appointments or changes in compensation are made, unless ratified by the Legislature.
- 73438. (a) Persons employed in the service on the 91st day after the 1953 Regular Session of the Legislature shall receive credit for prior service in the justice's court, police court, or municipal court of the city and in the sheriff's department or constabulary of the county, and, in addition to the minimum rate, such persons shall receive the annual increments commensurate with such years of prior service up to the maximum rate set. Changes of title created in establishing the municipal court shall not detract from years of prior service.
- (b) On the 90th day after the adjournment of the 1955 Regular Session of the Legislature, any deputy clerk who has been continuously employed for a period of six months or more under an appointment made pursuant to Sections 72150 and 72151 shall be placed by the clerk in the step level of the salary range which would have been applicable to his position if he had been originally appointed pursuant to this article. For the purpose of determining the right to subsequent annual increments under this article, the anniversary date shall be the date of commencement of such continuous employment.
- (c) No salary of the clerk or any deputy clerk of the municipal court or any clerk employed in a position in the office of the clerk of the court on the last court day immediately preceding the effective date of the amendments to this article by the 1969 Regular Session of the Legislature shall be reduced except for cause relating to the discipline of such employee or pursuant to the adjustment provisions of this article.
- 73439. The Sheriff of Kern County and his deputies shall be ex officio marshal and deputy marshals of the municipal courts in Kern County.

73440. Official reporters in the municipal courts shall be appointed pursuant to Section 72194 and in lieu of any other compensation provided by law for their services in reporting testimony and proceedings in that court, shall receive a salary in the same sum as is paid the official reporters of the superior court in Kern County, which shall be the biweekly salary specified in range 54.6 of the salary schedule.

Each pro tempore official reporter shall be paid one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) a day for the days he or she is actually on duty under order of the court. Official reporters shall be paid biweekly pursuant to payroll procedures in effect in the County of Kern. Official reporters in the municipal courts shall also be entitled to and shall receive, on the same basis as other county employees, the same benefits and privileges with respect to retirement, group insurance, sick leave, and vacation. Court reporters shall observe the same holidays as other court employees. For the purpose of determining participation in the county retirement system, the salary provided for such reporters in Sections 73435, 73436, 73436.1, and 73436.2 shall be deemed their entire compensation.

73441. Fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in such court shall be paid by the litigants to official reporters as provided by law. In all cases where by law, the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the county treasury, such fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from the general fund including fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in criminal cases pursuant to Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, which shall be paid from the county treasury.

73442. A reporter's filing fee of seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50) shall be paid in actions and proceedings as specified in Section 68090.5.

73443. All fees collected by officers or attaches except those which an attache is entitled to retain pursuant to this article shall be paid into the county treasury.

### Note: Comment Requested

 The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Government Code Section 73443.

### Gov't Code §§ 73480-73490 (repealed). Lodi Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 5 (commencing with Section 73480) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73480-73490 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Joaquin County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 8, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69598 (number of judges in San Joaquin County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).

48 Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

Article 5. Lodi

73480. This article applies to the municipal court established in a district embracing the City of Lodi.

73481. There shall be two judges.

73482. There shall be one clerk, who shall be the administrative officer and act as secretary to the judge and who shall receive a salary in accordance with Section 73487.

73483. The clerk may appoint:

- (a) Two municipal courtroom clerks.
- (b) One deputy clerk III.
- 10 (c) Three deputy clerks II.

- (d) Seven deputy clerks I.
- (e) One deputy clerk-administrator.

73486. Whenever a reference is made to a numbered salary range in any section of this article, the schedule of biweekly salaries found in the salary resolution for the County of San Joaquin in effect shall apply.

73487. Persons employed in any of the positions authorized by this article shall be paid the salary assigned to the following ranges as set forth in the biweekly salary schedule contained in Section 73486, except that if the range shown opposite the title of the position includes a fraction, then the person employed in such position shall be paid a salary equal to that shown opposite said fractional range in the salary ordinance of the County of San Joaquin:

Position	Range
(a) Deputy clerk I	50.40
(b) Deputy clerk II	52.40
(c) Deputy clerk III	
(d) Municipal courtroom clerk	
(e) Clerk/Administrator	
(f) Deputy clerk-administrator	

Subject to the provisions of the salary ordinance of the County of San Joaquin, each person employed in the clerk's office may receive an annual increase in salary of one step on his or her assigned range, until the employee reaches the maximum step on the range assigned for his or her position. Thereafter no additional step increase shall be granted.

73489. Whenever the salary of a related class or classes of San Joaquin County employees is adjusted, the salary of the following classes may be adjusted by a percentage not to exceed the percentage of adjustment granted to the class or classes deemed by the board of supervisors to be related:

- (a) Deputy clerk I.
- (b) Deputy clerk II.
- (c) Deputy clerk III.
- (d) Municipal courtroom clerk.
- (e) Clerk/Administrator.
- (f) Deputy clerk administrator.

All adjustments to the salaries of the above-named classes shall be effective as of the same date as the adjustment for the class or classes deemed to be related, and shall be effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which the adjustment is made, unless ratified by the Legislature.

73490. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the provisions of the county ordinance relating to civil service and the rules of the civil service commission adopted pursuant thereto,

shall be applicable to all employees in the same manner and to the same extent as applicable generally to officers and employees of the County of San Joaquin.

Such employees shall be entitled to the same vacation, sick leave, leave of absence, and similar benefits and may be appointed, promoted, demoted, terminated or transferred, or their status otherwise adjusted in the same manner and with the same effect as is or may be provided by the current salary ordinance of the County of San Joaquin, or the civil service ordinance of the county, for employees of the county.

# Gov't Code §§ 73520-73530 (repealed). San Mateo County Judicial District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 6 (commencing with Section 73520) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73520-73530 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Mateo County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 12, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69599 (number of judges in San Mateo County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(*l*) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71630-71639.3 (labor relations), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services), 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Section 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 6. Municipal Court in San Mateo County

- 73520. This article applies only to the San Mateo County Judicial District.
- 73521. There shall be nine judges of the San Mateo County Judicial District.
- 73522. There shall be three court commissioners for the San Mateo County Judicial District, to be appointed by a majority of the municipal court judges.

At the direction of the judges, the commissioners may have the same jurisdiction and exercise the same powers and duties as commissioners of superior courts and as the judges of the municipal courts with respect to all subordinate judicial functions of the courts. The commissioners shall possess the same qualifications required of a municipal court judge and shall hold office during the pleasure of the court appointing them and shall not engage in the private practice of the law. They shall be ex officio deputy clerks.

Court commissioners shall receive a salary representing 80 percent of the annual salary for a superior court judge. The commissioners shall be entitled to the same employee benefits which are provided for other attaches and employees of the court, as determined by the board of supervisors.

73523. The consolidated superior and municipal courts judges may, by a majority vote, appoint a court executive officer who shall be the clerk of the superior and municipal courts of San Mateo County. The court executive officer shall serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges. The court executive officer shall receive a biweekly salary at the rate specified in salary range number 5207 of the salary schedule. However, that salary may be adjusted pursuant to Section 73525. The court executive officer shall be the appointing authority for the positions listed in Section 73524.

The superior and municipal court judges shall prescribe and regulate by majority vote the duties and authority of the court executive officer, among which shall be:

- (a) To direct and coordinate the nonjudicial activities of the consolidated superior and municipal courts.
- (b) To coordinate the personnel practices in compliance with rules of the consolidated courts, California Rules of Court, or other pertinent rules or statutes.
  - (c) To prepare and administer the budget of the consolidated courts.
- (d) To coordinate with county agencies, the acquisition, utilization, maintenance, and disposition of facilities, equipment, and supplies necessary for the operation of the consolidated courts.
- (e) To initiate studies and prepare appropriate recommendations and reports to the presiding judge and judges relating to the business of the consolidated superior and municipal courts, including, but not limited to, such matters as standardization of forms and procedures, and of classification and compensation of court attaches.
- (f) To collect, compare, and analyze statistical data on a continuing basis concerning the status of judicial and nonjudicial business of the consolidated superior and municipal courts and to prepare periodic reports and recommendations based on that data.
- (g) To provide for and conduct a program of in-service training for the personnel of the consolidated superior and municipal courts.
- (h) To prepare procedure guides for the personnel of the consolidated superior and municipal courts.
  - (i) To make arrangements for and attend all meetings of the judges.
- (j) To serve as liaison for the consolidated superior and municipal courts with other persons, committees, boards, groups, and associations as directed by the presiding judge.

73524. The number of positions within each job classification which may be filled by appointment by the municipal court administrator, and the salary which constitutes compensation for each job classification, are as follows, subject to the authority of the board of supervisors to adjust the monthly salary pursuant to Section 73525:

		Salary Range
Number	Classification	Number
1	Deputy District Attorney III	4498
3	Deputy Court Executive Officer	3885
1	Deputy District Attorney II	3700
1	Financial Services Manager II	3700
1	Family Court Services Manager	3547
1	Information Technology Manager	3523
2	Supervising Research Attorney	3498
3	Court Services Manager II	3355
1	Information Technology Analyst	3139
1	Chief Court Investigator	3044
6	Management Analyst III	2897
2	Senior Accountant	2801
7	Research Attorney	2752
7	Family Court Counselor	2630
3	Court Investigator	2527
2	Information Technology Technician	2488
1	Community Program Specialist III	2365

1	3	Accountant I/II	1954/2284
2	1	Interpreter Services	2271
3	6	Court Services Manager I	2271
4	12	Municipal Court Clerk Supervisor	2271
5	1	Executive Assistant	2131
6	20	Municipal Courtroom Clerk	2096
7	25	Superior Courtroom Clerk II	2096
8	1	Judicial Secretary	1933
9	3	Legal Secretary II	1841
10	8	Jury Office Specialist	1765
11	18	Lead Deputy Court Clerk	1765
12	1	Senior Utility Worker	1764
13	3	Fiscal Office Specialist	1754
14	1	Lead Legal Office Assistant	1751
15	7	Legal Office Specialist	1751
16	2	Administrative Secretary III	1751
17	1	Legal Exhibits Technician	1680
18	1	Lead Data Entry Operator	1668
19	2	Lead Fiscal Office Assistant	1668
20	1	Office Specialist	1627
21	1	Legal Word Processor	1627
22	3	Administrative Secretary II	1668
23	1	Utility Worker II	1601
24	104	Deputy Court Clerk I/II	1470/1593
25	1	Public Service Specialist	1546
26	8	Fiscal Office Assistant II	1531
27	3	Data Entry Operator II	1472
28	5	Office Assistant II	1472

73524.1. Whenever reference to a salary other than that of commissioner is made in any section of this article, the schedule of salaries found in the salary and benefits resolution of the County of San Mateo in effect on March 1, 1990, shall apply. However, adjustments to those salaries may be made pursuant to Section 73525.

73525. Subject to Section 72001, the compensation for any classification listed in Section 73523 or 73524 may be increased pursuant to the San Mateo County Salary Ordinance Resolution and Memoranda of Understanding, if any, with the recognized labor organizations representing court employees. Whenever a reference to a salary range number is made in this article, the following schedule of biweekly salaries shall apply:

Note. To conserve paper, the schedule of biweekly salaries has not been reproduced.

73526. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, until the 61st day after the final adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature, whenever a higher compensation is provided for in positions in the classification of staff clerk I in the San Mateo County classified service, each person holding a position in any of the classifications specified in this article shall receive proportionately higher compensation on the salary schedule provided for in Section 73525, payable at the same time as that higher compensation provided in the salary ordinance of that county.

73527. The sheriff shall be ex officio marshal and his or her designated deputies shall be ex officio deputy marshals of the courts unless otherwise ordered by the judges of the respective judicial districts.

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73528. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8 and the other provisions of this article, and in order to equalize the compensation of employees of the consolidated superior and municipal court with the compensation paid to county employees with commensurate duties and responsibilities, upon recommendation of the clerk of the court with the approval of the judges of the consolidated superior and municipal courts and the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo, an officer or an attache of the court, whether appointed under the provisions of this article or under Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8, may be paid any compensation, which is within the ranges and increments set forth in this article in excess of or less than the maximum to which such employee would otherwise be entitled. However, that any such salary adjustment shall not extend longer than 90 days after the adjournment of the next general session of the Legislature.

73529. Official reporters shall be appointed by the judges of the consolidated superior and municipal courts pursuant to the provisions of Section 70043 or 72194 and shall serve at the pleasure of the judges.

(a) The biweekly salary of each official reporter for the performance of duties required of each reporter by law shall be at the rates specified in salary range number 3007 of the salary schedule.

At the time each reporter is hired, the salary of that reporter shall be fixed in the same manner as provided for classified or unclassified employees of the county under the authority of the county charter. A step advancement from step A to step B may be granted on the first day of the pay period following completion of 26 full weeks of service in the position. A person may advance to steps C, D, and E upon completion of successive 52-week periods of service. All merit increases as provided herein shall be made at the determination of the judges of the court.

The per diem compensation for pro tempore reporters shall be one-tenth of step E in the biweekly salary range established for official reporters, except that the rate of per diem compensation shall be prorated on the basis of one-half day of compensation if the pro tempore reporter renders only one-half day of service.

- (b) Vacation allowances and sick leave allowances for official reporters shall be the same as provided for classified or unclassified employees of the county under the authority of the county charter
- (c) During the hours which the court is open for the transaction of judicial business, official reporters shall devote full time to the performance of the duties required of them by law and shall not engage in or solicit to engage in any other employment in their professional capacity.

Each official reporter shall perform the duties required of him or her by law. In addition, the reporter shall render stenographic or clerical assistance, or both, to the judge or judges of the consolidated superior and municipal courts as the judge or judges may direct.

73530. A reporter's filing fee of eleven dollars and fifty cents (\$11.50) shall be paid in actions and proceedings as specified in Section 68090.5.

# Gov't Code §§ 73560-73572 (repealed). Monterey County Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 7 (commencing with Section 73560) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73560-73572 are repealed to reflect:

(1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Monterey County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective December 18, 2000. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 38 (judicial districts), 190 *et seq.* (jury selection); Sections 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities), 69590 (number of judges in Monterey County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).

(2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Section 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 7. Monterey County

73560. This article applies to the Monterey County Municipal Court District, which encompasses the entire County of Monterey.

73561. Facilities for the court shall be maintained in the Cities of Salinas and Monterey and at court facilities provided elsewhere in accordance with law. The court shall determine the nature and frequency of sessions held at court locations.

# Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 73561 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

73562. There shall be 10 judges of the Monterey County Municipal Court District.

73564. The judges of the municipal court may appoint one commissioner, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the majority of the judges. The commissioner shall possess the same qualifications as are required by law of a judge of the municipal court, and shall not engage in the private practice of law. Within the jurisdiction of the court and at the direction of the judges, the commissioner shall exercise all of the powers and perform all of the duties which are authorized by law.

The commissioner shall receive a salary of 70 to 80 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court. The judges shall determine the level of the salary to be received by the commissioner within the range and in accordance with the qualification, performance, and other factors deemed relevant by the judges, and in accordance with any agreement the judges may have with the County of Monterey.

The commissioner shall be entitled to the same employee benefits which are provided for other attaches and employees of the court, as determined by the board of supervisors.

73565. The municipal court judges may, by a majority vote, appoint a municipal court administrator who shall be the clerk of the municipal court. The municipal court administrator shall serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges. He or she shall receive a salary of seven thousand and three dollars (\$7,003), provided, however, that the salary may be adjusted pursuant to Section 73568. He or she shall be the appointing authority for those positions listed in Section 73566.

The municipal court judges shall prescribe and regulate by majority vote the duties and authority of the municipal court administrator among which shall be:

- (a) To direct and coordinate the nonjudicial activities of the district.
- (b) To coordinate the personnel practices in compliance with rules of the district and those of the County of Monterey.
  - (c) To prepare and administer the budget of the district.

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- (d) To coordinate with county agencies, the acquisition, utilization, maintenance, and disposition of facilities, equipment, and supplies necessary for the operation of the district.
- (e) To initiate studies and prepare appropriate recommendations and reports for the presiding judge and judges on matters relating to the business of the district, including, but not limited to, standardization of forms, procedures, and the classification and compensation of court attaches.
- (f) To collect, compare, and analyze statistical data on a continuing basis concerning the status of judicial and nonjudicial business of the district and to prepare periodic reports and recommendations based on that data.
- (g) To provide for and conduct a program of in-service training for the personnel of the municipal court.
  - (h) To prepare procedural guides for the personnel of the municipal court.
- (i) To make arrangements for and attend all meetings of the judges, to assist in the preparation of the agenda, and to prepare minutes of the meetings of the judges.
- (i) To serve as liaison for the district with other persons, committee boards, groups, and associations as directed by the presiding judge.

73566. The number of positions within each job classification which may be filled by appointment by the municipal court administrator, and the salary which constitutes the compensation for each job classification, are as follows; provided, however, that the board of supervisors may adjust the monthly salary pursuant to Section 73568, and may adjust the number and classification of positions pursuant to Section 73569:

Number	Classification	Monthly Salary
2	Deputy Court Administrator	\$3,908-4,839
1	Administrative Services Officer	3,431-4,250
2	Municipal Court Division Manager	3,242-4,014
2	Court Calendar Coordinator	2,519-3,121
1	Supervising Data Processing Coordinator	2,433-3,014
2	Accounting Technician	2,257-2,796
3	Senior Account Clerk	1,943-2,407
5	Account Clerk	1,698-2,104
4	Municipal Court Clerk Supervisor	2,303-2,853
21	Deputy Court Clerk III	1,914-2,372
32.5	Deputy Court Clerk II	1,698-2,104
13	Courtroom Clerk	2,191-2,714
1	Court Interpreter	2,023-2,506
2	Senior Secretary (Confidential)	2,383-2,952
.5	Alcohol & Drug Counselor II	2,970-3,679

73567. Whenever reference to a salary other than that of commissioner is made in any section of this article, the schedule of salaries found in the salary and benefits resolution of the County of Monterey in effect on January 1, 1999, shall apply; provided, however, that adjustments to the salaries may be made pursuant to Section 73568.

73568. Certain classes of positions prescribed in this article are deemed to be equivalent in job and salary level to certain classes of positions of Monterey County. In order to maintain parity of compensation and employee benefits between attaches of the municipal court and county employees having commensurate duties and responsibilities and to provide appropriate salary adjustments and employee benefits for related classes of court positions this section shall govern salary adjustments and employee benefits for attaches of the municipal court in Monterey County.

On the effective date of any amendment to a resolution adjusting the salary of a county employee classification, the salary of the equivalent court position shall be adjusted in an equivalent amount.

Any adjustments made pursuant to this section shall be effective on the operative date of the county salary and benefits resolution and shall remain in effect only until January 1, of the second year following the year in which the change is made, unless subsequently ratified by the Legislature.

Attaches of the municipal court district shall be entitled to all employee benefits that are provided for or made applicable to the equivalent Monterey County employee classification, including, but not limited to, anniversary dates, changes thereto, and step advancements.

73569. (a) With the approval of the board of supervisors, a majority of municipal court judges may adjust the number and classification of positions for officers, attaches, and employees provided by this article. The order and approval adjusting any such position shall designate the position title and salary. Nothing in this article shall preclude a majority of the judges from exercising powers in accordance with Sections 68073 and 72150.

When any additional positions are established, the municipal court administrator may appoint and employ such additional officers, attaches, and employees as are necessary for the performance of the duties and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its member.

- (b) Any adjustment made pursuant to this section shall be effective when established by the board of supervisors and shall remain in effect only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which such change is made, unless subsequently ratified by the Legislature.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, officers, attaches, and employees of the Salinas Judicial District, Monterey Peninsula Judicial District, and North Monterey County Judicial District, on the effective date of this section, shall succeed to equivalent or higher positions in the Monterey County Municipal Court and shall receive prior service credit and maintain employee benefits earned as officers, attaches, and employees of the superseded courts.
- 73570. The sheriff and his deputies shall act ex officio as the marshal and deputy marshals of the court referred to in this article.
- 73571. A majority of the judges of the court may, by order, designate areas surrounding a court location from which jurors for trial held at that location shall be selected.
- 73572. In Monterey County, the board of supervisors shall fix the compensation of official court reporters pro tempore which shall be at the rate of seventy-five dollars (\$75) per diem. The compensation of official court reporters pro tempore may be adjusted by action of the Board of Supervisors of Monterey County.

### Gov't Code §§ 73580-73587 (repealed). Lake County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 7.5 (commencing with Section 73580) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73580-73587 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Lake County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 30, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Cal. Const. art. VI, § 16 (election of judges); Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69585.7 (number of judges in Lake County). Cf. Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

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Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

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# Article 7.5. Lake County

73580. This article applies to the Lake County Municipal Court, which supersedes the Northlake and Southlake Justice Court Districts and embraces the entire County of Lake.

73581. There are two judges. One judge shall be elected from a division comprising the territory of the superseded Northlake Judicial District and one judge shall be elected from a division comprising the territory of the superseded Southlake Judicial District, and these divisions shall constitute the "districts" referred to in subdivision (b) of Section 16 of Article VI of the California Constitution for the purposes of the qualification and election of judges. However, the initial judges shall be selected pursuant to Sections 71080 and 71084.

73582. There shall be one municipal court executive officer who shall be appointed by a majority of the judges of the court. The municipal court executive officer shall receive a salary in the range of two thousand four hundred three dollars (\$2,403) to two thousand nine hundred twenty dollars (\$2,920) per month.

73583. The municipal court executive officer, with the budgetary approval of the board of supervisors, may fill the following positions, each of which shall receive a biweekly salary in the range specified:

Number	Title	Salary Range
1	Supervising Court Clerk	\$751.16- \$913.05
3	Court clerk III	\$643.36- \$782.02
11	Court clerk I/II	\$558.04- \$744.48

73584. The employees of the Lake County Municipal Court District shall be entitled to the same benefits and privileges as are granted to other employees of the County of Lake, as provided in the county's salary ordinance and other ordinances, resolutions, and rules applicable to other county employees.

73585. The employees of the Lake County Municipal Court shall be governed by the personnel regulations, memoranda of understanding, management benefit package, and affirmative action plan of the County of Lake.

73586. The salaries, benefits, and privileges of the Lake County Municipal Court may be adjusted, as directed by the board of supervisors as part of the county employee compensation plan. Any adjustment by this section shall only be effective until January 1 of the second calendar year after the calendar year in which the adjustment occurs, unless ratified by the Legislature.

73586.1. The work of the superior and municipal courts in Lake County is to be performed, minimally, by each of the positions herein identified by the trial courts of Lake County (all employees paid biweekly with the exception of the Court Executive Officer and Assistant Court Executive Officer who are paid monthly), as follows:

1	Court Executive Officer	Per Court Order
1	Assistant Court Executive Officer	\$3,212.59-3,904.97
1	Court Services Coordinator	888.50-1,080.00
3	Court Reporter I	1,281.50-1,557.70
1	Judicial Secretary II	932.90-1,134.00
1	Judiciary Secretary I	854.10-1,038.20
1	Deputy Jury Commissioner	787.20-956.80
3	Supervising Court Clerk	888.50-1,080.00
11	Court Clerk II	752.80-915.00
5	Court Clerk I	682.70-829.80

# Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

73587. The Sheriff of the County of Lake and his or her deputies specifically designated by him or her shall be ex officio marshal and deputy marshals, respectively, of the court and shall act as such without additional compensation.

# Gov't Code §§ 73600-73608 (repealed). El Dorado County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 8 (commencing with Section 73600) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73600-73608 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in El Dorado County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 1, 1998. *Cf.* former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71630-71639.3 (labor relations), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 8. El Dorado County Municipal Court

73600. This article applies to the El Dorado County Municipal Court, which supersedes the Ponderosa, Placerville, and Lake Valley Judicial Districts and embraces the entire County of El Dorado.

73601. (a) There is one court administrator for the municipal court, who shall be appointed by the board of supervisors with the concurrence of a majority of the judges of the municipal court of the county, and who shall hold office at the judges' pleasure. The court administrator shall receive a monthly salary in the range of three thousand nine hundred forty-one dollars and sixty cents (\$3,941.60) to four thousand seven hundred ninety dollars and ninety-three cents (\$4,790.93).

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) or any other provision of law, the board of supervisors may appoint or remove any other county officer as court administrator pursuant to the terms and conditions of an agreement approved by a majority of the judges of El Dorado County.

73602. The court administrator may, in accordance with the El Dorado County Personnel Rules, appoint the following employees, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary in the range specified:

Position	Salary Range
(a) One Administrative Services Officer	\$3,069.73-\$3,733.60
(b) One Executive Secretary	\$1,754.13-\$2,133.73
(c) One-half Accountant II	\$2,419.73-\$2,941.46
(d) Two Court Operation Supervisors	\$1,930.00-\$2,348.00
(e) Six Court Clerk IVs	\$1,790.00-\$2,177.00

1	(f) Seven Court Clerk IIIs	\$1,698.66-\$2,064.40
2	(g) Fifteen Court Clerk I/IIs	\$1,435.20-\$1,925.73
3	(h) One-half Data Entry Clerk I/II	\$1,334.66-\$1,768.00

73603. Subject to Section 72001, the compensation of officers and attaches shall be governed by the El Dorado County Personnel Rules, Salary Ordinance, and Memoranda of Understanding with the recognized labor organizations representing court employees.

73604. (a) The work of the superior and municipal courts in El Dorado County is to be performed, minimally, by each of the positions herein identified by the trial courts of El Dorado County:

)		Position	Salary Range
	1	Court Executive Officer	\$5,657-6,876
2	1	Court Operations Manager	2,870-3,489
3	2	Deputy County Counsel IV	4,676-5,685
	2	Court Commissioner	8,172-8,172
5	1	Dispute Resolution Officer	4,676-5,685
5	1	Departmental Systems Coordinator	2,827-3,437
7	4	Court Reporter	3,003-3,652
3	1	Chief Deputy Superior Court Clerk	2,329-2,832
)	1	Administrative Technician	2,366-2,875
)	5	Court Operations Supervisor	2,328-2,851
	1.5	Family Mediation Counselor	2,769-3,367
2	1	Executive Secretary	1,924-2,338
3	1	Senior Accountant	2,922-3,553
ŀ	.5	Accountant I/II	2,655-3,227
5	1	Fiscal Technician	1,814-2,206
5	3	Court Clerk IV	1,929-2,343
7	12	Court Clerk III	1,830-2,223
3	14	Judicial Assistant	2,026-2,461
)	.5	Secretary	1,599-1,943
)	28	Court Clerk I/II	1,707-2,074
	.75	Data Entry Operator II	1,579-1,920

- (b) The officers and attaches of the municipal court shall be entitled to the same vacation, sick leave, and benefits and privileges as are granted to other comparable employees of similar classification of El Dorado County under ordinances and resolutions of the board of supervisors.
- (c) If an increase in the business of the court or any other emergency requires a greater number of attaches or employees for prompt and faithful discharge of the business of the court other than the number expressly provided in this article or requires the performance of duties of positions in a class not expressly provided in this article, with the approval of the presiding judge of the court and the board of supervisors, the Presiding Judge may appoint in accordance with the El Dorado County employee allocation schedule as many additional attaches or employees as are needed. The additional attaches or employees shall be selected and appointed in the same manner as those for whom express provision is made, and they shall receive salary and compensation as prescribed in this article or as prescribed by ordinance or resolution of the board of supervisors for classes not expressly provided in this article.
- (d) All matters affecting the employment of court officers and attaches which are not specifically determined by this article or other provisions of state law shall be governed and regulated by the then current ordinances and resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of El Dorado County.
- 73605. Commencing January 7, 1991, the El Dorado County Sheriff shall be ex officio marshal.

73606. Any individual serving as an elected constable in any of the three justice court districts previously in existence at the time of the creation of the El Dorado Municipal Court shall, until the expiration of his or her current term in office, be entitled to carry out the duties of the office of marshal or deputy marshal under the same terms and conditions of employment and compensation as were provided prior to creation of the El Dorado County Municipal Court District. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the event of a vacancy in the position of marshal or deputy marshal prior to January 7, 1991, an appointment to fill a vacancy shall be made by the court administrator.

73607. All matters affecting the employment of officers and attaches of the El Dorado County Municipal Court District which are not specifically determined by this article or other provisions of state law shall be governed and regulated by the then current ordinances and resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of El Dorado County.

73608. The number, categories, and compensation of the officers, attaches, and employees provided by this article may be adjusted, as the need is determined, by the board of supervisors and in accordance with established county personnel and budgetary procedures. Any such adjustment shall be on an interim basis and shall remain effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which such adjustment is made. Nothing in this section shall preclude the judges of the El Dorado County Municipal Court District from exercising their powers in accordance with Section 72150.

# Gov't Code §§ 73640-73650 (repealed). El Cajon Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 9 (commencing with Section 73640) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73640-73650 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Diego County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective December 1, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69595 (number of judges in San Diego County). Cf. Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations), 77211 ("900" telephone numbers). See also Sections 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund), 69953 (payment of fees).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 9. El Cajon Judicial District

73640. This article applies to the municipal court established in a district embracing the Judicial District of El Cajon.

73641. There shall be 10 judges.

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73642. (a) In addition to any other compensation and benefits, each judge of the municipal court shall receive the same life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment insurance, comprehensive annual physical examinations, executive flexible benefits plan (except that if deferred compensation is selected, no adjustment based on retirement tier shall apply), and dental and vision insurance as provided by the County of San Diego for the classification of chief administrative officer. Changes in these benefits shall be effective on the same date as those for the classification of chief administrative officer.

(b) Subject to approval by the board of supervisors, each judge of the municipal court shall receive one or more of the following benefits: the same long-term disability insurance as provided by the County of San Diego for the classification of chief administrative officer or retiree health benefits whereby each judge of the municipal court serving on or after October 1, 1987, who retires from the municipal court on or after January 1, 1989, shall receive the same amount of insurance premium for retiree health benefits under the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (Part 5 (commencing with Section 22751) of Title 2) that the state provides to retired superior court judges under that act.

# Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving judicial benefits are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 73642 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending further study and review by interested parties, including the Judicial Council's Task Force on Judicial Service.

73643. There shall be one court administrator who shall serve as clerk of the court, and who shall be appointed by the majority of the judges of the court. The biweekly salary of the court administrator shall be within the biweekly rate range ES-15 indicated in the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego. The biweekly salary, and any advancement or reduction within the range, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions set forth under Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego and of subdivision (a) of Section 74345, except that any reference to "executive compensation committee" or "chief administrative officer" in Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego shall be interpreted as "a majority of the judges."

73644. The court administrator may appoint the following personnel:

- (a) One assistant court administrator. The assistant court administrator shall serve as the assistant clerk of the court and shall receive a biweekly salary within the biweekly rate range ES-10 indicated in the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego. The biweekly salary, and any advancement or reduction within the range, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions set forth under Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego and of subdivision (a) of Section 74345, except that any reference to "executive compensation committee" or "chief administrative officer" in Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego shall be interpreted as "the court administrator." A person shall not be appointed to the class of assistant court administrator if any of the three deputy court administrator positions are filled.
- (b) Three deputy court administrators, who shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. The deputy court administrators shall receive a salary within the biweekly range ES-6 indicated in the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego. The biweekly salary, and any advancement or reduction within the range, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions set forth under Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego and of subdivision (a) of Section 74345, except that any reference to "executive compensation committee" or "the chief administrative officer" in Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego shall mean "the court administrator." The deputy court administrator positions shall be filled only upon the equivalent number of corresponding permanent vacancies in the positions denoted in subdivision (c), (d), or (e).
- (c) One deputy clerk-administrative assistant I, II, or III or deputy clerk-administrative services manager I or II as the case may be. A deputy clerk-administrative assistant I shall receive a

biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative assistant I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-administrative assistant II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative assistant III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-administrative assistant III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative assistant III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-administrative services manager I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative services manager I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-administrative services manager II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative services manager II in the classified service of the County of San Diego.

- (d) Three deputy clerk-division managers III each of whom shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 24.5 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk-division manager II of the San Diego Judicial District.
- (e) Three deputy clerk-division managers I or II, as the case may be. A division manager I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 10 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk V of the San Diego Judicial District. A division manager II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 15.5 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk V of the San Diego Judicial District.
- (f) One deputy clerk, associate, senior accountant, or accounting manager as the case may be. A deputy clerk-associate accountant shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for the class of associate accountant in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-senior accountant shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for the class of senior accountant in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-accounting manager shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for the class of deputy clerk-division manager III.
- (g) One deputy clerk-staff development specialist or deputy clerk-staff development coordinator as the case may be. A deputy clerk-staff development specialist shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for staff development specialist in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-staff development coordinator shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 5 percent higher than that specified for staff development specialist in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (h) Eight deputy clerks V, each of whom shall receive a biweekly salary equal to that specified for deputy clerk V in the San Diego Municipal Court. The duties of the class of deputy clerk V shall include supervisory responsibilities.
- (i) Sixteen deputy clerks IV. Each of the deputy clerks IV shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to the greater of that specified for superior court clerk in the superior court service of the County of San Diego or 19.95 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk III. One deputy clerk IV who is assigned to the presiding judge in the master calendar department shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate of 5 percent higher than that specified for the deputy clerk IV. This increased biweekly rate shall apply only during the period of this assignment and shall not apply to paid time off or to terminal payoff.
- (j) Seventy-three deputy clerks III, II, or I, deputy clerk-intermediate clerk typists, or deputy clerk-junior clerk typists, as the case may be. Each of the deputy clerks III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal procedures clerk III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Each of the deputy clerks II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal procedures clerk II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Each of the deputy clerks I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal procedures clerk I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. At the discretion of the court administrator, appointments to deputy clerk I or II may be at any step within the salary range. Up to four of these positions may be filled at the level of deputy clerk-intermediate clerk typist, or deputy clerk-junior clerk typist. A deputy clerk-intermediate clerk typist shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for intermediate clerk typist in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-junior clerk typist shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for junior clerk typist in the classified service of the County of San Diego. In the absence of a deputy clerk IV, the court administrator

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- may assign a maximum of seven deputy clerks III to perform courtroom clerk duties, supervisory duties, or training duties for 40 or more hours during a pay period. A deputy clerk III assigned to perform these duties is eligible to receive a biweekly salary at a rate 10 percent higher than that specified for a deputy clerk III. This increased biweekly salary shall apply only during pay periods in which 40 or more hours are spent performing the supervisory, training, or courtroom clerk duties specified above and shall not apply to paid leave or to terminal payoff.
- (k) Six confidential deputy administrative clerks or, deputy administrative clerks III, II, or I, as the case may be. A confidential deputy administrative clerk III and a deputy administrative clerk III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for a deputy clerk IV. A confidential deputy administrative clerk II and a deputy administrative clerk II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk III. A confidential deputy administrative clerk I and a deputy administrative clerk I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk II.
- (1) Four deputy clerk-collection officers I, II, or III as the case may be. A deputy clerkcollection officer I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for revenue and recovery officer I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-collection officer II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for revenue and recovery officer II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-collection officer III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for revenue and recovery officer III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Only one (1) position can be filled at the deputy clerk court collection officer III level. Persons appointed to this position on or after January 1, 1999, shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator.
- (m) Three deputy clerk-court interpreters who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for superior court clerk interpreter in the superior court service of the County of San Diego.
- (n) Three deputy clerk-data entry operators. No more than two of the deputy clerk-data entry operator positions may be filled at the deputy clerk-senior data entry operator level. Each of the deputy clerk-data entry operators shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for data entry operator in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Each of the deputy clerk-senior data entry operators shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for senior data entry operator in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (o) One deputy clerk-municipal court secretary who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for confidential legal secretary III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. At the discretion of the court administrator appointment to the deputy clerk-municipal court secretary may be at any step within the salary range.
- (p) One deputy clerk-administrative secretary III, II, or I, as the case may be. A deputy clerkadministrative secretary III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for an administrative secretary III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerkadministrative secretary II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for an administrative secretary II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerkadministrative secretary I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for an administrative secretary I in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (q) Three deputy clerk-substance abuse assessors I or II, as the case may be. Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 73649, persons appointed to these positions on or after January 1, 1990, shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. A deputy clerk-substance abuse assessor II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for the class of deputy probation officer in the classified service of San Diego County. A deputy clerk-substance abuse assessor I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 9 percent below that specified for a deputy clerk-substance abuse assessor II. Appointments to deputy clerk-substance abuse assessor I and II may be at any step within the salary range.
- (r) One deputy clerk-court referral coordinator who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 7.25 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk-court referral officer II. This position shall be filled only upon the equivalent number of corresponding vacancies in the positions denoted in

subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 74359.1. Appointments to the deputy clerk-court referral coordinator may be at any step within the salary range.

- (s) One deputy clerk-court referral officer II who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy probation officer in the classified service of the County of San Diego. This position shall be filled only upon the equivalent number of corresponding vacancies in the positions denoted in subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 74359.1. Appointments to the deputy clerk-court referral officer II may be at any step within the salary range.
- (t) One deputy clerk-research attorney III who shall receive a biweekly salary equal to that specified for a deputy county counsel III in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (u) One deputy clerk-research attorney I, deputy clerk-research attorney II, or deputy clerk-law clerk, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-research attorney I shall receive a biweekly salary equal to that specified for a deputy county counsel I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-research attorney II shall receive a biweekly salary equal to that specified for a deputy county counsel II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-law clerk shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for a law clerk in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (v) One deputy clerk-legal assistant I or II, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-legal assistant I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal assistant I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-legal assistant II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal assistant II in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (w) One deputy clerk-small claims advisor or deputy clerk-small claims counsel, as the case may be. The deputy clerk-small claims advisor shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate of 18.63 percent less than that specified for small claims counsel in the classified service of the County of San Diego. The deputy clerk-small claims counsel shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for small claims counsel in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (x) Three deputy clerk-senior systems analyst, associate systems analyst, assistant systems analyst, systems analyst trainee, or systems support analyst II, I, or trainee, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-senior systems analyst shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for senior systems analyst in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerkassociate systems analyst shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for associate systems analyst in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerkassistant systems analyst shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for assistant systems analyst in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerksystems analyst trainee shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for systems analyst trainee in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-systems support analyst II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for a systems support analyst II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-systems support analyst I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for a systems support analyst I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-systems support analyst trainee shall receive a salary equal to that specified for a systems support analyst trainee in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (y) Three deputy clerk-municipal court computer specialists I, II, or III, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-municipal court computer specialist I, II, or III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for departmental computer specialist I, II, or III, respectively, in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (z) One deputy clerk-LAN systems supervisor or deputy clerk-LAN systems analyst III, II, or I, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-LAN systems supervisor shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for LAN systems supervisor in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-LAN systems analyst III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for LAN systems analyst II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-LAN systems analyst II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for LAN systems analyst II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A

deputy clerk-LAN systems analyst I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for LAN systems analyst I in the classified service of the County of San Diego.

- (aa) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 73649, up to 10 extra help positions (hourly rate) to be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the court administrator in the class and salary level deemed appropriate. These appointments shall be temporary for a period not to exceed six months, plus one additional period of up to six months, at the court administrator's option. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the court administrator may fill these positions with personnel employed for a period not to exceed 120 working days or 960 hours, whichever is greater, during a fiscal year on a part-time basis.
- (ab) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 73649, up to 10 deputy clerk-court workers may be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the court administrator. The class of deputy clerk-court worker provides for temporary appointments to positions in classes not listed in Sections 73640 to 73650, inclusive, pending a review and evaluation of the duties of these positions by the court administrator, and the establishment of specific classes as provided in this section. Prior to the establishment of those classes, the county personnel director shall conduct a classification review and make recommendations to the municipal court as to the establishment of those classes. The rate of pay for each individual employed in this class shall be within the range proposed for the class pending establishment, at a rate determined by the court administrator, following consultation with the county personnel director. The rules regarding appointment and compensation as they relate to appointments to deputy clerk-court worker shall be the same as those applicable to the class that is pending establishment. Appointments shall be temporary and shall not exceed 18 months. Employee benefits, if applicable, shall be equal to those granted to the class in the service of the County of San Diego to which the pending class will be tied for benefit purposes. When that appointment is made, the class, compensation (including salary and fringe benefits), and number of the positions may be established by joint action of the majority of the judges and the board of supervisors in accordance with established county personnel and budgetary procedures. In the event that the class pending establishment is tied to a class in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego, the joint action may designate that persons serving in the class pending establishment shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. The court administrator may then appoint additional attaches to those classes of positions in the same manner as those for which express provision is made, and they shall receive the compensation so provided. Persons occupying deputy clerk-court worker positions shall have their appointments expire not later than 30 calendar days following promulgation of a list of certified eligibles for the new class. Appointments to the new class shall continue at the stated compensation or as thereafter modified by joint action of the majority of the judges and board of supervisors.
- (ac) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 73649, the court administrator may appoint up to 20 temporary extra help deputy clerk-municipal court trainees I, II, III, or V, who shall be paid at an hourly rate and shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee I shall receive an hourly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker I in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee II shall receive an hourly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker II in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee III shall receive an hourly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker III in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee V shall receive an hourly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker V in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego. Persons who graduate and receive a degree in the field which qualified them for appointment to a deputy clerk-municipal court trainee class, may remain in the class and be employed on a full-time basis for up to six months from the first day of the month following their date of graduation.
- (ad) Except as provided in this section, Section 74345 shall apply to the attaches appointed pursuant to this section and Section 73643.
- (ae) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the number of positions and compensation of positions in classifications authorized under subdivisions (a) to (ac), inclusive, and under Sections

73643, 73646, 73649.1, and 73650 may be adjusted as necessary by action of the majority of the judges. The rules regarding appointment of persons to those positions shall be the same as those applicable to the class of those positions. The action of the majority of the judges adjusting those positions shall designate the class title or titles, number of positions, and compensation for each respective class. Any adjustment made pursuant to this subdivision shall be effective upon action of a majority of the judges and shall remain in effect until ratified by the Legislature.

73644.5. The El Cajon Municipal Court or any agency supporting the court may establish a "900" telephone number or numbers, for computerized remote access by individuals or organizations to court information. The proceeds from these "900" telephone numbers shall be continuously and solely appropriated to the El Cajon Municipal Court or court support agency for the purposes of ongoing staff information and data processing services.

73645. In the event of an increase in the number of judges the court administrator may appoint one deputy clerk IV, one deputy clerk III, one deputy clerk II, and one deputy clerk I, for each additional judgeship created.

73646. The court administrator may appoint three judicial secretaries, one of whom may be a supervising judicial secretary, who shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. Each judicial secretary shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary IV in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Appointments to judicial secretary may be at any step within the salary range.

The position of judicial secretary shall be deemed comparable to the position of administrative secretary IV in the classified service of San Diego County. Whenever the salary of the class of administrative secretary IV is adjusted by the Board of Supervisors of San Diego County, the salary of the class of judicial secretaries shall be adjusted a commensurate percentage in the salary schedule on the same date.

The supervising judicial secretary shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for the classification of confidential legal secretary III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Appointments to supervising judicial secretary may be at any step within the salary range. The position of supervising judicial secretary shall be deemed comparable to the position of confidential legal secretary III in the classified service of San Diego County. Whenever the salary of the class of confidential legal secretary III is adjusted by the Board of Supervisors of San Diego County, the salary of the class of supervising judicial secretary shall be adjusted a commensurate percentage in the salary schedule on the same date.

Notwithstanding Section 73649, the classifications of judicial secretary and supervising judicial secretary, respectively, shall receive and be entitled to the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, percentage of retirement offsets, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for the classifications of administrative secretary IV and confidential legal secretary III, respectively, in the classified service of the County of San Diego. However, the classifications of judicial secretary and supervising judicial secretary shall be entitled to: (a) earn sick leave credit at the rate of 5.385 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period; (b) earn vacation credit at the rate of 5.769 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period and accumulate vacation credit not to exceed 25 working days where the employee has less than 10 years of continuous service; and (c) earn vacation credit at the rate of 8.075 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period and accumulate vacation credit not to exceed 35 working days where the employee has 10 years or more of continuous service. Notwithstanding the sick leave and vacation credits indicated above, persons appointed to the positions of judicial secretary and supervising judicial secretary on or after January 1, 1993, shall be entitled to earn and accrue the same sick leave credit and vacation credit as an administrative secretary IV and confidential legal secretary III, respectively, in the classified service of the County of San Diego.

73647. Persons who succeed to positions in the municipal court under provisions of the Municipal and Justice Court Act of 1949 shall receive credit for continuous prior service in superseded courts and in the sheriff's department or constabulary of the county. In determining

the rate of compensation to be paid to the officers and employees named in this article, service in any city, municipal, or justice court of the State of California and service in the sheriff's department or constabulary of the County of San Diego shall be deemed to be service in the respective offices and employments in the Municipal Court of the El Cajon Judicial District.

73648. The municipal court shall hold sessions at such location, or locations, within the El Cajon Judicial District as the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego may designate.

# Note: Comment Requested

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Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 73648 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

73649. (a) In addition to the salary provided in this article, the classes of attaches of the municipal court shall receive, and they shall be entitled to the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for the employees of the County of San Diego in the comparable classes specified in Section 74345. The court administrator shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be received by the class of chief probation officer of the County of San Diego. The assistant court administrator and deputy court administrators shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be received by the class of assistant chief probation officer of the County of San Diego. All persons employed as deputy clerk-division manager I, deputy clerk-division manager II, deputy clerk-division manager III, or deputy clerk-administrative assistant III shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be received by the class of administrative assistant III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. However, all officers, employees, and attaches of the municipal court shall be eligible to enroll in the dental and vision group insurance plans sponsored by the County of San Diego. The purpose and intent of this subdivision is to provide all court attaches except judicial secretaries employed, traffic trial commissioners, and court reporters with any and all, but no more than, those fringe benefits which are available to their comparable classes in the service of the County of San Diego as specified in this section or in Section 74345. Whenever action or approval by the chief administrative officer or county personnel director is required for the county benefit, it shall be taken or given, as to municipal court officers and attaches other than those serving at the pleasure of the court, by the court administrator with the approval of the majority of the judges of the municipal court or their designees, or, as to those serving at the pleasure of the court, by the majority of the judges of the municipal court or their designees. Changes in fringe benefits shall be effective on the same date as those for employees of the County of San Diego in the specified comparable classes. The majority of all the municipal court judges may adopt rules for the conduct of and personnel privileges to be afforded the attaches of the court, excluding fringe benefits.

(b) All attaches other than court reporters, judicial secretaries, traffic trial commissioners, and other persons serving at the pleasure of their appointing authorities, may be appointed, promoted, removed, suspended, laid off, or discharged for cause by the appointing authority subject in such appointment, promotion, removal, suspension, layoff, or discharge to civil service provisions applicable to the classified personnel of the County of San Diego. Whenever these attaches are appointed or promoted to a position, they shall serve a probationary period of at least six months, and not to exceed 18 months, as specified in the job announcement for the class prior to appointment. If the San Diego County Charter is amended to repeal the Civil Service Rules and the board of supervisors adopts new Personnel Rules, the reference to civil service provisions in this subdivision shall mean the personnel rule provisions.

73649.1. (a) By order entered in the minutes of the court, a majority of judges may appoint two commissioners. However, if the board of supervisors finds that there are sufficient funds for one additional commissioner and adopts a resolution to that effect, a majority of judges may appoint an additional commissioner. The commissioners shall serve at the pleasure of the judges and shall receive a salary equal to 80 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court.

- (b) A commissioner shall receive and be entitled to the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for a chief deputy county counsel in the classified service of the County of San Diego. However, a commissioner shall be entitled to (1) earn sick leave credit at the rate of 5 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period, and (2) earn vacation credit at the rate of 8.075 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period until the commissioner has 15 years of county/court service. At that time the commissioner will earn vacation at the same rate as chief deputy county counsel with 15 years of county service.
- (c) With the approval of a majority of judges of the court and the board of supervisors, a commissioner may be reimbursed for any payment he or she makes for his or her annual State Bar of California membership fee.

73650. Official reporters in the Municipal Court of the El Cajon Judicial District appointed pursuant to Section 72194 shall be attaches of the court, and in lieu of any other compensation provided by law for their services in reporting testimony and proceedings in the court shall be paid a biweekly salary equal to that specified for official court reporters for the Superior Court of the County of San Diego. These salaries shall be a charge against the general fund of the county.

Notwithstanding Section 72194, by joint action of the majority of the judges and the board of supervisors in accordance with the county personnel and budgetary procedures, the class of chief reporter may be established. The action of the majority of the judges and the resolution of the board of supervisors shall designate that the class of chief reporter is limited to one position and shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 15 percent higher than that specified for official reporters. The chief reporter shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the judges and shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be received by the chief reporter of the Superior Court of the County of San Diego.

Pursuant to Section 72194, the judges of the court may appoint as many additional reporters as the business of the court may require, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, and who shall serve without salary but shall receive the fees provided by Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, except that in lieu of the per diem fees provided in those sections for reporting testimony and proceedings, the official reporters pro tempore shall in all cases be compensated at a rate equal to that paid to official reporters pro tempore for the Superior Court of the County of San Diego, which shall be a charge against the general fund of the County of San Diego.

Fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in the court shall be paid by the litigants to official reporters and official reporters pro tempore as otherwise provided by law. In all cases where by law the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the county treasury, those fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from the general fund, including fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive.

Official reporters of the court shall be members of any retirement system maintained by the county. For the purpose of the retirement system the salary provided in this article for those reporters shall be deemed their entire compensation.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 73649, official reporters serve at the pleasure of the judges and shall receive and be entitled to the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for the official reporters of the Superior Court of the County of San Diego.

# Gov't Code §§ 73660-73668 (repealed). Humboldt County Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 9.5 (commencing with Section 73660) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73660-73668 are repealed to reflect:

2.2.

(1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Humboldt County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 10, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 15 (qualifications of judges), 16 (election of judges); Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Sections 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities), 69508 (presiding judge), 69584 (number of judges in Humboldt County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).

For provisions relating to the sheriff, see Sections 26603 (superior court attendance), 26608, 26609, 26660-26665 (process and notices), 26611 (court crier), 26720-26751 (fees). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 262.4 (conveyances on sale of real estate).

- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter), 69953.5 (daily transcript requiring more than one reporter).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

#### Article 9.5. Humboldt Judicial District

73660. There is in the County of Humboldt a single municipal court district known as the Humboldt County Municipal Court District.

73660.5. The Humboldt County Municipal Court District consists of the following divisions embracing that territory which was within the specified judicial districts in the County of Humboldt as they existed on December 31, 1991, and as those divisions are thereafter modified by the board of supervisors after public hearing or by operation of law:

- (a) The North Humboldt Division, comprising the territory within the former North Humboldt Judicial District.
  - (b) The Eureka Division, comprising the territory within the former Eureka Judicial District.
- (c) The Eel River Division, comprising the territory within the former Eel River Judicial District.

73661. In order that the citizens of the county may have convenient access to the court, the location of permanent court facilities and locations where sessions of the court may be held other than in the county seat shall be as determined by the board of supervisors.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 73661 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

73661.5. The number of judges in each division is as follows:

(a) North Humboldt Division--one.

- (b) Eureka Division--two.
- (c) Eel River Division--one.

3 73662. (a) Upon the esta

- 73662. (a) Upon the establishment of the Humboldt County Municipal Court District, judges shall be eligible for office in the district, as follows:

  (1) In the North Humboldt Division, the judge of the North Humboldt Judicial District shall
- (1) In the North Humboldt Division, the judge of the North Humboldt Judicial District shall automatically become the judge of the North Humboldt Division.
- (2) In the Eureka Division, the two judges of the Eureka Judicial District shall automatically become the two judges of the Eureka Division.
- (3) In the Eel River Division, the judge of the Eel River Judicial District shall automatically become the judge of the Eel River Division.
- (b) The time for election and qualification of the successor to any judge who becomes a judge of the district pursuant to this section, shall be that previously fixed by law for the election and qualification of the successors for the court and office superseded, had those courts not been superseded.
- 73662.5. For the purposes of the qualification and election of judges, the "division" referred to in this chapter is and shall continue to be the "district" referred to in subdivision (b) of Section 16 of Article VI of the California Constitution.
- 73663. Within each division, even in divisions having only one judge, there shall be a presiding judge.
- 73663.5. The judges of the district shall meet quarterly, and more often if necessary, upon the call in writing of any two judges. At the first meeting of each calendar year, the judges shall do all of the following:
  - (a) Adopt a districtwide bail schedule.
  - (b) Review the business of the district.
- (c) Formulate rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law or rules and regulations adopted and prescribed by the Judicial Council, for transfer of cases, assignment of judges, scheduling of vacation of judges, and other administrative matters such as will promote uniformity of procedures and efficiency and economy in the business of the districts.
- (d) Make such recommendations to the board of supervisors and to the Judicial Council as they deem desirable or necessary to promote the administration of justice in the courts of the district.
- 73664. (a) In each division of the municipal court district in Humboldt County, there shall be a clerk who shall be the administrative officer of the division and who shall be appointed by, and shall serve at the pleasure, of the judge or judges of each division with the concurrence of the board of supervisors.
  - (b) Upon the effective date of this article, all of the following shall occur:
- (1) The clerk of the court of the North Humboldt Judicial District shall become the clerk of the court of the North Humboldt Division.
- (2) The clerk/municipal court executive officer of the Eureka Judicial District shall become the clerk/municipal court executive officer of the Eureka Division.
- (3) The clerk of the court of the Eel River Judicial District shall become the clerk of the court of the Eel River Division.
- 73664.5. In addition to any other duties imposed on such officers by law, and as directed by the presiding judges, the administrative officers shall meet quarterly, and more often as necessary, for the following purposes:
  - (a) To direct and coordinate the nonjudicial activities of the district.
  - (b) To prepare, coordinate, and administer the budget of the district.
- (c) To coordinate with county agencies, the acquisition, utilization, maintenance, and disposition of facilities, equipment, and supplies necessary for the operation of each division.
- (d) To initiate studies and prepare appropriate recommendations and reports to the presiding judges relating to the business of the district, including, but not limited to, such matters as

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(e) To collect, compare, and analyze statistical data on a continuing basis concerning the status of judicial and nonjudicial business of the district and to prepare periodic reports and recommendations based on such data.

73665. (a) Effective January 1, 1999, the Sheriff of Humboldt County shall assume the duties and responsibilities of the Humboldt County Marshal and the office of the marshal shall be consolidated with the office of sheriff.

Upon the effective date of the consolidation there shall be established within the Humboldt County Sheriff's Department a unit designated as the Court Security Services Division. The Sheriff of Humboldt County shall be responsible for the management and operation of this division, in accordance with this article. Personnel assigned to the Court Security Services Division shall have all the power and shall perform all the duties of marshals and constables as set forth in Sections 71264 to 71269, inclusive.

(b) Neither this article nor any provision hereof, shall be deemed in any manner to limit or otherwise impair the power vested by all other laws, including Section 68073, in the Superior Court of Humboldt County to secure proper provision of court-related services.

# Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 73665 will likely be preserved, in some form. A proposed amendment to the section was circulated in an earlier mailing and is reproduced below as an added section. The Commission requests input as to whether the section continues to serve a useful purpose, whether the proposed sunset provision is appropriate, and whether further revisions are needed to reflect current practice.

- 73666. (a) Permanent employees of the marshal's office on the effective date of consolidation under this article shall be deemed qualified, and no other qualifications shall be required for employment or retention. Probationary employees of the marshal's office on the effective date of a consolidation under this article shall retain their probationary status and rights, and shall not be deemed to have transferred so as to require serving a new probationary period.
- (b) County service of employees of the marshal's office on the effective date of the consolidation under this article, shall be counted toward seniority in the consolidated office, and all time spent in the same, equivalent, or higher classification shall be counted toward classification seniority.
- (c) No provision of this section shall be deemed to restrict the authority of the sheriff to discipline any employee in accordance with county personnel policies, and memoranda of understanding, or rules, regulations, and procedures otherwise applicable, and except as otherwise expressly provided in this section, the discretion of the sheriff to assign, promote, direct, and control employees formerly assigned to the marshal's office shall not be deemed in any manner restricted by virtue of the abolition or consolidation.

# Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 73666 will likely be preserved, in some form. A proposed amendment to the section was circulated in an earlier mailing and is reproduced below as an added section. The Commission requests input as to whether the section continues to serve a useful purpose, whether the proposed sunset provision is appropriate, and whether further revisions are needed to reflect current practice.

- 73667. (a) Official reporters shall be appointed by the judges of each municipal court district pursuant to the provisions of Section 72194 and shall serve during the pleasure of the judge to whom he or she is assigned. The number of reporters so appointed shall not exceed at any one time the number of judges provided by law for the court.
- (b) A judge of the municipal court may appoint an official reporter pro tempore to serve as the business of the court may require, when an official reporter is unavailable.

- (c) The salaries of each regular official reporter and each official reporter pro tempore shall be as provided in Section 70127, except that such changes in compensation made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall expire on January 1 of the second calendar year after the calendar year in which the change occurs, unless ratified by the Legislature.
- (d) (1) In addition to any fee otherwise required in a civil case in which the court orders a daily transcript necessitating the services of two phonographic reporters, the party requesting the daily transcript shall pay a fee per day equal to the per diem rate for official reporters pro tempore for the services of the second reporter for the first and each successive day.
  - (2) All fees paid under this subdivision shall be taxed as costs.

73668. All matters affecting the employment of the officers and attaches which are not specifically determined by this article or other provision of state law, including, but not limited to, the initial hiring rate for each position and the procedure for advancement to a higher step, shall be governed and regulated by the then current salary ordinance of the County of Humboldt and the rules of the Civil Service Commission of the County of Humboldt.

# Gov't Code §§ 73665-73666 (added). Humboldt County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 9.5 (commencing with Section 73665) is added to Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

# Article 9.5. Humboldt County

## § 73665. Consolidation of marshal and sheriff offices

73665. (a) Effective January 1, 1999, the Sheriff of Humboldt County shall assume the duties and responsibilities of the Humboldt County Marshal and the office of the marshal shall be consolidated with the office of sheriff.

Upon the effective date of the consolidation there shall be established within the Humboldt County Sheriff's Department a unit designated as the Court Security Services Division. The Sheriff of Humboldt County shall be responsible for the management and operation of this division, in accordance with this article.

- (b) Neither this article nor any provision hereof, shall be deemed in any manner to limit or otherwise impair the power vested by all other laws in the Superior Court of Humboldt County to secure proper provision of court-related services.
- (c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2018, and as of that date is repealed unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2018, deletes or extends that date. The repeal of this section does not affect any right or benefit to which a person was entitled on the date of repeal.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 73665 continues the first paragraph and the first two sentences of the second paragraph of subdivision (a) of former Section 73665.

Subdivision (b) continues subdivision (b) of former Section 73665, omitting the reference to Section 68073.

Subdivision (c) is new.

For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2. For disposition of the provisions of former Section 73665 that are not continued, see the Comment to former Article 9.5 (commencing with former Section 73660).

# § 73666. Employees of marshal's office

73666. (a) Permanent employees of the marshal's office on the effective date of consolidation under this article shall be deemed qualified, and no other qualifications shall be required for employment or retention. Probationary employees of the marshal's

office on the effective date of a consolidation under this article shall retain their probationary status and rights, and shall not be deemed to have transferred so as to require serving a new probationary period.

- (b) County service of employees of the marshal's office on the effective date of the consolidation under this article, shall be counted toward seniority in the consolidated office, and all time spent in the same, equivalent, or higher classification shall be counted toward classification seniority.
- (c) No provision of this section shall be deemed to restrict the authority of the sheriff to discipline any employee in accordance with county personnel policies, and memoranda of understanding, or rules, regulations, and procedures otherwise applicable, and except as otherwise expressly provided in this section, the discretion of the sheriff to assign, promote, direct, and control employees formerly assigned to the marshal's office shall not be deemed in any manner restricted by virtue of the abolition or consolidation.
- (d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2018, and as of that date is repealed unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2018, deletes or extends that date. The repeal of this section does not affect any right or benefit to which a person was entitled on the date of repeal.

**Comment.** Subdivisions (a)-(c) of Section 73666 continue subdivisions (a)-(c) of former Section 73666 without change.

Subdivision (d) is new.

For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2.

#### Gov't Code §§ 73671-73679.5 (repealed). Northern Solano Judicial District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 9.7 (commencing with Section 73671) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73671-73679.5 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Solano County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 3, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Sections 26603 (superior court attendance by sheriff), 69602 (number of judges in Solano County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 195 (jury commissioners); Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services in civil cases generally), 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter), 69953.5 (daily transcript requiring more than one reporter).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 9.7. Northern Solano Judicial District

73671. This article applies to the Northern Solano Judicial District in the County of Solano.

73672. There are four judges.

73672.1. The district consists of three divisions, as follows:

- (a) The western division includes all of the territory within the Fairfield-Suisun Judicial District on March 7, 1973.
- (b) The eastern division includes all of the territory within the Vacaville Judicial District on March 7, 1973.
- (c) The northern division includes all of the territory within the Dixon Judicial District on January 1, 1976.
- 73672.2. As public convenience requires, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Solano may change the division boundaries by ordinance.
- 73672.6. There is one municipal court commissioner, who shall be appointed pursuant to Article 10 (commencing with Section 72450) of Chapter 9. However, operative July 1, 1992, there shall be two municipal court commissioners.

Any municipal court commissioner appointed pursuant to Article 10 (commencing with Section 72450) of Chapter 9 to serve a municipal court district in the County of Solano shall receive compensation at a range of 60 to 80 percent of a superior court judge's salary. The presiding judge of the municipal court has the authority to place individuals in this range.

73673. There is one municipal court executive officer, who shall be appointed by the presiding judge with concurrence of a majority of the judges of the court, and shall hold office at the pleasure of a majority of the judges. The municipal court executive officer shall administer the nonjudicial activities of the court and serve as jury commissioner, exercising, insofar as applicable to the municipal court, the powers of a jury commissioner of a superior court.

The municipal court executive officer shall receive a salary at the salary grade specified in range 65-00400.

# Note: Comment Requested

 The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

73674. The municipal court executive officer may appoint the following numbers of staff at the classifications and salary grades indicated:

31	Number	Classification	Salary Grade
32	1	Assistant Municipal Court Executive Officer	70-00400
33	2	Clerical Operations Manager	75-00800
34	1	Accountant	07-07300
35	1	Research Attorney	55-00075
36	4	Fiscal Clerk	09-02400
37	2	Judicial Secretary	09-03900
38	24	Legal Procedures Clerk	09-01800
39	12	Courtroom Clerk (Muni Court)	09-04100
40	1	Lead Legal Procedures Clerk	09-02800
41	1	Supervising Courtroom Clerk	08-01580
42	4	Supervising Legal Procedures Clerk	08-01200
43	1	Principal Court Clerk	08-01600
44	7	Data Entry Clerk	09-01000
45	2	Clerical Support Specialist	09-02200
46	1	Clerk	09-00600
47	6	Court Reporter (Muni Court)	09-04100
48	2	Interpretive Services Coordinator	07-03550
49	1	Lead Fiscal Clerk	09-03300
50	1	Fiscal Records Supervisor	08-01900

# 1 Systems Analyst

07-08600

73674.1. (a) Regular official court reporters shall report all criminal and civil proceedings in their respective courts. When not engaged in the performance of other duties imposed upon them by law, each reporter shall render such assistance as may be required in any other court of the county to which the reporter may be assigned, and perform such other verbatim reporting services as may be required such as, but not limited to, board of equalization hearings, public hearings, and depositions. During hours in which the court is open for the transaction of judicial business, official reporters shall devote full time to the performance of regular duties and shall not engage in any other employment in their professional capacity.

- (b) Each regular official court reporter shall receive a salary at the rate specified in salary grade 09-04100.
- (c) For all transcripts incident to reporting services, each reporter shall receive the fees provided for in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of Chapter 5 of this title. The initial hiring rate for each position shall be step 1, provided that the judges may appoint any such reporter at a higher initial step if, in the opinion of the majority of judges, an individual to be appointed has such experience and qualifications as to entitle the appointee to such higher initial step.
- (d) A regular official court reporter shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing judge, but shall be entitled to the same benefits and privileges respecting longevity, service credits, cost-of-living or other general pay increases, retirement, vacation, sick leave, and group insurance which are provided other employees of the county. Court reporters shall be entitled to any increases provided other employees of the county respecting longevity, service credits, cost-of-living or general pay increases, retirement, vacation, sick leave, and group insurance, but such increases shall be on an interim basis and remain in effect only until January 1, 1993, unless ratified by statute by the Legislature prior to that date.
- (e) Judges of the court may appoint as many official reporters pro tempore as the business of the court requires. They shall be unsalaried but shall receive the fees provided in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of Chapter 5 of this title, which fees, upon order of the court, shall be a proper charge against the general fund of the county.
- (f) (1) A reporter's filing fee of sixteen dollars (\$16) shall be paid in actions and proceedings as specified in Section 68090.5.
- (2) In addition to any fee otherwise required in civil cases that last longer than five judicial days, a fee per day equal to the per diem rate for official reporters pro tempore shall be charged to the parties for the services of an official reporter for the sixth and each successive day a reporter is required.
- (3) In addition to any fee otherwise required in a civil case in which the court orders a daily transcript necessitating the services of two phonographic reporters, the party requesting the daily transcript shall pay a fee per day equal to the per diem rate for official reporters pro tempore for the services of the second reporter for the first and each successive day.

73674.5. So long as Solano County continues to receive block grant funding pursuant to the Brown-Presley Trial Court Funding Act, the municipal court executive officer may appoint the following numbers of staff at the classification and salary grades indicated:

Number	Classification	Salary Grade
(a) 2	Data Entry Clerk (LT-P)	09-01000
(b) 3	Courtroom Clerk	09-03400
(c) 1	Fiscal Clerk	09-02400
(d) 4	Legal Procedures Clerk	09-01800
(e) 1	Interpretive Services Coordinator	07-03700
(f) 1	Systems Analyst	30-01900
(g) 2	Clerk	09-00600

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73675. The Sheriff of Solano County shall serve and assist the municipal court without additional compensation. He may appoint four deputies to likewise serve and assist the court, who shall also receive no additional compensation for such service and assistance.

73676. Wherever a reference to a salary grade number is made in this article, the schedules found in the Memoranda of Understanding adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Solano County effective January 1, 1991, shall apply. Any salary grade resulting from an amendment of such schedule and listing shall remain effective only until January 1 of the second year following the calendar year in which such change is made.

73677. Persons employed in any of the positions authorized by this article shall be paid the salary assigned to salary grades specified in Sections 73673 and 73674 and subdivision (b) of Section 73674.1.

Each person employed on January 1, 1968, shall receive credit for prior continuous service in office including service in departments superseded upon the establishment of the municipal court, and such prior service shall be deemed service in the new position. However, such credit shall be given only when the presiding judge of the court determines that the officer or employee is entitled to receive it. Officers and employees shall be appointed at the first step for the salary grade assigned to their classification, except if it is difficult to secure qualified personnel, or if a person of unusual qualifications is appointed, the judge may appoint that person at the second step of the salary grade assigned to that classification.

If the judges are unable to secure a qualified person to fulfill the position of the municipal court executive officer for that salary, the judges, with the concurrence of the board of supervisors, may establish a salary at a rate not to exceed step 5 of the salary grade of the municipal court executive officer that exists on the date of the appointment.

73678. (a) All increases in salary shall not be given as a matter of right but only when the presiding judge of the court determines that the officer or employee is properly entitled to receive it. Each person employed by the court shall have a merit increase eligibility date which shall be the first day of the pay period following completion of the number of full pay periods of service indicated on the following chart:

Salary Grade Step	Number of Full Pay
Number to Which	Periods of Service
Eligible	Completed Between Steps
2	13
3	13
4	26
5	39

(b) If any employee begins his or her employment on the first working day of a pay period, it shall be considered for purposes of this section that such employment began on the first calendar day of that pay period. The granting of any leave of absence without pay, other than military leave of absence, exceeding seven consecutive calendar days in a pay period shall cause the merit increase eligibility date to be extended to the first of the pay period following completion of the leave of absence without pay.

However, an officer or employee who is promoted or reclassified to a position in a class with a higher salary grade shall receive the recruiting salary for the higher class if it is greater than his or her salary prior to promotion or reclassification, or such higher amount as would constitute at least a one-step increase (approximately 5 percent) on the salary grade over the salary received prior to the promotion or reclassification, not to exceed the top step of the new salary grade.

(c) The effective date of all promotions shall coincide with the first working date of a pay period. A new merit increase eligibility date shall be established, which shall be the first day of the pay period following completion of the number of full pay periods of service which corresponds with the required period of service pursuant to subdivision (b).

73679. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8 of Title 8 or any other provision of this article, in order to equalize the compensation of employees of the municipal court with compensation paid to county employees with commensurate duties and responsibilities, upon recommendation of the judges of the court and with the approval of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Solano, an officer or an employee of the court, whether appointed under the provisions of this article or under Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8 of Title 8, may be paid any compensation which is within the salary grades and increments set forth in this article in excess of or less than the maximum to which such officer or employee would otherwise be entitled under the salary grade established for his or her classification as set forth in Section 73676. Any such salary adjustment shall not extend longer than 60 days after the final adjournment of the next succeeding regular session of the Legislature after such salary adjustment.

73679.5. Employees of the court shall have the benefits and privileges, not including compensation, provided for employees of the County of Solano in that county's salary ordinance and other ordinances and rules applicable to county employees. Employees of the court, except the municipal court executive officer, shall be members of the County Civil Service System of the County of Solano to the extent that such membership is not contrary to the provisions of Section 5 of Article VI of the California Constitution, or any other provisions of state law.

## Gov't Code §§ 73680-73697 (repealed). Consolidated Fresno Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 10 (commencing with Section 73680) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73680-73697 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Fresno County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 1, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69583 (number of judges in Fresno County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

For provisions governing the deposit of fees collected by marshals and sheriffs, see Sections 24350 (fees collected by salaried county or court officer paid into county treasury), 24353 (money collected by county or court officer paid into county treasury), 71266 (marshals' fees paid into county treasury).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 10. Fresno

73680. This article applies to the municipal court established in the Consolidated Fresno Judicial District, County of Fresno.

73681. There shall be 10 judges.

73681.1. The judges of the Fresno County courts may appoint eight court commissioners who shall possess the same qualifications as the law requires of a judge of a superior court. He or she shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges and shall receive a salary of 85 percent of the salary of a judge of the superior court.

73682. There shall be one court executive officer to be appointed by the judges of the Fresno County courts who shall be the clerk, administrator, and secretary of the court, pursuant to Section 69898. He or she shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges and shall receive a salary as fixed by the judges of the court.

- 73683. (a) The work of the superior and municipal courts in Fresno County is to be performed, minimally, by each of the positions herein identified by the trial courts of Fresno County.
- (b) The executive officer may appoint the following court personnel who shall receive a salary at the range indicated in the Fresno County Salary Resolution:
  - (1) One Associate Court Executive Officer-Downtown Operations, at salary within Band "C."
  - (2) One Assistant Court Executive Officer, at salary within Band "E."
  - (3) One Superior Court Program Coordinator, at salary within Band "G."
  - (4) Two Superior Court Program Managers, at salary within Band "G."
  - (5) Four Municipal Court Division Managers, at salary within Band "G."
- (6) Three County Clerk Program Coordinators/County Clerk Program Coordinator-A, at salary range 1435.
  - (7) One Juvenile Court Manager, at salary within Band "F."
- (8) One Administrative Services Assistant, at salary within Band "H."
- (9) One Court Personnel Analyst I or II, at salary range 1260 or 1456, respectively.
  - (10) One Senior Research Attorney, at salary range 2305.

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- (11) Eight Research Attorneys I, II, or III, at salary range 1302, 1667, or 2005, respectively.
  - (12) One Senior Superior Court Investigator, at salary range 1518.
- 26 (13) Three Superior Court Investigators I or II, at salary range 1231 or 1378, respectively.
  - (14) Seven Superior Court Examiners I or II, at salary range 1026 or 1140, respectively.
  - (15) One Senior Accountant/Senior Accountant-A, at salary range 1476.
  - (16) One Jury Services Program Supervisor, at salary range 1045.
    - (17) One Court Interpreter Service Coordinator, at salary range 1186.
  - (18) One Senior Court Interpreter, at salary range 1007.
    - (19) Four Court Interpreters, at salary range 980.
  - (20) Three Systems and Procedures Analysts I, II, or III/Systems and Procedures Analysts I-A, II-A, or III-A, at salary range 1086, 1342, or 1555, respectively.
    - (21) Three Court Administrative Secretary-A, at salary range 1065.
    - (22) Eight Court Secretary I, II, or III, at salary range 714, 786, or 913, respectively.
  - (23) One Arbitration Clerk, at salary range 960.
  - (24) Two Supervising Court Clerk-A, at salary range 1338.
  - (25) Ten Senior Court Clerk/Senior Court Clerk-A, at salary range 1194.
  - (26) Forty-six Court Clerks I or II/Court Clerk I-A or II-A, at salary range 934 or 1045, respectively.
  - (27) Five Supervising Legal Process Clerks/Supervising Legal Process Clerk-A, at salary range 1338.
    - (28) Five Senior Legal Process Clerks/Senior Legal Process Clerks-A, at salary range 1194.
  - (29) Fifty-one Legal Process Clerks I or II/Legal Process Clerks-A or II-A, at salary range 934 or 1045, respectively.
  - (30) One Accountant Clerk I, II, or III/Accountant Clerk I-A, II-A, or III-A, at salary range 625, 692, or 778, respectively.
    - (31) One Supervising Office Assistant II/Supervising Office Assistant II-A, at salary range 974.
  - (32) Sixty-five Office Assistants I, II, or III/Office Assistant I-A, II-A, III-A, at salary range 540, 656, or 729, respectively.

- (c) Salary ranges indicated in paragraphs (1) to (31), inclusive, of subdivision (a), are effective October 20, 1997.
- (d) The executive officer may appoint any combination of the specified number of court clerks, legal process clerks, office assistants, secretaries, research attorneys, investigators, examiners, or systems and procedures analysts, not to exceed the total number of those positions described in paragraphs (1) to (32), inclusive, of subdivision (b).
- 73684. Except as specifically provided in this article to the contrary, all benefits, privileges, and other provisions affecting the employment of county employees shall apply to all officers and attaches of the municipal court.
- 73685. The sheriff shall be ex officio marshal and the sheriff's designated deputies shall be ex officio deputy marshals of the court. The sheriff shall charge and collect for the sheriff's services rendered in the capacity of marshal of the court the fees allowed by law to sheriffs and shall pay the same into the county treasury for the use and benefit of the county.
- 73686. Any officer or attache of the court who receives a promotion to a position having an overlapping salary range shall be placed upon the step of the new salary range consistent with the Fresno County Salary Resolution.
- 73687. The minimum salary for each position shall normally be the initial hiring rate for the position. If it is difficult to secure qualified personnel at that rate or if a person of unusual qualifications is engaged, the court or the clerk, as the case may be, may request to hire at a higher step consistent with the Fresno County Salary Resolution.
- 73690. All matters affecting the employment of such officers and attaches and not specifically determined by this article or other provision of state law shall be governed and regulated by the then current salary ordinance of the County of Fresno.
- 73691. A majority of the judges may appoint 33 full-time court reporters to serve at the pleasure of the judges and to be paid an annual salary established according to the following salary schedule:

Step 1. \$45,366 Step 2. \$47,640 Step 3. \$49,997

 Step 4. \$52,498

Reporters shall initially be placed at step 1 of the salary schedule except reporters may be placed at a higher step with the approval of the county administrative officer, and shall be advanced one step annually upon the anniversary date of that employment. If, because of recruitment difficulties, it is necessary to appoint a court reporter at a step of the salary schedule which is above the step at which any court reporters are currently employed, all court reporters below that step will move to the higher step at the discretion of the judges of the court. Each reporter shall accrue and be entitled to receive sick leave benefits at the rate of 3.6924 hours of sick leave with pay for each pay period or major fraction thereof, served up to an accumulative total of 156 working days. Each reporter shall accrue and receive vacation at the same rate as judges of that court not to exceed 21 working days a year which may be accrued not to exceed 42 days to be taken when the judge to which he or she has been assigned consents.

73692. Pursuant to Section 72194, the judges of the court may appoint as many additional reporters as the business of the court requires, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore. They shall serve without salary but shall receive the fees provided by Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, except that in lieu of the per diem fees provided in the section for reporting testimony and proceedings the official reporters pro tempore shall be paid in accord with the following:

Each pro tempore reporter shall be paid one hundred seventy-four dollars and forty-eight cents (\$174.48) for a full day on duty under order of the court. For purposes of receiving the above compensation, one or more of the following shall apply:

(a) The court has indicated in advance that the pro tempore assignment is for a full day.

(b) The pro tempore reporter was on duty for more than four hours.

Each pro tempore reporter shall be paid one hundred sixteen dollars and thirty-two cents (\$116.32) for one-half day of duty under order of the court when (a) the court has indicated in advance that the pro tempore assignment is for a half day and the pro tempore reporter is on duty for four hours or less, generally exclusive of the noon recess; or (b) the court has indicated in advance that the pro tempore assignment is for a full day but the pro tempore reporter is on duty for four hours or less and consents to being released for the balance of the day.

Where a pro tempore reporter has agreed to a one-half day assignment, the courts shall make every practicable effort to assure that the pro tempore reporter shall not be on duty for longer than four hours, unless the pro tempore reporter agrees with the court to work beyond four hours. In the latter case, the full-day pro tempore rate of one hundred seventy-four dollars and forty-eight cents (\$174.48) shall apply.

Nothing herein shall be construed to limit the court's authority to in all instances pay a pro tempore reporter at the rate of one hundred seventy-four dollars and forty-eight cents (\$174.48) when, in the court's judgment, that rate is necessary to obtain pro tempore reporter services for the court.

The above payments shall upon order of the court be a charge against the general fund of the county.

73693. Notwithstanding Section 69945, the official reporters and official reporters pro tempore shall report to the court when ordered to do so by any judge of said court. When not so ordered to report, such reporters may be employed in their professional capacity elsewhere.

73694. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8 of this title and the provisions of this article, and in order to equalize the compensation of employees of the municipal court with the compensation paid to county employees with commensurate duties and responsibilities, upon the recommendation of the judges as to the clerk and the clerk as to all other officers and attaches of the court, and with the approval of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Fresno, the officers and attaches of the court may be paid a compensation not exceeding 25 percent of the amounts provided for the position by Sections 73682 and 73684. Such increases may be made operative at the same time as the higher compensation becomes operative for the similar positions within the County of Fresno. Any pay increase authorized by this section shall only be effective until January 1 of the second calendar year after the calendar year in which the change occurs, unless ratified by the Legislature.

73695. Interpreters appointed by the court pursuant to Section 68092 shall be allowed for each day's actual attendance upon the court when legally required, a fee as may be allowed by the court not to exceed one hundred fourteen dollars and ninety-six cents (\$114.96) per day or sixty-three dollars and eighty cents (\$63.80) per half day. Where an interpreter has worked beyond 5 p.m., the interpreter will be paid at an additional rate of ten dollars (\$10) per hour for all hours or portions thereof worked after 5 p.m. An interpreter employed in a permanent or extra help position shall be paid at an additional rate of one and one-half times the regular hourly rate of pay for all hours or portions thereof worked beyond eight hours in a day.

#### Note: Comment Requested

We anticipate relocating court interpreter provisions to integrate them with trial court employment and trial court funding provisions. This material is not yet drafted, and will be circulated for comment separately.

In this connection, it should be noted that existing law requires certain court interpreter fees to be deposited into the county treasury. The Commission is reviewing whether the county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court

Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

73696. In order to equalize the compensation of court reporters of the municipal and superior court with compensation paid to other county employees, upon recommendation of the judges of either the municipal or superior courts, and with approval of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Fresno, the court reporters of such courts may be paid additional compensation not exceeding 25 percent of the amounts provided for in Sections 70046.2, 73691 and 73692. Such increases may be made operative at the same time as the higher compensation becomes operative for other positions within the County of Fresno. Any pay increase authorized by this section shall only be effective until January 1 of the second calendar year after the calendar year in which the change occurs, unless ratified by the Legislature.

73697. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) and the provisions of this article, whenever the business of the court or other emergency requires a greater number of employees or a reclassification of employees in order to effectively carry out the duties and functions of the court, the clerk may, with the approval of the board of supervisors, establish new positions or reclassify existing positions for officers, attaches, and employees in addition to those provided by this article. The order and approval establishing the position shall designate the position title and salary range.

The employees so appointed or reclassified shall be appointed or classified to positions and salary ranges as provided in the then current Fresno County salary and classification structure. Appointments made pursuant to this section shall be effective only until January 1 of the second calendar year after the calendar year in which the appointments are made, unless ratified by the Legislature.

## Gov't Code §§ 73698-73699.6 (repealed). Central Valley Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 10.5 (commencing with Section 73698) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73698-73699.6 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Fresno County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 1, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Cal. Const. art. VI, § 16 (election of judges); Code Civ. Proc. §§ 38 (judicial districts), 190 *et seq.* (jury selection); Sections 69508 (presiding judge), 69583 (number of judges in Fresno County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Sections 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities), 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund), 69953 (payment of fees).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 10.5. Central Valley Municipal Court of Fresno County

73698. This article applies to the Central Valley Municipal Court District of Fresno County. The court referred to in this article shall become operative upon the consolidation of the Coalinga, Firebaugh, Fowler-Caruthers, Kerman, Kingsburg-Riverdale, Parlier-Selma, Reedley-Dunlap, and Sanger Judicial Districts by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Fresno.

73698.1. (a) On the operative date of this article, the Central Valley Municipal Court District shall consist of the following divisions:

- (1) Coalinga Division.
- (2) Firebaugh Division.
- 10 (3) Fowler-Caruthers Division.
- 11 (4) Kerman Division.

- (5) Kingsburg-Riverdale Division.
- 13 (6) Parlier-Selma Division.
- 14 (7) Reedley-Dunlap Division.
- 15 (8) Sanger Division.
  - (b) The boundaries of the divisions of the Central Valley Municipal Court District shall be established by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Fresno.
  - 73698.2. There are eight judges in the Central Valley Municipal Court District. There shall be one judge for each division.
  - 73698.3. On the operative date of this article, the justice court judges of the Coalinga, Firebaugh, Fowler-Caruthers, Kerman, Kingsburg-Riverdale, Parlier-Selma, Reedley-Dunlap, and Sanger Judicial Districts shall assume the positions of Municipal Court Judges of the Coalinga, Firebaugh, Fowler-Caruthers, Kerman, Kingsburg-Riverdale, Parlier-Selma, Reedley-Dunlap, and Sanger Divisions, respectively, pursuant to Section 71084.
  - 73698.4. For the purposes of qualification and election of judges, the "division" referred to in this article is and shall continue to be the "district" referred to in subdivision (b) of Section 16 of Article VI of the California Constitution. The judge of each division shall be elected from the division and only by the electors of the division, and not from the Central Valley Municipal Court District at large.
  - 73698.5. The judges of the Central Valley Municipal Court District shall, pursuant to local rule, select one of the judges of the district to serve as presiding judge of the district and shall formulate rules and regulations not inconsistent with law or rules and regulations adopted and prescribed by the Judicial Council for transfer of cases, assignment of judges, scheduling of vacation of judges, and other administrative matters such as will promote uniformity of procedures and efficiency and economy in the business of the district. These rules and regulations shall be administered by the court administrator under the supervision and control of the presiding judge of the district. Any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to Section 72002.1 shall be adopted by a majority vote of the judges of the district.
  - 73698.6. Facilities for the court shall be maintained in the Cities of Coalinga, Firebaugh, Fowler, Kerman, Kingsburg, Parlier, Selma, Reedley, and Sanger, and the communities of Caruthers and Riverdale; and in such other locations within the County of Fresno as are designated by the board of supervisors. The court shall hold sessions at each facility as business requires. At the direction of the court, arraignment of criminal defendants who are in custody at the Fresno County Detention Facility shall be held at the court facility located at the Fresno County Detention Facility.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 73698.6 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission

solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

73698.7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may adopt local rules for purposes of selecting trial jurors pursuant to Section 203 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Trial jurors for each session of the courts of the district shall be selected from persons residing within the divisions within which sessions are held.

- 73699. There shall be one associate court executive officer-branch court operations to be appointed by the Court Executive Officer of the Fresno County Courts, who shall receive a salary specified in Band "D" of the Fresno County Salary Resolution in effect on the effective date of this article. The provisions of Section 71183 shall not apply to this position.
- 73699.1. (a) The work of the superior and municipal courts in Fresno County is to be performed, minimally, by each of the positions herein identified by the trial courts of Fresno County.
- (b) The Court Executive Officer of the Fresno County Courts may, in consultation with the judges of the court, appoint the following personnel who shall be compensated pursuant to Sections 73683, 73684, 73685, 73686, and 73687:
  - (1) Forty-two Office Assistants I, II, or III/Office Assistants I-A, II-A, or III-A.
  - (2) Forty-two Legal Process Clerks I or II/Legal Process Clerks I-A, or II-A.
  - (3) Eight Supervising Legal Process Clerks.

- (c) The executive officer may appoint any combination of the specified number of legal process clerks and office assistants not to exceed the total number of those positions described in paragraphs (1) to (32), inclusive, of subdivision (b).
- 73699.2. The court administrator, clerks, and other attaches of the justice courts in Fresno County shall succeed as authorized by law to the equivalent municipal court position.
- 73699.3. The sheriff and his or her deputies shall act as ex officio marshal and deputy marshals of the court.
- 73699.4. Except as specifically provided in this article to the contrary, all benefits and privileges and other provisions affecting the employment of county employees shall apply to all officers and attaches of the court. All officers and employees of the Central Valley Municipal Court District shall be entitled to the same retirement, vacations, and other benefits allowed to employees of the county and be subject to the personnel regulations, memoranda of understanding, management benefits, and the affirmative action plan of the County of Fresno as they exist on the effective date of this article.
- 73699.5. (a) A majority of the judges may appoint two full-time official reporters, to serve at the pleasure of the judges, who shall be compensated pursuant to Section 73691.
- (b) Pursuant to Section 72194, the judges of the court may appoint as many additional reporters as the business of the court requires, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore and shall be compensated pursuant to Section 73692.
- (c) Fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in court shall be paid by the litigants to official reporters and official reporters pro tempore as otherwise provided by law. In all cases where by law the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the county treasury, such fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from general funds, including fees for transcription of testimony in proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, which shall be paid from the county treasury.
- 73699.6. Interpreters appointed by the court pursuant to Section 68092 shall be allowed for each day's or one-half day's actual attendance upon the court when legally required, such fee as

may be allowed by the court in accordance with Section 73695, unless the court finds good cause for payment of such different amounts as may be necessary to carry out the business of the court.

#### Note: Comment Requested

We anticipate relocating court interpreter provisions to integrate them with trial court employment and trial court funding provisions. This material is not yet drafted, and will be circulated for comment separately.

In this connection, it should be noted that existing law requires certain court interpreter fees to be deposited into the county treasury. The Commission is reviewing whether the county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of these provisions.

# 15 Gov't Code §§ 73701-73714 (repealed). Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy Municipal Court 16 District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 11 (commencing with Section 73701) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73701-73714 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Joaquin County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 8, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69598 (number of judges in San Joaquin County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

#### Article 11. Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy

73701. This article applies to the municipal court established in the judicial district embracing the Cities of Manteca, Ripon, Escalon, and Tracy. The court referred to in this article is the successor of the court established by the consolidation of the Manteca-Ripon-Escalon Judicial District and the Tracy Judicial District by the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County.

73702. There shall be three judges.

73704. There shall be one clerk who shall be the administrative officer of the court and receive the salary specified in Section 73710. The clerk shall serve at the pleasure of the judges.

73705. The clerk may appoint:

- (a) Two junior administrative assistants.
- 42 (b) Seven deputy clerks II.
  - (c) Thirteen deputy clerks I.
  - (d) Four municipal courtroom clerks.

73709. Whenever a reference is made to a numbered salary range in any section of this article, the schedule of biweekly salaries found in the salary resolution for the County of San Joaquin in effect shall apply.

73710. Persons employed in any of the positions authorized by this article shall be paid the salary assigned to the following ranges as set forth in the biweekly salary schedule contained in Section 73709, except that if the range shown opposite the title of the position includes a fraction then the person employed in such position shall be paid a salary equal to that opposite that fractional range in the salary ordinance of the County of San Joaquin:

Position	Range		
(a) Deputy clerk I	50.40		
(b) Deputy clerk II	52.40		
(c) Clerk Administrator			
(d) Junior administrative assistant	57.60		
(e) Municipal courtroom clerk	56.90		

Subject to the provisions of the salary ordinance of the County of San Joaquin, each person employed in the clerk's office may receive an annual increase in salary of one step on his or her assigned range, until the employee reaches the maximum step on the range assigned for his or her position. Thereafter, no additional step increase shall be granted.

- 73713. Whenever the salary of a related class or classes of San Joaquin County employees is adjusted, the salary of the following classes may be adjusted by a percentage not to exceed the percentage of adjustment granted to the class or classes deemed by the board of supervisors to be related:
  - (a) Deputy clerk I.

- (b) Deputy clerk II.
- (c) Clerk Administrator.
- (d) Deputy clerk III.
- (e) Junior Administrative assistant.
- (f) Municipal courtroom clerk.

All adjustments to the salaries of the above-named classes shall be effective as of the same date as the adjustment for the class, or classes, deemed to be related, and shall be effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which the adjustment is made, unless ratified by the Legislature.

73714. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the provisions of the county ordinance relating to civil service and the rules of the county civil service commission adopted pursuant thereto, shall apply to all employees in the same manner and to the extent as applicable generally to officers and employees of the County of San Joaquin.

Such employees shall be entitled to the same vacation, sick leave, and other employee benefits and may be appointed, promoted, demoted, terminated, or transferred, or their status otherwise adjusted in the same manner and with the same effect as is or may be provided by the current salary ordinance of the County of San Joaquin, or the civil service ordinance of the County of San Joaquin for the employees of the county.

#### Gov't Code §§ 73730-73743 (repealed). Imperial County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 11.5 (commencing with Section 73730) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73730-73743 are repealed to reflect:

(1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Imperial County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 22, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code

- Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69584.5 (number of judges in Imperial County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 195 (jury commissioners); Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Sections 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities), 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund), 69953 (payment of fees).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 11.5. Imperial County

73730. There is hereby created a municipal court district which embraces the entire County of Imperial. This article applies to the municipal court established within the district, which shall be known as the Imperial County Municipal Court.

73731. (a) There shall be five judges.

- (b) The persons appointed to or succeeding to the three judgeships created January 1, 1976, and the one judgeship created January 10, 1977, shall serve until their successors are elected at the November, 1978 general election and qualify to take office for full terms in January, 1979.
- 73732. Facilities for the court shall be maintained, at or near the county seat and at court facilities provided elsewhere as determined by ordinance adopted by the board of supervisors. The court shall determine the nature and frequency of sessions held at additional court locations designated by the board of supervisors.

## Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 73732 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

- 73733. There shall be one clerk of the court known as the clerk-administrator who shall be appointed by the judges of the municipal court and who shall hold office at their pleasure. He shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 71.
- 73734. Notwithstanding Section 72400, the judges may appoint a part-time traffic referee to serve at the pleasure of the court. The salary of any such officer shall be that as set forth in Section 72404 except that such compensation shall be prorated as the number of hours actually served relates to a 40-hour workweek. Notwithstanding Section 72403, the part-time traffic referee shall be eligible for membership in the county's retirement system subject to the same rules which apply to part-time county employees.
- 73735. The sheriff and his deputies shall act as ex officio marshal and deputy marshals of the court.

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- (a) One deputy municipal court administrator who shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 272.
- (b) Five municipal court clerks III, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 170.
- (c) Ten municipal court clerks II, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 155.
- (d) Seven municipal court clerks I, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 137.
  - (e) One court reporter, who shall receive a monthly salary rate specified in range 282.
- (f) Two interpreters, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range
- (g) One accounting supervisor, who shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 202.
- (h) Six municipal court clerk supervisors, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 197.
  - (i) One account clerk III, who shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 151.
  - (i) One account clerk II, who shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 133.
- (k) One legal office assistant II, who shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range
- (1) One court computer coordinator, who shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 239.

73737. The judges of the municipal court shall appoint a jury commissioner of the municipal court who shall hold office at their pleasure and who shall exercise the power and duties provided for in Section 72191. The jury commissioner shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 55. The jury commissioner, may appoint two assistant jury commissioners, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 49.

Notwithstanding the above provisions of this section, the board of supervisors may direct the superior court jury commissioner to serve as jury commissioner for municipal court pursuant to Section 204a of the Code of Civil Procedure and transfer or terminate the positions provided for in this section, provided that such direction and transfer or termination shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1980, unless the Legislature ratifies such direction by amendment of this section.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 et seq.) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

- 73738. Whenever reference to a numbered salary range is made in any section of this article, the schedule of monthly salaries found in the standard salary schedule in the salary resolution of the County of Imperial in effect on July 19, 1977, shall apply.
- 73739. All employees of the Imperial County Municipal Court shall be entitled to the same provisions with respect to retirement, vacations and other benefits allowed to employees of the county.
- 73740. Certain positions in the municipal court are deemed to be comparable in job and salary level to certain positions in the classified service of Imperial County. The following table sets forth the court classifications with the comparable county classifications shown opposite thereto.

Court Classification County Classification Municipal court clerk III Superior court clerk III Municipal court clerk II Superior court clerk II Municipal court clerk I Superior court clerk I

Legal stenographer I Interpreter

Legal stenographer I Interpreter

In the event that the salary for any classification which is shown above is increased by the board of supervisors, a commensurate increase shall be made in the salary for the comparable court classification. Any salary adjustment made pursuant to this section shall be effective the same date as the effective date of the action applicable to the respective and comparable county classifications, but shall remain in effect only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which such an adjustment in salary is made, unless subsequently ratified by the Legislature.

73741. The position of clerk-administrator shall be allocated to a salary level which is 14 ranges on the standard schedule above the salary range occupied by the chief deputy clerk. The salary level of clerk-administrator may be increased beyond the level herein provided by the joint action of a majority of judges of the municipal court and the board of supervisors, provided, such increases shall be effective the same date as the effective date of the action applicable to the respective and comparable county classifications, but shall remain in effect only until January 1st of the second year following the year in which such an adjustment in salary is made, unless subsequently ratified by the Legislature. The position of chief deputy clerk shall be allocated at a salary level which is eight salary ranges on the regular schedule above that of municipal court clerk III.

Whenever the salary of chief deputy clerk is adjusted by the board, the salary range of clerk-administrator shall be adjusted to maintain the range separation as specified. Whenever the salary of municipal court clerk III is adjusted by the board of supervisors, the salary range of chief deputy clerk shall be adjusted to maintain the range number separation as specified. Except as hereinafter provided, any salary adjustment made pursuant to this section shall be effective the same date as the effective date of the action applicable to the respective county classification and shall remain in effect only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which such an adjustment in salary is made, unless subsequently ratified by the Legislature. The effective date of initial salary adjustments for the positions of clerk-administrator and chief deputy clerk shall be January 1, 1978.

73742. The presiding judge may appoint as many regular official reporters and as many official reporters pro tempore as the business of the court requires. The reporters shall hold office during the pleasure of the presiding judge.

73743. The regular official reporters shall receive the salary compensation and other benefits as are paid regular official reporters of the Superior Court of Imperial County pursuant to the provisions of Section 70045.5. Each official reporter shall perform the duties required of him by law. Reporters pro tempore shall be paid a per diem and other fees and expenses in the same manner as paid to reporters pro tempore of the Superior Court of Imperial County pursuant to the provisions of Section 70045.5.

Fees for reporting and for transcription of testimony and proceedings in the court shall be paid by the parties to official reporters and official reporters pro tempore as otherwise provided by law. In all cases where by law the court may direct the payment of reporting and transcription fees out of the county treasury including fees for reporting and for transcription of testimony and proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Sections 69947 to 69952, inclusive, such fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from the county treasury.

#### Gov't Code §§ 73750-73767 (repealed). Madera County Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 11.6 (commencing with Section 73750) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73750-73767 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Madera County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 1, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 15 (qualifications of judges), 16 (election of judges); Code Civ. Proc. §§ 38 (judicial districts), 190 *et seq.* (jury selection); Sections 69508 (presiding judge), 69587 (number of judges in Madera County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in Madera County, effective January 1, 2000.
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (4) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Section 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 11.6. Madera County

73750. There is in the County of Madera, on and after the effective date of this section, a single municipal court district known as the Madera County Municipal Court District.

- 73751. The Madera County Municipal Court District shall consist of the following divisions, embracing the territory that is within the following judicial districts in the County of Madera on the effective date of this section, as those districts may later be modified by the board of supervisors or by operation of law:
  - (a) Madera Division, that territory within the Madera Judicial District.
  - (b) Borden Division, that territory within the Borden Judicial District.
  - (c) Chowchilla Division, that territory within the Chowchilla Judicial District.
  - (d) Sierra Division, that territory within the Sierra Judicial District.
- 73752. (a) There shall be one judge for each division. Upon the effective date of this article the judges of the former Madera, Borden, Chowchilla, and Sierra Judicial Districts automatically shall become the judges of the Madera, Borden, Chowchilla, and Sierra Divisions, respectively, of the Madera County Municipal Court District.
- (b) The time for election and qualification of the successor to any judge who becomes a judge of the district pursuant to this article shall be that previously fixed by law for election and qualification of the successors for the courts and offices superseded, had those courts not been superseded.
- (c) The judge of each division shall be elected by the electors resident within that division, and not from the district at large. However, any otherwise qualified candidate is eligible to be elected to any division if he or she resides within the district as a whole.
- 73753. The board may by ordinance modify or enlarge the divisions created by this chapter. This section shall not be construed to limit or be limited by existing provisions of law conferring authority upon the board to revise district boundaries or to consolidate districts.
  - 73754. As used in this article:

- (a) Except as otherwise provided, for purposes of qualification and election of judges, "division" as used in this chapter means the "District" referred to in subdivision (b) of Section 16 of Article VI of the California Constitution.
  - (b) "Board" means the Board of Supervisors of the County of Madera.
  - (c) "County" means the County of Madera.
  - (d) "District" means the Madera County Municipal Court District.

73755. The judges of the district shall, by majority vote, elect one of their members to serve as presiding judge and shall formulate rules and regulations consistent with those of the Judicial Council for transfer of cases, assignment of judges, scheduling of vacation of judges, and other administrative matters to promote uniformity of procedures, efficiency, and economy in the business of the district.

73756. (a) Facilities for the district shall be maintained at the court facilities provided within each division. The presiding judge shall determine the nature and frequency of sessions held at the court facilities within each division.

(b) Trial jurors for each session of the courts of the district shall be selected from persons residing within the divisions in which those sessions are held.

# Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 73756 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

- 73757. (a) In Madera County the majority of the judges of the superior court have voted to consolidate court services and security functions in the office of the Sheriff of Madera County.
- (b) The sheriff's functions shall include, but not be limited to, providing all bailiff functions for the unified superior court in Madera County, and all other duties imposed by law upon deputy sheriffs and peace officers generally.
- (c) The sheriff shall be responsible for the service of all writs, notices, and other processes issued by any court or other competent authority. Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the responsibility or authority of a private person or registered process server from serving process or notices in the manner prescribed by law, nor shall it limit the authority of the sheriff or any other peace officer to serve warrants of arrest or other process specifically directed by any court to the sheriff or any other peace officer.
- (d) Each elected marshal holding office in Madera County as of January 1, 2000, shall become an employee of the Madera County Sheriff's Department in the position of Sheriff's Bailiff, as of that date and each elective position of Marshal of the Madera County Municipal Court District is abolished as of that date. Each marshal transferring to the sheriff's department pursuant to this section shall be compensated at not less than the EL-10 step of Salary Range 43 (table B). No transferring marshal shall lose peace officer status or be demoted or otherwise be adversely affected by the consolidation of court-related services accomplished by this section. Each transferring marshal employed in the position of Sheriff's Bailiff shall be deemed duly qualified for that position and no other qualifications shall be required for that employment or retention in that position. Any transferring marshal wishing to transfer to another position shall meet the qualifications of a peace officer as required by subdivision (a) of Section 832 of the Penal Code and any other requirements of the Madera County civil service system. For purposes of establishing seniority within the class of Sheriff's Bailiff, each transferring marshal shall be credited with the marshal's total years of services to Madera County as a constable and marshal.

# Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 73757 will likely be preserved, in some form. A proposed amendment to Section 73757 providing for its automatic repeal in fifteen years was circulated in

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an earlier mailing and is reproduced below as an added section. The Commission requests input as to whether the section continues to serve a useful purpose, whether the proposed sunset provision is appropriate, and whether further revisions are needed to reflect current practice.

73758. The Sheriff of Madera County shall be responsible for the transportation of prisoners held in the county's adult correctional facility to and from necessary court appearances, medical and dental trips, and transfers to or from local, state, or federal correctional facilities. To meet this responsibility, the Sheriff of Madera County shall contract with the county department of corrections, pursuant to Section 831.6 of the Penal Code, to provide these transportation services by qualified personnel of the county department of corrections.

# Note: Comment Requested

Government Code Section 73758 will likely be preserved. The Commission requests input as to whether the section continues to serve a useful purpose.

73759. (a) Clerical employees of the district may be appointed, as follows:

- (1) Borden Division:
- (A) One municipal court supervisor who shall receive the salary specified in range 18 to increase to range 41 effective February 1, 1999.
- (B) Two municipal court clerks III who shall receive the salary specified in range 33 in Table Β.
- (C) Two and one-half municipal court clerks II who shall receive the salary specified in range 31 in Table B.
  - (2) Chowchilla Division:
- (A) One municipal court supervisor who shall receive the salary specified in range 18 to increase to range 41 effective December 1, 1998.
- (B) Two municipal court clerks III's who shall receive the salary specified in range 33 in Table В.
  - (C) One municipal court clerk II who shall receive the salary specified in range 31 in Table B.
  - (3) Madera Division:
- (A) One municipal court supervisor who shall receive the salary specified in range 18, to increase to range 41 effective February 1, 1999.
- (B) One senior municipal court clerk who shall receive the salary specified in range 35 in Table В.
- (C) Ten and one-quarter municipal court clerks I or II. Municipal court clerks I shall receive the salary specified in range 25 in Table B. Municipal court clerks II shall receive the salary specified in range 31 in Table B.
  - (D) One court interpreter who shall receive the salary specified in range 34 (Table B).
  - (4) Sierra Division:
- (A) One municipal court supervisor who shall receive the salary specified in range 18, to increase to range 41 effective February 1, 1999.
- (B) Two municipal court clerks III who shall receive the salary specified in range 33 in Table Β.
  - (C) Two municipal court clerks II who shall receive the salary specified in range 31 in Table B.
  - (D) One municipal court clerk I who shall receive the salary specified in range 25 in Table B.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150), and the provisions of this article, whenever the business of the district requires a greater number of employees in order to effectively carry out the duties and functions of the respective divisions, a majority of the judges of the district may, with the approval of the board, establish new positions for officers, attaches, and employees in addition to those provided by this article. The order and approval establishing such positions shall designate the position, title, and salary range for each such position.
- (c) At the request of the judges of the district, the county personnel department shall assist in the recruitment and examination of court personnel. Personnel hired or appointed as official reporters, official interpreters, staff attorneys, administrators, or other nonclerical positions on or

 after the effective date of this article shall serve at, and may terminated at, the pleasure of the majority of the judges of the district. Other provisions of the county civil service or personnel rules or procedures shall not be applicable to such court employees unless made applicable by local court rule. Benefits other than salary shall, for all court personnel, be the same as are now or may be hereafter be provided to equivalent county classifications, as such equivalency is determined by agreement of the majority of the judges of the district and the board, but shall not exceed those provided for equivalent county classifications. To the extent necessary, and for the sole purpose of implementing the intent of this subdivision, court employees shall be deemed county employees for inclusion in those benefit programs provided to county employees as a group or groups. All court employees, except pro tempore court reporters shall, if otherwise eligible under statutory and retirement system membership requirements, be included in the county's retirement system.

- 73760. (a) Whenever a reference is made to a numbered salary range in any section of this article, the schedule of monthly salaries found in the salary resolution for the county in effect on the effective date of this article shall apply.
- (b) In the event the board amends the county salary resolution or adopts a new resolution to provide for a change in compensation for the ranges or steps, those changes shall be effective for the municipal court employees under this article on the effective date of the act of the board or the effective date of this section, whichever is earlier, and shall remain effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which the change is made, unless ratified by the Legislature.
- 73761. The officers, employees, and attaches of the municipal court district shall be entitled to the same vacation, sick leave, and similar benefits and privileges as those granted to other county employees under the ordinances and resolutions of the board.
- 73762. Official reporters shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the majority of the judges of the municipal court district pursuant to Section 72194. The salary of each official reporter shall be at the rates provided by Section 70045.12, which shall be charged against the general fund of the county.
- 73763. All matters affecting the employment, appointment, promotion, demotion, termination, transfer, layoff, or discipline of municipal court officers, employees, or attaches that are not specifically determined by this article shall be governed and regulated by the then-current ordinances and resolutions of the county civil service commission and the board.
- 73764. Except as otherwise provided by resolution of the board, all officers, employees, and attaches of the municipal court district shall devote their full time to the performance of their duties.
- 73765. Notwithstanding the provisions of this article and Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8, the officers, employees, and attaches of the municipal court district may be paid increased compensation, not to exceed 25 percent of the amounts specified in this article, in order to equalize their compensation with that paid to county employees with commensurate duties and responsibilities. These increases may be made upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the municipal court district with the approval of the board and may be made operative at the same time as the higher compensation becomes operative for similar county positions. Any pay increase authorized by this section shall only be effective until January 1 of the second calendar year after the calendar year in which the change occurs, unless ratified by the Legislature.
- 73766. Except as otherwise provided by resolution of the board or by this article, all fees collected by court officers and attaches shall be deposited in the county treasury.

# **Note: Comment Requested**

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The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Government Code Section 73766.

73767. For purposes of this article, the terms "officers," "employees," and "attaches" of the municipal court district include the officers and employees of the marshal's office created herein.

## Gov't Code § 73757 (added). Madera County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 11.6 (commencing with Section 73757) is added to Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

# Article 11.6. Madera County

#### § 73757. Consolidation of court-related services

73757. (a) In Madera County the majority of the judges of the superior court have voted to consolidate court services and security functions in the office of the Sheriff of Madera County.

- (b) The sheriff's functions shall include, but not be limited to, providing all bailiff functions for the unified superior court in Madera County, and all other duties imposed by law upon deputy sheriffs and peace officers generally.
- (c) The sheriff shall be responsible for the service of all writs, notices, and other processes issued by any court or other competent authority. Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the responsibility or authority of a private person or registered process server from serving process or notices in the manner prescribed by law, nor shall it limit the authority of the sheriff or any other peace officer to serve warrants of arrest or other process specifically directed by any court to the sheriff or any other peace officer.
- (d) Each elected marshal holding office in Madera County as of January 1, 2000, shall become an employee of the Madera County Sheriff's Department in the position of Sheriff's Bailiff, as of that date and each elective position of Marshal of the Madera County Municipal Court District is abolished as of that date. Each marshal transferring to the sheriff's department pursuant to this section shall be compensated at not less than the EL-10 step of Salary Range 43 (table B). No transferring marshal shall lose peace officer status or be demoted or otherwise be adversely affected by the consolidation of courtrelated services accomplished by this section. Each transferring marshal employed in the position of Sheriff's Bailiff shall be deemed duly qualified for that position and no other qualifications shall be required for that employment or retention in that position. Any transferring marshal wishing to transfer to another position shall meet the qualifications of a peace officer as required by subdivision (a) of Section 832 of the Penal Code and any other requirements of the Madera County civil service system. For purposes of establishing seniority within the class of Sheriff's Bailiff, each transferring marshal shall be credited with the marshal's total years of services to Madera County as a constable and marshal.
- (e) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2018, and as of that date is repealed unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2018, deletes or

extends that date. The repeal of this section does not affect any right or benefit to which a person was entitled on the date of repeal.

**Comment.** Subdivisions (a)-(d) of Section 73757 continue subdivisions (a)-(d) of former Section 73757 without change.

Subdivision (e) is new.

For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2.

#### Gov't Code §§ 73770-73783 (repealed). Marin County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Article 12 (commencing with Section 73770) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73770-73783 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Marin County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 11, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69588 (number of judges in Marin County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter), 72190 (court commissioners).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services in civil cases generally), 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund), 69953 (payment of fees).

**Note.** The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 12. Marin County

73770. This article applies to the judicial district of the Marin County Municipal Court.

73771. There shall be four judges. A branch court shall be maintained at an appropriate location in the former Western Judicial District.

## Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 73771 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

- 73771.1. The judges of the Municipal Court, Judicial District of Marin County, shall appoint one commissioner. The commissioner shall possess the same qualifications as the law requires of the judge of the court. Such appointment shall be made pursuant to Section 72190 of the Government Code.
- 73772. There shall be one clerk, who shall be the Court Executive Officer and receive an annual salary recommended by the courts and approved by the board of supervisors.

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73773. (a) Whereas the Marin County Courts are judicially and administratively consolidated with joint job classifications, the work of the Superior and Municipal Courts in Marin County is to be performed, minimally, by each of the positions herein identified by the trial courts of Marin County. The Court Executive Officer, with the approval of the judges, may appoint the following authorized titles, number of positions, and compensation rates for employees of the Marin County Courts:

No. of Title **Positions** Biweekly Salary Scales **Assistant Court Executive Officer** 1 \$3,002.40 Administrative Services Officer I 1,777.50 to 2,146.50 1 Administrative Services Assistant II 1 1,582.50 to 1,913.25 2,564.00 to 2,843.20 Attorney IV 1 Attorney III 2,368.80 to 2,494.40 2 Department Fiscal Manager 2,094.40 to 2,534.40 1 Systems Support Analyst II 2,151.00 to 2,604.00 Computer Technician I 1,097.25 to 1,332.75 Family Law Facilitator .5 2,099.20 to 2,209.60 Legal Secretary II 1 1,206.75 to 1,374.75 1,302.75 to 1,557.75 Senior Secretary 1 Probate Examiner 1 1,459.50 to 1,745.25 Judicial Support Specialist 6 1,407.00 to 1,687.50 Legal Process Clerk 936.75 to 1,107.75 10 Court Division Manager 2,164.00 to 2,387.20 2 Legal Process Supervisor 4 1,407.00 to 1,687.50 .8 Family Law Examiner 1,459.50 to 1,745.25 Senior Accounting Assistant 1 1,166.25 to 1,385.25 Accounting Assistant 1,010.25 to 1,196.25 4 Legal Process Assistant II 25.6 1,040.25 to 1,231.50 Legal Process Specialist 1,206.75 to 1,438.50 18 Senior Legal Process Assistant 1,206.75 to 1,438.50 4 Courtroom Clerk 21 1,356.75 to 1,620.75 Supervising Courtroom Clerk 1,392.75 to 1,670.25

(b) Other employees as the board of supervisors may approve upon the recommendation of the courts, each of whom shall receive a salary recommended by the courts and approved by the board of supervisors.

Any appointee shall be compensated in the first step and advanced to each higher step upon completion of the probationary period and each successive 12 months of service thereafter. Upon the recommendation of the courts and approval of the board of supervisors, these employees may be employed at, or may be granted, a special step increase to any step within the salary range on the basis of experience and qualifications.

73774. The sheriff and his deputies shall act ex officio as the marshal and deputy marshals of the court.

73776. Persons who succeed to positions in the municipal court under the provisions of the Municipal and Justice Court Act of 1949, or the provisions of law succeeding that act, shall receive credit for continuous prior service in superseded courts and shall receive, in addition to the minimum rate, the annual increments commensurate with such years of prior service up to the maximum rate set forth in this article.

73777. The judges may appoint one part-time traffic referee, who shall serve at the pleasure of the judges. The part-time traffic referee shall satisfy the minimum eligibility standards provided in Section 72400.

73779. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8 of this title and the provisions of this article, and in order to equalize the compensation of employees of the municipal court with the compensation paid to county employees with commensurate duties and responsibilities, upon recommendation of the clerk of the court with the approval of the judges of the court and the Board of Supervisors of the County of Marin, an officer or an attache of the court, whether appointed under the provisions of this article or under Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8 of this title, may be paid any compensation in excess of or less than the maximum to which such employee would otherwise be entitled; provided, that any such salary adjustment shall expire on January 1 of the second calendar year after the calendar year in which the adjustment is made.

73781. (a) Full-time official reporters appointed by the majority of the judges of the municipal court pursuant to the provisions of Section 72194 and so designated, shall be attaches of the court and shall receive a salary recommended by the municipal court and approved by the board of supervisors.

Any appointee shall be compensated at the first step and advance to each higher step upon completion of each year of service. Upon the recommendation of the municipal court and approval of the board of supervisors, official reporters may be employed at or may be granted a special step increase to any step within the salary range on the basis of experience or qualifications.

- (b) In addition to the compensation provided in this article, each full-time reporter of the municipal court shall be entitled to, and shall receive, the same vacations, sick leave, and similar privileges and benefits as are now, or may hereafter be provided for the employees of the County of Marin, including the right to participate in any group, accident, health or life insurance plan adopted by the board of supervisors of the county.
- (c) The judges of the court may appoint as many part-time additional reporters as the business of the court requires. The additional reporters shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, and they shall serve without salary but shall receive, for reporting, fees at a per diem rate as fixed by Sections 69948 and 69949 or as fixed by any special act governing the compensation of official superior court reporters in the County of Marin, whichever is the greater. In criminal cases such fees upon order of the court shall be a charge against the general fund of the county.
- (d) Until such time as the salaries of full-time official reporters are approved by the board of supervisors pursuant to subdivision (a), such reporters shall receive the salaries in effect immediately prior to the effective date of the amendments to this section enacted by the Legislature at its 1975-76 Regular Session.
- (e) Any change in the salaries in effect immediately prior to the effective date of the amendments to this section enacted by the Legislature at its 1975-76 Regular Session shall be on an interim basis and shall expire on January 1 of the second calendar year after the calendar year in which the change occurs, unless ratified by the Legislature.

73781.5. A designated full-time official reporter of the court shall be a member of any retirement system maintained by the county in which he is employed, and while he holds office as provided in Section 72194 shall be entitled to the same vacation, sick leave, and similar privileges and benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for the employees of the County of Marin, including the right to participate in any group accident, health or life insurance plan adopted by the board of supervisors of said county. For the purpose of such retirement system the salary provided for in this article for such reporter shall be deemed his entire compensation. Such reporter shall be eligible for the benefits provided by Section 31641.5 of this code, and for the purpose of the application of said section the "county service" rendered by such reporter shall be deemed to have commenced from the time of his appointment as an official reporter of said municipal court, and the "aggregate compensation" received shall be deemed to be those sums actually paid to said reporter for reporting only by said county during the period of said service.

73781.6. The official reporters of the court shall not use county equipment or county premises or county working hours for the purpose of doing work not in the service of the county, or the court.

73782. Except as otherwise provided by this article, fees for transcribing of testimony and proceedings in the court shall be paid by the litigants to official reporters and official reporters pro tempore and shall be retained by such reporters as their compensation for such services. In all cases where by law the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the county treasury and where such payment would not be in conflict with any provision in this article, such fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from the general fund, including fees for transcribing of testimony and proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Sections 69948 to 69953, inclusive, which shall be paid from the county treasury.

73783. In addition to the compensation provided in this article, the clerk, deputy clerks and other attaches of the municipal court shall receive, and they shall be entitled to, the same vacations, sick leaves, and similar privileges and benefits as are now, or may hereafter be provided for the employees of the County of Marin, including the right to participate in any group accident, health or life insurance plan adopted by the board of supervisors of said county and including all rights afforded county employees by the Marin County Merit System Ordinance. Such clerks, deputy clerks and other attaches shall be bound by the same or similar restrictions as are applicable to other employees of the County of Marin.

# Gov't Code §§ 73783.1-73783.9 (repealed). Mariposa County Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 12.2 (commencing with Section 73783.1) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

Comment. Sections 73783.1-73783.9 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Mariposa County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 3, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 38 (judicial districts), 190 *et seq.* (jury selection); Sections 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities), 69588.3 (number of judges in Mariposa County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

#### Article 12.2. Mariposa County Municipal Court District

73783.1. This article applies to the municipal court established in a judicial district embracing the County of Mariposa.

73783.2. There shall be one judge.

73783.3. Facilities for the court shall be maintained at the county seat and at court facilities provided elsewhere as determined by ordinance adopted by the board of supervisors. The court shall determine the nature and frequency of sessions held at additional court locations designated by the board of supervisors. Jurors shall be drawn from the entire county.

# Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 73783.3 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

73783.4. There shall be one municipal court clerk who shall receive the salary specified in the Mariposa County schedule of salary ranges. The municipal court judge may, in accordance with the Mariposa County employee allocation schedule, appoint the following at the salary specified in the Mariposa County schedule of salary ranges:

Three court clerks II who shall be deputy clerks.

One part-time office assistant I.

One part-time court clerk I.

73783.5. The sheriff shall be ex officio marshal and shall act in that capacity without additional compensation. The sheriff's designated deputies shall be ex officio deputy marshals of the court.

73783.6. Whenever a reference is made to the Mariposa County schedule of salary ranges, that schedule, as it was in effect on October 1, 1996, shall apply.

In the event the board of supervisors of the County of Mariposa amends the schedule of salary ranges or adopts a new schedule which provides a change in compensation, those changes shall be effective for the municipal court employees under the article on the effective date of the action of the board of supervisors and shall remain in effect only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which the change is made.

73783.7. The officers and attaches of the municipal court shall be entitled to the same vacation, sick leave, and similar benefits and privileges as are granted to other employees of similar classifications of the County of Mariposa under ordinances and resolutions of the board of supervisors.

73783.8. If an increase in the business of the court or any other emergency requires a greater number of attaches or employees for prompt and faithful discharge of the business of the court other than the number expressly provided in this article or requires the performance of duties of positions in a class not expressly provided in this article, with the approval of the presiding judge of the court and the board of supervisors, the municipal judge may appoint in accordance with the Mariposa County employee allocation schedule as many additional attaches or employees as are needed. The additional attaches or employees shall be selected and appointed in the same manner as those for whom express provision is made, and they shall receive salary and compensation as prescribed in this article or as prescribed by ordinance or resolution of the board of supervisors for classes not expressly provided in this article.

73783.9. All matters affecting the employment of municipal court officers and attaches which are not specifically determined by this article or other provisions of state law shall be governed and regulated by the then current ordinances and resolutions of the board of supervisors of the County of Mariposa.

#### 41 Gov't Code §§ 73784-73785 (repealed). Mendocino County Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 12.3 (commencing with Section 73784) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73784-73785 are repealed to reflect:

(1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Mendocino County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 1, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations),

- Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 15 (qualifications of judges), 16 (election of judges); Code Civ. Proc. §§ 38 (judicial districts), 190 *et seq.* (jury selection); Sections 26603 (superior court attendance by sheriff), 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities), 69588.7 (number of judges in Mendocino County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
  - (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 12.3. Mendocino County

73784. This article applies to and establishes the Mendocino County Municipal Court District, which shall embrace the entire County of Mendocino, and shall supersede the Anderson, Arena, Long Valley, Round Valley, and Ten Mile Judicial Districts and the Mount San Hedrin Municipal Court District.

73784.1. There is in the County of Mendocino one municipal court judicial district, known as the Mendocino County Municipal Court District which shall have five judges.

73784.2. The Mendocino County Municipal Court District shall consist of two divisions as follows:

The Coastal Division encompassing the territory of the former Ten Mile, Arena, and Anderson Municipal Court Districts; and the Inland Division encompassing the territory of the former Mount San Hedrin, Round Valley, and Long Valley Municipal Court Districts.

- 73784.3. The Coastal Division shall have two judges. The Inland Division shall have three judges.
- 73784.4. The current judge of each judicial district superseded by this section shall automatically become a judge of the newly formed judicial division encompassing the district in existence upon the effective date of this section.
- 73784.5. The time for election and qualifications of the successor to any judge who becomes a judge of a division pursuant to this section shall be that previously fixed by law for the election and qualification of the successors for the court and office superseded, had those courts not been superseded. When the current terms of the former Arena and Anderson Districts expire in the year 2000, only one judge shall be elected, and when the current terms of the former Mount San Hedrin District expire in 1998, only one judge shall be elected. The judge of each division shall be elected by the electors resident within that judicial division.
- For the purposes of the qualification and election of judges, the "division" referred to in this article is and shall continue to be the "district" referred to in subdivision (b) of Section 16 of Article VI of the California Constitution.
- 73784.6. Each judge who was a judge of the part-time municipal court before the effective date of this section shall be available for the balance of time necessary to comprise a full-time workload.
- 73784.7. The sheriff shall provide bailiff and security services to the municipal court as requested by the municipal court.

73784.8. Except as provided in Section 73784.9, there shall be one marshal, who shall serve at the pleasure of the judges of the Mendocino County Municipal Court District. Upon the effective date of this section, the marshal of the superseded Mount San Hedrin Municipal Court District shall become the Marshal of the Mendocino County Municipal Court. The marshal shall be responsible for service of civil and criminal process, and for municipal court bailiff and security services as requested by judges.

73784.9. The elected constables of the former Anderson and Round Valley Judicial Districts shall continue in office as assistant marshals until the expiration of their then-current terms, at which time they may serve as assistant marshals under the direction and pleasure of the Marshal of the Mendocino County Municipal Court. Each office of constable shall be abolished upon expiration of the term in effect on the effective date of this section, or any vacancy, whichever shall first occur, and the Marshal of the Mendocino County Municipal Court shall then succeed to the duties of the offices so abolished.

73784.10. The location of permanent court facilities and locations where sessions of the court may be held other than in the county seat shall be as determined by the board of supervisors.

## Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 73784.10 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

73784.11. Trial jurors for each session of the courts of the district shall be selected from persons residing within the divisions within which those sessions are held. Upon adoption of a rule pertaining thereto by the judges, a division may use the same jury panel as that summoned for services in the superior court. When selected from the superior court panel, persons so selected for jury duty in a municipal court division need not be residents of the division.

73785. Effective July 1, 1997, the work of the superior and municipal courts in Mendocino County is to be performed, minimally, by each of the positions herein identified by the trial courts of Mendocino County.

of Michaeline County.		
Number	Classification	Schedule
1	Court Executive Officer	5338 F
1	Assistant Court Executive Officer	4537 F
1	Marshal	941 F
2	Deputy Marshal	242 F
2	Court Reporter	3551 F
1	Interpreter/Coordinator	3380 F
3	Court Services Manager	2610-3172
3	Court Services Supervisor	2182-2652
10	Court Services Representative IV	1932-2352
15	Court Services Representative III	1764-2144
15	Court Services Representative II	1601-1948
4	Court Services Representative I	1417-1723
1	Judicial Secretary	2048-2489
1	Court Fiscal Manager	2899-3525
1	Court Accountant	2634-3203
1	Court Financial Hearing Officer	2128-2586
1	Account Clerk II	1568-1906
1	Account Clerk I	1417-1722
1	Research Attorney II	3416-4154
1	Court Computer System Coordinator	2516-3059

1	1	Drug Court Coordinator	3125-3797
2	1	Drug Court Case Manager	2657-3232

#### Gov't Code §§ 73790-73802 (repealed). Merced County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 12.5 (commencing with Section 73790) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73790-73802 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Merced County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 3, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 38 (judicial districts), 190 *et seq.* (jury selection); Section 69589 (number of judges in Merced County). *Cf.* Sections 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication), 71265 (marshals' powers, duties and liabilities).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(*l*) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71615(c)(5) (trial court as employer of all trial court employees), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). For provisions governing the employment and compensation of county employees, see Cal. Const. art. XI, §§ 1(b) and 4 (county governing board shall provide for the number, compensation, tenure and appointment of employees) and Section 25300 (board of supervisors shall provide for the number, compensation, tenure and appointment of county employees). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Section 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 12.5. Merced County

73790. There is hereby created a municipal court district which embraces the entire County of Merced. This article applies to the municipal court established within the district, which shall be known as the Merced County Municipal Court.

73791. There shall be three judges of the Merced County Municipal Court.

- 73792. (a) Facilities for the court shall be maintained at or near the county seat and at court facilities provided elsewhere as determined by ordinance adopted by the board of supervisors. The court shall determine the nature and frequency of sessions held at additional court locations designated by the board of supervisors.
- (b) The judges of the court may, by rule, establish an area surrounding a court location from which jurors for trials held at that location shall be selected.

# Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 73792 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

 73793. There shall be one administrative officer of the court known as the municipal court clerk-administrator, who shall be appointed by a majority of the judges of the court. The court clerk-administrator shall receive a biweekly salary on range 69.5.

73794. There shall be two traffic trial commissioners who shall be appointed by a majority of the judges of the court.

73795.5. Official reporters in the Municipal Court in Merced County appointed pursuant to Section 72194, in lieu of any other compensation provided by law for their services in reporting testimony and proceedings in such court, shall receive an annual salary in the sum of fifteen thousand nine hundred thirty-nine dollars and four cents (\$15,939.04), which shall be a charge against the general fund of the county.

Any official reporter regularly assigned to a municipal court within the city limits of the City of Merced who is temporarily assigned to a municipal court situated outside the city limits of Merced shall receive mileage both ways from the court to which he is regularly assigned to the municipal court to which he has been temporarily assigned. The rate for such mileage shall be that fixed and paid to other county employees.

73796. There shall be one marshal of the Merced County Municipal Court. The marshal shall receive a salary on range 68.5.

When a vacancy occurs in the office, a majority of the superior and municipal court judges shall appoint the marshal and the marshal shall serve at their pleasure.

**Note.** Government Section 73796 will be preserved, in some form. A proposed amendment to the section is reproduced below as an added section.

73797. (a) The marshal may appoint:

- (1) One assistant marshal on range 65.5.
- (2) Two marshal's sergeants on range 61.2.
- (3) Fourteen deputy marshals on range 57.9.
- (4) Three civil assistants on range 50.7.
- (5) One supervising civil assistant on range 53.8.
- (b) The initial appointments to the positions of assistant marshal and deputy marshal shall be made from persons who have served as constables in a justice court in Merced County during the year of 1976. Such appointees shall become deputy marshals and receive the salary provided at the fifth step of the range designated for deputy marshal. The assistant marshal initially appointed shall receive the salary provided at the fifth step of the range designated for assistant marshal.

73798. There shall be in the municipal courts of Merced County the following positions, at a minimum:

- (a) One assistant municipal court administrator on range 63.6.
- (b) One automation systems analyst on range 59.4.
- (c) Five supervising municipal court clerks I on range 54.8.
- (d) Twelve courtroom clerks I/II on range 51.7.
- (e) Thirty-four court processing clerks on range 50.7.
  - (f) One secretary III on range 54.3.

73800. (a) Whenever reference to a numbered salary range is made in any section of this article, the schedule of biweekly salaries found in the salary and personnel ordinance of the County of Merced in effect on July 1, 1977, shall apply.

- (b) Subject to the provisions of the salary ordinance of the County of Merced, each person employed in the clerk's office or marshal's office may receive an annual increase in salary of one step on his assigned range until the employee reaches the maximum step on the range assigned for his position.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision in this article, the salaries of municipal court employees may, upon approval by the board of supervisors, be increased in the same manner and

at the same rate as a salary increase is effective for other permanent county salaried employees. It is the purpose of this section to provide compensation for municipal court employees which is comparable to that paid to county employees of similar qualifications and experience holding equal or comparable positions in the Merced County classified service, as such comparability is determined by the Merced County Board of Supervisors.

Any adjustment of salaries made pursuant to this subdivision shall remain in effect only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which such adjustment is made.

(d) Employees of the municipal court shall be entitled to all employee benefits that are provided for or made applicable to employees within the classified service pursuant to Merced County ordinances or resolutions, to the extent that the benefits are not contrary to state law.

All matters affecting the employment of such municipal court employees which are not specifically determined by other provisions of state law, shall be governed and regulated by the personnel ordinances and resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Merced in effect on July 1, 1977. If any such personnel ordinance or resolution is amended or a new personnel ordinance or resolution is adopted, such amendment or new ordinance or resolution shall be applicable to municipal court employees only until January 1 of the second year following the year such amendment or new ordinance or resolution is enacted.

73801. With the approval of the board of supervisors, a majority of the judges of the court may establish positions for officers, attaches, and employees in addition to those provided by this article. The order and approval establishing any such position shall designate the position title and pay rate and whether the provisions of Section 73800 are applicable to the position.

With the approval of the board of supervisors, a majority of the judges may appoint and employ such additional officers, attaches, and employees as it deems necessary for the performance of the duties and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members.

Appointments made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall expire January 1 of the second year following the year in which such appointments are made.

73802. All fees collected by court officers and attaches for official duties shall be deposited in the county treasury.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Government Code Section 73802.

#### Gov't Code § 73796 (added). Merced County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 12.5 (commencing with Section 73796) is added to Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

#### Article 12.5. Merced County

# 41 § **73796. Marshal**

73796. There shall be one marshal of the Merced County Superior Court. When a vacancy occurs in the office, a majority of the superior court judges shall appoint the marshal and the marshal shall serve at their pleasure.

**Comment.** The first sentence of Section 73796 continues the first sentence of the first paragraph of former Section 73796, replacing a reference to the municipal court with a reference to the superior court.

The second sentence continues the second paragraph of former Section 73796, omitting a reference to the municipal court as obsolete.

For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2. For disposition of the provisions of former Section 73796 that are not continued, see the Comment to former Article 12.5 (commencing with former Section 73790).

# 9 Gov't Code §§ 73820-73828 (repealed). Nevada County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 13 (commencing with Section 73820) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73820-73828 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Nevada County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 1, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Section 69590.7 (number of judges in Nevada County). *Cf.* former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71630-71639.3 (labor relations), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 13. Nevada County Municipal Court

73820. This article applies to the Nevada County Municipal Court, which supersedes the Grass Valley, Nevada, and Truckee Judicial Districts and embraces the entire County of Nevada.

73821. There shall be three judges.

73822. There is one court executive officer for the Nevada County Consolidated Courts, who shall be appointed by the judges of the court, and who shall hold office at the judges' pleasure. The court executive officer shall receive a monthly salary in the range of four thousand five hundred twenty-one dollars and thirty-one cents (\$4,521.31) to five thousand four hundred ninety-five dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$5,495.67).

73823. The court executive officer may, in accordance with the Nevada County Personnel Rules, appoint the following employees, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary in the range specified:

40	_	Position	Salary Range
41	3	Court Services Supervisors	\$2,372.10 to \$2,883.20
42	15	Court Services Assistants III or II	\$1,624.01 to \$2,270.00
43	16	Court Services Assistants I and II	\$1,412.58 to \$1,974.00
44	1	Court Accountant II or III	\$2,706.43 to \$3,783.13
45	1	Programmer Analyst I or II or III	\$2,120.56 to \$3,556.14
46	3	Judicial Secretaries	\$1,867.53 to \$2,270.00

1	2	Court Reporters	\$2,582.82 to \$3,141.70
2	1	Research Attorney II or III	\$3,558.31 to \$4,918.80

73824. Subject to Section 72001, the compensation of officers and attaches shall be governed by Nevada County Personnel Rules, Salary Ordinance, and Memoranda of Understanding with the recognized labor organizations representing court employees.

73825. The officers and attaches of the municipal court shall be entitled to the same vacation, sick leave, and benefits and privileges as are granted to other comparable employees of Nevada County.

73826. Commencing with the effective date of this legislation, the Nevada County Sheriff shall be ex officio marshal and shall act as such without additional compensation. The sheriff's designated employees shall be ex officio marshals of the court.

73827. All matters affecting the employment of officers and attaches of the Nevada County Municipal Court District which are not specifically determined by this article or other provisions of state law shall be governed and regulated by the then current ordinances and resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of Nevada County.

73828. The number, categories, and compensation of the officers, attaches, and employees provided by this article may be adjusted, as the need is determined, by the board of supervisors and in accordance with established county personnel and budgetary procedures. Any such adjustment shall be on an interim basis and shall remain effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which such adjustment is made. The provisions of this section are not intended to affect the application of Section 72150.

## Gov't Code §§ 73870-73877 (repealed). North Sacramento Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 14 (commencing with Section 73870) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73870-73877 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sacramento County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 17, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69593 (number of judges in Sacramento County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in Sacramento County, effective January 1, 1986.
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

#### Article 14. North Sacramento

73870. This article applies to the municipal court established in a district embracing the City of North Sacramento.

73871. There shall be two judges.

73872. There shall be one clerk who shall be appointed by the judges of the court and who shall be secretary of the court. The clerk shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in Schedule 28 of Section 73876.

73873. The clerk may appoint:

5 6 7

(a) Three deputy clerks, grade III, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in Schedule 21 of Section 73876.

 (b) Four deputy clerks, grade II, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in Schedule 18 of Section 73876.(c) Seven deputy clerks, grade I, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified

in Schedule 15 of Section 73876.

 73874. There shall be one marshal who shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in Schedule 28 of Section 73876. The marshal may appoint:

(a) Two deputy marshals, who shall be sergeants, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in Schedule 25 of Section 73876.

(b) Three deputy marshals, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in Schedule 23 of Section 73876.

 (c) One deputy marshal clerk, grade III, who shall be a stenographer, and who shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in Schedule 21 of Section 73876.

 (d) One deputy marshal clerk, grade I, who shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in Schedule 15 of Section 73876.

73875. On the effective date of this section, the present employees shall be paid at that step in the five-step range which is the nearest to equaling the present rate of pay of each employee plus a five percent (5%) increase over his present rate and such date shall determine his anniversary date for future salary increases.

After determination of these initial rates of pay within the five-step ranges, each employee shall serve one year in a step before qualifying for advancement to the next higher step in the pay range

On and after the effective date of this section, all new employees shall be hired at the first step of the appropriate pay range.

 For purposes of this article "anniversary date" means the effective date of the 1957 amendment to these sections for those officers and employees whose compensation is increased on said effective date and means the date of first employment or date of last salary increase whichever is later for all other officers and employees.

73876. Whenever reference to a numbered salary schedule is made in any section of this article the following schedule of monthly salaries shall apply:

36	Schedule number	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
37	15	\$341	\$358	\$376	\$395	\$415
38	16	358	376	395	415	436
39	17	376	395	415	436	458
40	18	395	415	436	458	481
41	19	415	436	458	481	505
42	20	436	458	481	505	530
43	21	458	481	505	530	556
44	22	481	505	530	556	584
45	23	505	530	556	584	613
46	24	530	556	584	613	644
47	25	556	584	613	644	676
48	26	584	613	644	676	710
49	27	613	644	676	710	745
50	28	644	676	710	745	782

29	676	710	745	782	821	
30	710	745	782	821	862	
31	745	782	821	862	905	
32	862	905	950			
33	905	950	1,000			
34	950	1,000	1,050			
35	1,000	1,050	1,100			
36	1,050	1,100	1,150			
37	1,100	1,150	1,200			
38	1,150	1,200	1,250			
39	1,200	1,250	1,300			
40	1,250	1,300	1,350			
	30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	30       710         31       745         32       862         33       905         34       950         35       1,000         36       1,050         37       1,100         38       1,150         39       1,200	30     710     745       31     745     782       32     862     905       33     905     950       34     950     1,000       35     1,000     1,050       36     1,050     1,100       37     1,100     1,150       38     1,150     1,200       39     1,200     1,250	30     710     745     782       31     745     782     821       32     862     905     950       33     905     950     1,000       34     950     1,000     1,050       35     1,000     1,050     1,100       36     1,050     1,100     1,150       37     1,100     1,150     1,200       38     1,150     1,200     1,250       39     1,200     1,250     1,300	30       710       745       782       821         31       745       782       821       862         32       862       905       950         33       905       950       1,000         34       950       1,000       1,050         35       1,000       1,050       1,100         36       1,050       1,100       1,150         37       1,100       1,150       1,200         38       1,150       1,200       1,250         39       1,200       1,250       1,300	30     710     745     782     821     862       31     745     782     821     862     905       32     862     905     950       33     905     950     1,000       34     950     1,000     1,050       35     1,000     1,050     1,100       36     1,050     1,100     1,150       37     1,100     1,150     1,200       38     1,150     1,200     1,250       39     1,200     1,250     1,300

- (a) Unless otherwise specifically provided each person appointed to a position, the compensation of which is fixed by reference to the salary schedule set forth in this article, shall, for the first 12 months of service, receive monthly the rate of compensation specified in the first step of the salary schedule for the position to which he is appointed. Upon the first day of the month following 12 months' continuous service in a class, the initial rate of compensation of such person shall be increased to the next higher step of the salary schedule for the position occupied. On and after the first day of the month following each ensuing 12 months of such service such compensation shall be increased to the rate specified in the next higher step of the salary schedule for the position occupied until such compensation equals the sum specified in the highest step of the schedule pertaining to such position.
- (b) When any person in the service of the court is appointed or promoted to another office or position in such service compensated at a higher numbered schedule, he shall receive step 1 of such schedule if step 1 is at least one step higher than the salary received in the office or position relinquished; but if not, he shall receive initially that step of the schedule pertaining to such office or position which will provide a one-step of the schedule pertaining to such position.
- (c) When any person in the service of the court is demoted to another office or position he shall receive compensation at the highest step of the salary schedule applicable to the position to which he is demoted which provides a salary not higher than that previously received by such person, except that if such demotion is due to disciplinary action, the appointing power may specify any step rate of such schedule which provides compensation not higher than that last previously received by such person.
- 73877. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8 of Title 8 and the provisions of this article, and in order to equalize the compensation of employees of the municipal court with the compensation paid to county employees with commensurate duties and responsibilities, upon recommendation of the judges of the court and with the approval of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento, an officer or an attache of the court, whether appointed under the provisions of this article or under Article 4 of Chapter 8 of Title 8, may be paid any compensation, in excess of or less than the maximum to which such employee would otherwise be entitled under the schedules set forth in this article. Any such salary adjustment shall not extend longer than ninety (90) days after the adjournment of the next general session of the Legislature.

## Gov't Code §§ 73950-73960 (repealed). North County Municipal Court District

SEC.  $\_\_$  . Article 16 (commencing with Section 73950) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 73950-73960 are repealed to reflect:

(1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Diego County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective December 1, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See

also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69595 (number of judges in San Diego County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).

- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(*l*)-(m) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations), 77211 ("900" telephone numbers). See also Sections 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities), 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund), 69953 (payment of fees).
- (4) Elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in San Diego County, effective January 1, 2000.

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 16. North County

73950. This article applies to the Municipal Court of the North County Judicial District.

73951. There are 11 judges.

- 73952. (a) In addition to any other compensation and benefits, each judge of the municipal court shall receive the same life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment insurance, comprehensive annual physical examinations, executive flexible benefits plan (except that if deferred compensation is selected, no adjustment based on retirement tier shall apply), and dental and vision insurance as provided by the County of San Diego for the classification of chief administrative officer. Changes in these benefits shall be effective on the same date as for those for the classification of chief administrative officer.
- (b) Subject to approval by the board of supervisors, each judge of the municipal court shall receive one or more of the following benefits: the same long-term disability insurance as provided by the County of San Diego for the classification of chief administrative officer or retiree health benefits whereby each judge of the municipal court serving on or after October 1, 1987, who retires from the municipal court on or after January 1, 1989, shall receive the same amount of insurance premium for retiree health benefits under the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (Part 5 (commencing with Section 22751) of Title 2) that the state provides to retired superior court judges under that act.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving judicial benefits are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 73952 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending further study and review by interested parties, including the Judicial Council's Task Force on Judicial Service.

73953. There shall be one court administrator who shall serve as clerk of the court, who shall be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of the majority of the judges of the court. The biweekly salary of the court administrator shall be within the biweekly rate range ES-15 indicated in the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego. The biweekly salary, and any advancement or reduction within the range, shall be determined in accordance with provisions set forth under Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego and of subdivision (a) of Section 74345, except that any reference to "executive compensation committee" or "chief

administrative officer" in Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego shall be interpreted as "a majority of the judges."

73954. The court administrator may appoint:

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- (a) One assistant court administrator at the direction of a majority of the judges of the court who shall serve at the pleasure of the majority of the judges. The biweekly salary of the assistant court administrator shall be within the biweekly rate range ES-10 indicated in the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego. The biweekly salary and any advancement or reduction within the range shall be determined in accordance with the provisions set forth under Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego and of subdivision (a) of Section 74345, except that any reference to "executive compensation committee" or "chief administrative officer" in Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego shall be interpreted as "the court administrator." A person shall not be appointed to the class of assistant court administrator if all three deputy court administrator positions are filled.
- (b) Three deputy court administrators, who shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. The deputy court administrators shall receive a salary within the biweekly range ES-6 indicated in the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego. The biweekly salary, and any advancement or reduction within the range, shall be determined in accordance with Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego and subdivision (a) of Section 74345, except that any reference to "executive compensation committee" or "the chief administrative officer" in Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego shall mean "the court administrator." The deputy court administrator positions shall be filled only upon the equivalent number of corresponding vacancies in the positions denoted in subdivision (c), (d), or (l).
- (c) Two deputy clerk-division managers III who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 24.5 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk-division managers II.
- (d) Four deputy clerk-division managers I or II, as the case may be. A division manager I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 10 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk V in the San Diego Judicial District. A division manager II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 15.5 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk V of the San Diego Judicial District.
- (e) Ten deputy clerks V, who shall receive a salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk V in the San Diego Municipal Court. The duties of the class of deputy clerk V shall include supervisory responsibilities.
- (f) Twenty-five deputy clerks IV, or senior deputy clerks, as the case may be. Each deputy clerk IV shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to the greater of that specified for superior court clerk in the superior court service of the County of San Diego or 19.95 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk III. The class of senior deputy clerk shall not exceed three positions. Each of the senior deputy clerks shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 5 percent higher than that specified for a deputy clerk IV. The duties of the class of senior deputy clerk shall be those of a courtroom clerk and shall include supervisory responsibilities. One deputy clerk IV who is assigned to the presiding judge in the master calendar department may receive a biweekly salary at a rate of 5 percent higher than that specified for the deputy clerk IV. This increased biweekly rate shall apply only during the period of this assignment and shall not apply to paid time off or to terminal payoff.
- (g) One hundred deputy clerks III, II, or I, or deputy clerk-intermediate clerk typists as the case may be. Each of the deputy clerks III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal procedures clerk III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Each deputy clerk II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal procedures clerk II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Each of the deputy clerks I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal procedures clerk I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. At the discretion of the court administrator, appointments to the deputy clerk I or II classes may be at any step within the salary range. Up to four of these positions may be filled at the level of deputy clerk-intermediate clerk typist. A

deputy clerk-intermediate clerk typist shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for intermediate clerk typist in the classified service of the County of San Diego. In the absence of a deputy clerk IV, the court administrator may assign a maximum of eight deputy clerks III to perform courtroom clerk duties, supervisory duties, or training duties for 40 or more hours during a pay period. A deputy clerk III assigned to perform these duties is eligible to receive a biweekly salary at a rate 10 percent higher than that specified for a deputy clerk III. This increased biweekly salary shall apply only during pay periods in which 40 or more hours are spent performing the supervisory, training, or courtroom clerk duties specified above and shall not apply to paid leave or to terminal payoff.

- (h) One deputy clerk-municipal court secretary. A deputy clerk-municipal court secretary shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for confidential legal secretary III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Appointments to the class of deputy-clerk municipal court secretary may be at any step within the salary range at the discretion of the court administrator.
- (i) One deputy clerk-administrative secretary III, II, or I, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-administrative secretary III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-administrative secretary II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-administrative secretary I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary I in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (j) Five deputy clerk-court interpreters who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for superior court clerk interpreter in the superior court service of the County of San Diego.
- (k) One deputy clerk-interpreter coordinator, or deputy clerk-interpreter supervisor, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-interpreter coordinator shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk V. A deputy clerk-interpreter supervisor shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk IV. Appointments to deputy clerk interpreter-coordinator or deputy clerk-interpreter supervisor may be at any step within the salary range at the discretion of the court administrator.
- (*l*) One deputy clerk-administrative assistant I, II, or III, or deputy clerk-administrative services manager I or II, as the case may be. The deputy clerk-administrative assistant I, II, or III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative assistant I, II, or III, respectively, in the classified service of the County of San Diego. The deputy clerk-administrative services manager I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative services manager II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. The deputy clerk-administrative services manager II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative services manager II in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (m) Five confidential deputy administrative clerks III, II, or I or deputy administrative clerks III, II, or I, as the case may be. A confidential deputy administrative clerk III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for a deputy clerk IV. A confidential deputy administrative clerk II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for a deputy clerk III. A confidential deputy administrative clerk I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for a deputy clerk II. Each deputy administrative clerk III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk III. Each deputy administrative clerk III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk III. Each deputy administrative clerk I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk III.
- (n) One deputy clerk associate, senior, or deputy clerk-accounting manager, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-accounting manager shall receive a biweekly salary equal to that of a deputy clerk-division manager III. A deputy clerk-senior accountant shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for senior accountant in the classified service of the County of San

Diego. A deputy clerk-associate accountant shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for associate accountant in the classified service in the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-assistant accountant shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for assistant accountant in the classified service of the County of San Diego.

- (o) One deputy clerk-assistant, or junior accountant, as the case may be. The deputy clerk-assistant accountant shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for an assistant accountant in the classified service of the County of San Diego. The deputy clerk-junior accountant shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for a junior accountant in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (p) Two deputy clerk-research attorney I, deputy clerk-research attorney II, or deputy clerk-law clerk, as the case may be. Persons appointed to either of these positions on or after January 1, 1991, shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. A deputy clerk-research attorney I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy county counsel I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-research attorney II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy county counsel II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-law clerk shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for law clerk in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (q) One deputy clerk-staff development specialist or deputy clerk-staff development coordinator as the case may be. A deputy clerk-staff development specialist shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for staff development specialist in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-staff development coordinator shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 5 percent higher than that specified for staff development specialist in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (r) Three deputy clerk-senior systems analyst, associate systems analyst, assistant systems analyst, or systems analyst trainee as the case may be. A deputy clerk-senior systems analyst shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for senior systems analyst in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-associate systems analyst shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for associate systems analyst in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-assistant systems analyst shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for assistant systems analyst in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-systems analyst trainee shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for systems analyst trainee in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (s) Two deputy clerk-systems support analyst II or I as the case may be. A deputy clerk-systems support analyst II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for systems support analyst II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-systems support analyst I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for systems support analyst I in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (t) Seven deputy clerk-court referral coordinators, deputy clerk referral officers II or I, as the case may be. Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 73957, persons appointed to these positions shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. A deputy clerk-court referral coordinator shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 7.25 percent higher to that specified for the class of deputy clerk-court referral officer II. The deputy clerk-court referral officer II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for the class of deputy probation officer in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-court referral officer I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate of 9 percent below that specified for a deputy clerk-court referral officer II. Two of the above positions shall be filled only upon the equivalent number of corresponding vacancies in the positions denoted in subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 74359.1. Appointments to deputy clerk-court referral officer I and deputy clerk-court referral officer II may be at any step within the salary range.
- (u) Two deputy clerk-municipal court computer specialist I, II, or III, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-municipal court computer specialist I, II, or III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for departmental computer specialist I, II, or III, respectively, in the classified service of the County of San Diego.

- (v) One deputy clerk-data entry supervisor. A deputy clerk-data entry supervisor shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for data entry supervisor in the classified service of the County of San Diego.(w) Nine deputy clerk-data entry operators, or deputy clerk-senior data entry operators, as the
- (w) Nine deputy clerk-data entry operators, or deputy clerk-senior data entry operators, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-data entry operator shall receive a biweekly salary at the rate equal to that specified for data entry operator in the classified service of the County of San Diego.

A deputy clerk-senior data entry operator shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for senior data entry operator in the classified service of the County of San Diego. No more than five of these positions may be filled at the deputy clerk-senior data entry operator level.

- (x) Five deputy clerk-collection officers I, II, or III, as the case may be. Each deputy clerk-collection officer I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for revenue and recovery officer I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Each deputy clerk-collection officers II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for revenue and recovery officer III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Each deputy clerk-collection officer III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for revenue and recovery officer III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Persons appointed to this position on or after January 1, 1999, shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator.
- (y) One deputy clerk-small claims advisor or deputy clerk-small claims counsel, as the case may be. The deputy clerk-small claims advisor shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for small claims advisor in the classified service of the County of San Diego. The deputy clerk-small claims counsel shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for small claims counsel in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (z) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 73957, up to 10 extra help positions (hourly rate) to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the court administrator in the class and salary level deemed appropriate. These appointments shall be temporary for a period not to exceed six months, plus one additional period of up to six months, at the court administrator's option. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the court administrator may fill these positions with persons employed for a period not to exceed 120 working days or 960 hours, whichever is greater, during a fiscal year on a part-time basis.
- (aa) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 73957, up to 10 deputy clerk-court workers may be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. The class of deputy clerk-court worker provides for temporary appointments to positions in classes not listed in Sections 73950 to 73960, inclusive, pending a review and evaluation of the duties of these positions by the court administrator, and the establishment of specific classes as provided in this section. Prior to the establishment of these classes, the county personnel director shall conduct a classification review and make recommendations to the court administrator as to the establishment of these classes. The rate of pay for each individual employed in this class of deputy clerk-court worker shall be within the range proposed for the class pending establishment at a rate determined by the court administrator following consultation with the county personnel director. The rules regarding appointment and compensation as they relate to appointments to deputy clerk-court worker shall be the same as those applicable to the class that is pending establishment. Appointments shall be temporary and shall not exceed 18 months in duration. Employee benefits, if applicable, shall be equal to those granted to the class in the service of the County of San Diego to which the pending class will be tied for benefit purposes. When such an appointment is made, the class, compensation (including salary and fringe benefits), and number of these positions may be established by joint action of a majority of the judges and the board of supervisors in accordance with established county personnel and budgetary procedures. In the event that the class pending establishment is tied to a class in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego, the joint action may designate that persons serving in the class pending establishment shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. The court administrator may then appoint additional attaches to such classes of positions in the same manner as those for which express provision is made, and they shall receive the compensation so provided. Persons occupying deputy clerk-court worker positions shall have their appointments expire not later than 30 calendar days following promulgation of a list of certified eligibles for the new class.

Appointments to the new class shall continue at the stated compensation or as thereafter modified by joint action of a majority of the judges and the board of supervisors.

- (ab) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 73957, the court administrator may appoint up to 20 temporary extra help deputy clerk-municipal court trainees I, II, III, or V who shall be paid at an hourly rate and shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee I shall receive an hourly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker I in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee II shall receive an hourly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker II in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee III shall receive an hourly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker III in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee V shall receive an hourly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker V in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego. Persons who graduate and receive a degree in the field which qualified them for appointment to a deputy clerk-municipal court trainee class, may remain in the class and be employed on a full-time basis for up to six months from the first day of the month following their date of graduation.
- (ac) Except as provided herein, the provisions of Section 74345 shall apply to the attaches appointed pursuant to this section and Section 73953.
- (ad) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the number of positions in classifications and compensation of positions authorized under subdivisions (b) to (y), inclusive, (aa), (ab), and (ac) and under Sections 73953, 73958, 73959, 73960, and 73960.1 may be adjusted as necessary by action of the majority of the judges. The rules regarding appointment of persons to those positions shall be the same as those applicable to the class of those positions. The action of the majority of the judges adjusting those positions shall designate the class title or titles, number of positions, and compensation for each respective class. Any adjustment made pursuant to this subdivision shall be effective upon action of a majority of the judges and shall remain in effect until ratified by the Legislature.
- 73954.5. The North County Municipal Court or any agency supporting this court may establish a "900" telephone number or numbers for computerized remote access by individuals or organizations to court information. The proceeds from those "900" telephone numbers shall be continuously and solely appropriated to the use of the court or court support agency for the purposes of staff and information data processing services.
- 73955. In the event that there shall be an increase in the number of judges, the clerk-administrative officer may appoint one deputy clerk IV, one deputy clerk III, one deputy clerk II, and one deputy clerk I for each respective additional judge. Such additional deputy clerks shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in Section 73954.
- 73956. The headquarters of the municipal court and the clerk and marshal of the North County Judicial District shall be located within the City of Vista or such other place as shall be designated by the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego. The municipal court shall hold sessions at its headquarters and at a department at a location within the City of Escondido and at such other location or locations within the North County Judicial District as shall be designated by the board of supervisors. The clerk and marshal of the North County Judicial District shall maintain branch offices at a location within the City of Escondido as shall be designated by the board of supervisors. The Escondido branch office shall maintain the same office hours as the headquarters offices and shall provide facilities for complete municipal court services, including the filing of original complaints and other documents and the posting of bail, and the board of supervisors shall provide facilities within the City of Escondido for the complete transaction of business of the court including the holding of jury trials.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 73956 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits

comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

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73957. (a) In addition to the salary provided in this article, the classes of attaches of the municipal court shall receive, and they shall be entitled to the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for the employees of the County of San Diego in the comparable classes specified in Section 74345. The court administrator shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be received by the classification of chief probation officer of the County of San Diego. The assistant court administrator and deputy court administrators shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and other fringe benefits as are now or hereafter received by the classification of assistant chief probation officer of the County of San Diego. All persons employed as a deputy director shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and other fringe benefits as are now or hereafter received by the classification of probation director of the County of San Diego. All persons employed as deputy clerk-division managers III, II, and I, shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and other fringe benefits as are now or hereafter received by the classification of administrative assistant III of the County of San Diego. However, all officers, employees, and attaches of the municipal court shall be eligible to enroll in the dental and vision group insurance plans sponsored by the County of San Diego. The purpose and intent of this subdivision is to provide all court attaches, except commissioners, court reporters, and judicial secretaries, with any and all fringe benefits but not more than those which are available to comparable classes in the classified service of the County of San Diego as specified in this section or Section 74345. Whenever action or approval by the chief administrative officer or the county personnel director is required for the county benefit, it shall be taken or given, as to comparable municipal court officers and attaches other than those serving at the pleasure of the court, by the court administrator with the approval of the majority of the judges of the municipal court or their designees, or as to the court administrator and others serving at the pleasure of the court, by a majority of the judges or their designees. Changes in fringe benefits shall be effective on the same date as those for employees of the County of San Diego in the specified comparable classes. The majority of all the municipal court judges may adopt rules for the conduct of and personnel privileges to be afforded the attaches of the court, excluding fringe benefits.

(b) All attaches, other than the court administrator, the assistant court administrator, commissioners, court reporters, judicial secretaries, and other persons serving at the pleasure of their appointing authorities, may be appointed, promoted, removed, suspended, laid off, or discharged for cause by the appointing authority subject to such appointment, promotion, removal, suspension, layoff, or discharge to civil service provisions applicable to the classified personnel of the County of San Diego. Whenever such attaches are appointed or promoted to a position, they shall serve a probationary period of at least six months and not to exceed 18 months, as specified in the job announcement for the class prior to the appointment.

73957.5. Any positions authorized by Section 73954 may be filled by independent contractors on a contractual basis at the discretion of the court administrator. The provisions of Section 73957 shall not apply to any of the positions authorized by Section 73954 that are filled by independent contractors on a contractual basis.

73958. Official reporters in the Municipal Court of the North County Judicial District appointed pursuant to Section 72194 shall be attaches of such court, and in lieu of any other compensation provided by law for their services in reporting testimony and proceedings in such court shall be paid a biweekly salary equal to that specified for official court reporters for the Superior Court of the County of San Diego. These salaries shall be a charge against the general fund of the county.

Pursuant to Section 72194, the judges of the court may appoint as many additional reporters as the business of the court may require, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, and

who shall serve without salary but shall receive the fees provided by Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, except that in lieu of the per diem fees provided in the sections for reporting testimony and proceedings, the official reporters pro tempore shall in all cases be compensated at a rate equal to that paid to official reporters pro tempore for the Superior Court of the County of San Diego, which shall be a charge against the general fund of the County of San Diego.

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Fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in the court shall be paid by the litigants to official reporters and official reporters pro tempore as otherwise provided by law. In all cases where by law the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the county treasury, such fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from the general fund, including fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive.

Official reporters of such court shall be members of any retirement system maintained by the county. For the purpose of such retirement system the salary provided in this article for such reporters shall be deemed their entire compensation.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 73957, official reporters serve at the pleasure of the judges and shall receive and be entitled to the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for the official reporters of the Superior Court of the County of San Diego.

73959. By order entered in the minutes of the court, a majority of judges may appoint three judicial secretaries or supervising judicial secretaries, as the case may be, who shall serve at the pleasure of the judges. The classification of supervising judicial secretary shall be limited to one position and this one position only may be authorized by joint action of a majority of the judges and the board of supervisors. The supervising judicial secretary shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for the classification of confidential legal secretary III in the classified service of the County of San Diego, commencing at step 4 at initial employment and advancing to step 5 at the end of one year of continuous service. The position of supervising judicial secretary shall be deemed comparable to the position of confidential legal secretary III in the classified service of the County of San Diego commencing at step 4 at initial employment and advancing to step 5 at the end of one year of continuous service. The position of supervising judicial secretary shall be deemed comparable to the position of confidential legal secretary III in the classified service of San Diego County. Whenever the salary of the class of confidential legal secretary III is adjusted by the Board of Supervisors of San Diego County, the salary of the class of supervising judicial secretary shall be adjusted a commensurate percentage in the salary schedule on the same date. Each judicial secretary shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary IV in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Appointments in the class of judicial secretary may be at any step within the salary range at the discretion of the judges. The position of judicial secretary shall be deemed comparable to the position of administrative secretary IV in the classified service of San Diego County. Whenever the salary of the class of administrative secretary IV is adjusted by the Board of Supervisors of San Diego County, the salary of the class of judicial secretaries shall be adjusted a commensurate percentage in the salary schedule on the same date. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (a) of Section 73957, the classifications of supervising judicial secretary and judicial secretary respectively, shall receive and be entitled to the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, retirement, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for the classifications of confidential legal secretary III and administrative secretary IV, respectively, in the classified service of the County of San Diego. However, the classifications of supervising judicial secretary and judicial secretary shall be entitled to: (a) earn sick leave credit at the rate of 5.385 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period; (b) earn vacation credit at the rate of 5.769 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period and accumulate vacation credit not to exceed 25 working days where the employee has less than 10 years of continuous service; and (c) earn vacation credit at the rate of 8.075 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period and accumulate vacation credit not to exceed 35 working days where the employee has 10 years or more of continuous service. Notwithstanding the sick leave and vacation credits indicated above, persons appointed to the positions of judicial secretary and supervising judicial secretary on or after January 1, 1993, shall be entitled to earn and accrue the same sick leave credit and vacation credit as an administrative secretary IV and confidential legal secretary III, respectively, in the classified service of the County of San Diego.

- 73960. (a) By order entered in the minutes of the court, a majority of judges may appoint three commissioners. However, if the board of supervisors finds that there are sufficient funds for up to two additional commissioners and adopts a resolution or resolutions to that effect, a majority of judges may appoint up to two additional commissioners. A commissioner shall serve at the pleasure of the judges and shall receive a biweekly salary equal to 80 percent of the salary of a judge of a municipal court.
- (b) A commissioner shall receive and be entitled to the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for a chief deputy county counsel in the classified service of the County of San Diego. However, a commissioner shall be entitled to (1) earn sick leave credit at the rate of 5 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period, and (2) earn vacation credit at the rate of 8.075 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period until a commissioner has 15 years of county/court service. At that time, the commissioner will earn vacation at the same rate as chief deputy counsel with 15 years of county service.
- (c) With the approval of a majority of judges of the court and the board of supervisors, each commissioner may be reimbursed for any payment he or she makes for his or her annual State Bar of California membership fee.

# Gov't Code §§ 74010-74014 (repealed). Marshal of Orange County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 17.1 (commencing with Section 74010) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74010-74014 are repealed to reflect elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in Orange County, effective July 1, 2000. See Section 69915 (Article 17.1 inoperative upon effective date of consolidation).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 17.1. Marshal of Orange County

74010. (a) There shall be one marshal, designated as the Marshal of Orange County, for the superior and municipal courts established in Orange County. The marshal shall serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges of the superior and municipal courts in the county.

The salary range of the marshal shall be 10 percent higher than the salary range of the assistant marshal, and the marshal's salary shall be determined by the Joint Marshal Personnel Committee within that range.

- (b) The marshal shall possess the rights and powers and perform the duties imposed upon marshals of courts generally and, when so authorized by the board of supervisors pursuant to Section 74007, within Orange County, shall exercise all powers and perform all duties imposed upon sheriffs with respect to proceedings in the superior court.
- (c) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the position of Marshal of Orange County, the judges of the superior court and all the municipal courts in Orange County by a majority vote of their aggregate number, shall select and appoint the marshal under such organization, rules, and procedures as they adopt or ratify therefor. Discharge of the marshal shall be by majority vote of the judges of the municipal courts and the superior court.
- (d) There shall be one assistant marshal, appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the marshal. This appointment shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Joint

Marshal Personnel Committee. Discharge of the assistant marshal shall be at the direction of the marshal and shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Joint Marshal Personnel Committee. Upon discharge from the position of assistant marshal the employee has the right to return to a non-executive management position in a lower class (or its equivalent) in which the employee passed probation prior to becoming the assistant marshal. An individual who enters the position of assistant marshal from outside the Marshal's Department of Orange County shall have no right to a lower level position. The right to return to a lower class position shall not be applicable if the discharge is for a reason or reasons which would otherwise preclude an individual from being a peace officer.

- (e) The salary range of the assistant marshal shall be 20 percent higher than the range of captain in the marshal's department. The salary of the assistant marshal may be adjusted annually, within its range, by the marshal with concurrence of the Joint Marshal Personnel Committee.
- (f) The establishment of any range higher than provided above for the marshal and assistant marshal shall be effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which the establishment or change is made.
- (g) A branch office of the Marshal of Orange County shall be maintained in each superior and municipal court district facility, except where those facilities are shared, in which case one office may serve the needs of both courts.
- 74011. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that the matter of appointing, promoting, demoting, and dismissing persons in positions in the marshal's department and all other aspects of the personnel management of the Marshal of Orange County is one of local concern. It further finds and declares that, wherever possible, personnel management may grant to persons in positions with the marshal's department similar treatment with persons in positions with the County of Orange who are performing similar duties and who possess similar qualifications.
- (b) To achieve this legislative intent, the courts of Orange County shall create a personnel committee consisting of five judges, who will comprise the Joint Marshal Personnel Committee. There shall be two judges representing the municipal courts selected by a majority vote of the judges on the Municipal Court Judges Personnel Committee. There shall be two judges representing the superior court selected by a majority vote of the members of the Superior Court Marshal's Personnel Committee. The fifth member of the committee shall be selected by a majority vote of the aforementioned four members and may be selected from judges of either the municipal or superior court. If the four members cannot agree upon a fifth member, then the fifth member shall be selected by the judges of the superior court and the judges of the municipal courts in Orange County by a majority vote of their aggregate number. The five members shall, by majority vote, select one member to act as the committee's chair. The selection of the members of the Joint Marshal Personnel Committee shall occur no later than the 31st of January of each year with the term of office to be one year. Vacancies that occur within the term of appointment shall be filled by the original appointing body.
- (c) The Joint Marshal Personnel Committee may adopt rules and regulations for a personnel system for employees of the marshal's department. The Joint Marshal Personnel Committee shall hear all grievances referred to step 3 of a grievable action. The Joint Marshal Personnel Committee may adopt all or any part of the personnel and salary resolution or appropriate memoranda of understanding of the County of Orange. The Joint Marshal Personnel Committee may, by majority vote, make policies and adopt procedures pertaining to the operations of the marshal's department. Except as provided in this section, provisions relating to compensation or benefits shall require the concurrence of the board of supervisors.
- (d) The first one year served by a deputy marshal, court services officer, administrative manager, lieutenant or captain appointee, and the first six months served by any other appointee, shall be considered a probationary period, except for appointment to classes of positions serving at the pleasure of the appointing authority. The marshal shall have the power to dismiss without cause, in the case of a new employee, or to demote without cause, in the case of a promoted employee, during that probationary period.

(e) With the approval of the board of supervisors, the personnel system adopted by the Joint Marshal Personnel Committee may be administered by the County of Orange through its personnel department.

74012. The marshal may make the following appointments at the designated salary ranges:

Note. To conserve paper, the appointment schedule has not been reproduced.

74013. (a) It is the intent of the county to maintain parity in salary and benefits between those employees in the marshal's department and employees in the same or comparable classes for other departments. When the salary of a class in the service of Orange County is adjusted by the board of supervisors, the salary of the equivalent class in the marshal's department shall be adjusted in the same amount and at the same time. Salaries for classes not considered equivalent shall be adjusted based on internal relationships and other criteria customarily used in setting salaries in other county classes. In the event that a system of merit pay increases is established by the County of Orange for employees, merit increases, if justified, may be authorized by the Joint Marshal Personnel Committee for employees with similar qualifications and experience in equivalent classifications. Designation of certain classes as equivalent positions shall be as follows, except that their designation as equivalent positions may be changed or deleted at any time following a classification study and an agreement between the county and the Joint Marshal Personnel Committee:

Note. To conserve paper, the equivalent classification table has not been reproduced.

Positions in these classes within the marshal's department shall not be paid less salary than positions in equivalent county classifications.

(b) If an increase in the business of the court or any other business necessity requires a greater number of attaches or employees for the prompt and faithful discharge of the business of the court than the number expressly provided in this article, or requires the performance of duties of positions in a class not expressly provided in this article, the Joint Marshal Personnel Committee, with the approval of the board of supervisors, may establish additional titles, pay rates, and positions as they deem necessary for the performance of the duties and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court. Rates of compensation of these officers, attaches, and employees may be set by joint action and approval of the board of supervisors and the Joint Marshal Personnel Committee. The establishment of additional titles, positions, and pay rates and changes in compensation pursuant to this subdivision shall be effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which the establishment or change is made. This section shall not affect the appointment of additional deputy marshals pursuant to Section 72150.

74014. The assignment of persons holding the positions of deputy marshal I or court services officer to individual courtrooms shall be made by the marshal with the concurrence of the individual judge in whose courtrooms the assignment is to be made and shall be consistent with local rules and procedures. Each deputy or officer shall serve in that assignment at the pleasure and under the direction of that judge.

### Gov't Code §§ 74020-74030 (repealed). Placer County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 18 (commencing with Section 74020) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74020-74030 are repealed to reflect:

(1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Placer County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 30, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Cal. Const. art. VI, § 16(b) (election of superior court judges); Code Civ. Proc. §§ 198.5 (superior court venires), 199.2 (Placer County venires); Sections 68073 (responsibility for court operations

and facilities), 69591.3 (number of judges in Placer County). *Cf.* former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).

- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Section 77001 (local trial court management).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 18. Placer County

74020. This article shall be applicable to the municipal court hereby established for the geographical area encompassing the entire County of Placer, which shall hereby be known as the Placer County Municipal Court.

- 74020.5. (a) For the purposes of the qualification and election of a judge for the Tahoe Division, the Tahoe Division shall constitute a district for purposes of subdivision (b) of Section 16 of Article VI of the California Constitution.
- (b) The territory comprising the former Tahoe Judicial District shall constitute the Tahoe Division of the Placer County Municipal Court.
- (c) Trial jurors for each session of the Tahoe Division shall be selected from persons residing within the division. Trial jurors for each session of all other courts of the Placer County Municipal Court shall be selected from persons residing within the county, excluding those persons residing within the division.
- 74021. There shall be four judges and one commissioner. The salary of the commissioner shall be 75 percent of that of a municipal court judge. The judge of the Tahoe Judicial District shall succeed to office as municipal court judge for the Tahoe Division for the remainder of the term to which he or she was elected or appointed. The court shall provide circuit judge services to all branch courts established by the board of supervisors. The frequency and extent of such services shall be dependent upon the needs of the community and shall lie within the sound discretion of the court.
- 74022. The judges shall appoint, in accordance with Placer County civil service rules, one clerk/administrator who shall be secretary of the court.
- 74023. The municipal court administrator shall appoint, in accordance with Placer County civil service rules, all of the following:
- (a) Two supervising municipal court clerks II for the court, who shall perform such duties as may be required by the court or the judges.
  - (b) Six deputy clerks, who shall be senior municipal court clerks.
- (c) Twenty-one full-time and two half-time deputy clerks, who shall be municipal court clerks I or II.
- (d) One deputy clerk, who shall be a master calendar clerk.
- (e) One supervising municipal court clerk I.
- (f) One administrative secretary.
- (g) Three court reporters.
- 74024. The Placer County sheriff shall be ex officio marshal.

74025. The designated deputies of the sheriff of Placer County shall act as ex officio deputy marshals of the Placer County Municipal Court.

 74026. Upon recommendation of the judges of the court and with approval of the board of supervisors, the court may appoint such additional employees as it deems necessary for the performance of the duties and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members. Any appointment made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall expire January 1st of the second calendar year following the year in which such appointment is made unless ratified by the Legislature. This section shall not affect the application of Section 72150

74030. (a) The positions enumerated in Sections 74022 to 74026, inclusive, shall receive a biweekly salary at step A of the range set forth below, as provided in Chapter 14 of the Placer County Code.

Step increases may be awarded at 5 percent at the end of the first six months and thereafter 5 percent annually for the next 48 months to a maximum of 20 percent over the amount specified as step A:

	Salary
Position	Range
Municipal court administrator	49.0
Supervising municipal court clerk I	37.5
Supervising municipal court clerk II	39.5
Deputy clerk, municipal court clerk I	31.5
Deputy clerk, municipal court clerk II	33.5
Deputy clerk, master calendar clerk	36.5
Senior municipal court clerk	35.5
Administrative secretary	36.5
Court reporter	44.5

(b) If the board of supervisors adopts a revised salary schedule for county employees, the new schedule shall apply equally to employees of municipal courts and conversion of the new schedule shall be made for such employees in the same manner on the same date as for such other county employees. Also, employees and officers of the municipal court shall be entitled to all employee benefits as they are now provided and made applicable to positions within county service. All matters affecting the administration of salary and benefits, the selection, appointment, and reclassification of such municipal court officers and employees in those positions which they hold which are not specifically determined by the provisions of state law shall be governed by the personnel provisions of the Placer County Code. Any changes in compensation made pursuant to this subdivision shall be on an interim basis and shall expire January 1, of the second calendar year following such changes unless ratified by the Legislature.

#### Gov't Code §§ 74130-74145 (repealed). Riverside County municipal court districts

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 20 (commencing with Section 74130) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74130-74145 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Riverside County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 29, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69592 (number of judges in Riverside County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in Riverside County, effective April 19, 1990.
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622

(subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

(4) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 20. Riverside County

74130. This article applies to the municipal courts established in Riverside County.

- 74131. (a) There are nine judges in the Western Riverside County Judicial District, which shall include the City of Riverside and the Cities of Corona, Norco, and Moreno Valley.
- (b) There are seven judges in the Desert Judicial District, which shall include the Cities of Palm Springs, Indio, and Blythe.
- (c) There are three judges in the Mt. San Jacinto Judicial District, which shall include the Cities of Hemet, San Jacinto, Beaumont, and Banning. However, if the Riverside County Board of Supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for an additional judge for the Mt. San Jacinto Judicial District and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be four judges in the Mt. San Jacinto Judicial District.
  - (d) There are two judges in the Three Lakes Judicial District.
- 74131.1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 72400, an incumbent judge of a superseded justice court who had been elected to that office more than five years before the court was superseded by a municipal court, had served continuously since taking office and succeeds to the position of clerk, assistant clerk or deputy clerk in the municipal court that supersedes his court, shall be authorized to exercise the same authority as a traffic referee and shall serve as a traffic referee at the direction of the municipal court for which he is a clerk, assistant clerk or deputy clerk. He shall receive as clerk and referee a salary that is no lower than the salary that was last set for his position as a justice court judge.
- 74132. The provisions of this section shall apply to the clerks, marshals and their respective assistants, deputies and other employees of each clerk and marshal of each judicial district.
- (a) Each employee shall receive a salary computed upon a biweekly rate in accordance with the range and step for his position specified in or pursuant to this article, as determined by the salary schedule in the salary ordinance of Riverside County, in effect July 1, 1981.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this article, each new employee shall for the first 1,040 hours of continuous service receive a salary at the rate specified for step 1 of the applicable range; on the first day of the next biweekly period thereafter, his salary may increase to the rate for step 3; after 2,080, 4,160, and 6,240 additional hours of continuous service, his salary may increase to the rates for steps 5, 7 and 9, respectively.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the salary of any employee may, upon approval by the board of supervisors, be increased or decreased within the limits of the applicable range and 22 percent above or below said limits, in order to provide compensation that is comparable to that of county employees of similar qualifications and experience, holding equal or comparable positions in the Riverside County classified service, as the comparability is determined by the board; or the board of supervisors may increase or decrease the salary of any marshal set pursuant to Section 74135 or Section 74137 to an amount equal to 22 percent greater or lesser than the amount stated in such sections. The board of supervisors, with the concurrence of the municipal court, may also allow or delete any such appointive positions as are necessary to

perform the work of the offices of each clerk and marshal. Any salary adjustment made or additional appointive position established pursuant to this subdivision shall be effective only until January 1 following the adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature unless ratified by the Legislature.

(d) Such employees shall be entitled to the same vacation, sick leave, leave of absence, and similar benefits, and may be appointed, promoted, demoted, terminated or transferred, or their status otherwise adjusted, in the same manner and with the same effect as is or may be provided by the current salary ordinances of Riverside County for other employees of the county, and they shall be subject to such employment qualifications as may be fixed by or pursuant to said ordinance for their positions, in the same manner as for other positions in the employment of said county.

74133. There shall be one clerk of each judicial district who shall be appointed by and hold office at the pleasure of the judge or a majority of the judges of the judicial district. The clerk shall serve as the court administrator.

74134. In the Western Riverside County Judicial District, the salary of the clerk/administrator shall be on range 417 and the clerk/administrator may appoint:

- (a) One accounting technician on range 245.
- (b) One assistant clerk/administrator on range 358.
- (c) One assistant clerk/administrator on range 323.
  - (d) One administrative services officer on range 342.
- (e) Forty-seven judicial office assistants on range 212.
- 22 (f) Seven judicial services supervisors on range 272.
  - (g) Twenty-two judicial courtroom assistants on range 253.
    - (h) One judicial information systems administrator on range 350.
    - (i) One executive secretary I on range 265.
- 26 (j) Five senior accounting clerks on range 215.
  - (k) One senior accounting technician on range 280.
- 28 (*l*) Nine senior judicial office assistants on range 233.
- 29 (m) One stock clerk on range 189.

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- 30 (n) One judicial secretary on range 265.
  - (o) One municipal court operations manager on range 335.
  - (p) One senior court reporter on range 366.
  - (q) One computer operator II on range 221.
  - (r) Five court reporters at one thousand nine hundred fifty-nine dollars and twenty cents (\$1,959.20) biweekly.
    - (s) One departmental aide on range 129.
    - (t) One programmer/analyst IV on range 342.
- 38 (u) One senior judicial courtroom assistant on range 268.
  - (v) One staff analyst I on range 277.

74135. The board of supervisors may provide that municipal court commissioners shall receive the same compensation as superior court commissioners while serving on assignment with the superior court.

74135.1. By majority vote, the judges may appoint three court commissioners for the Western Riverside County Judicial District. However, when the board of supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for a fourth commissioner and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be four court commissioners; provided, that if the Legislature authorizes one additional judge for the district and the board of supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for that additional judge and adopts a resolution to that effect, following the appointment or election of the additional judge, there shall be no more than three court commissioners in the Western Riverside County Judicial District.

The court commissioners shall meet the qualifications and have powers and duties specified in Sections 72190 and 72190.1 of this code, and Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Any commissioner so appointed shall also have the power and duties of a traffic referee, as provided in Article 9 (commencing with Section 72400) of Chapter 8 of Title 8. The salary of a commissioner for all duties performed pursuant to this section shall be equal to 75, 80, or 85 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court, as determined by the court.

The additional commissioner position authorized by amendments to this section enacted during the 1990 portion of the 1989-90 Regular Session shall not be counted in the calculation of trial court funding pursuant to Section 77202, and the salary for this position shall not be considered as a part of court operations for Riverside County for purposes of Sections 77003 and 77204.

74135.5. The traffic referee shall receive a salary equal to 60 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court. He shall, after each year of service, receive an increase of 5 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court but in no event shall he receive more than 65 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court.

74135.6. By majority vote, the municipal court judges of Riverside County may appoint a court commissioner who shall meet the qualifications and have the powers and duties specified in Sections 72190, 72190.1, and 72190.2 of this code, and Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Notwithstanding those powers and duties, the commissioner shall be primarily assigned to hear and determine actions filed for enforcement of county and municipal ordinances.

The commissioner may sit in any judicial district in Riverside County, as need arises. The salary of the commissioner for all duties performed pursuant to this section shall be equal to 75 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court. The commissioner shall be entitled to the same benefits as are or shall be provided to a commissioner of the superior court in Riverside County.

74136. In the Desert Judicial District, the salary of the clerk/administrator--Desert Judicial District shall be on range 407 and the clerk/administrator may appoint:

- (a) One accounting clerk on range 184.
- (b) One accounting technician on range 245.
- (c) One assistant clerk/administrator--Desert Judicial District on range 358.
- (d) Six court reporters at one thousand nine hundred fifty-nine dollars and twenty cents (\$1,959.20) biweekly.
  - (e) Three municipal court branch administrators I on range 288.
  - (f) Forty-seven judicial office assistants on range 212.
  - (g) Seven judicial services supervisors on range 272.
  - (h) Ten judicial courtroom assistants on range 253.
  - (i) One executive secretary I on range 265.
  - (j) Two senior accounting clerks on range 215.
  - (k) Eight senior judicial office assistants on range 233.
  - (1) One administrative services officer on range 342.

74136.1. At such time as the board of supervisors finds that there are sufficient funds for a second court commissioner for the Desert Judicial District and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be two court commissioners for the Desert Judicial District. However, if the Legislature authorizes one additional judge for the district and the board of supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for that additional judge and adopts a resolution to that effect, following the appointment or election of the additional judge, there shall be one court commissioner in the Desert Judicial District. The court commissioner shall have the same powers and receive the same salary specified in Section 74135.1.

The commissioner position shall not be counted in the calculation of trial court funding pursuant to Section 77202, and the salary for this position shall not be considered as a part of court operations for Riverside County for purposes of Sections 77003 and 77204.

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74137.5. Notwithstanding Section 74132, the assistant marshal shall serve at the pleasure of the marshal; and upon removal by the marshal for any reason other than that which would be cause for the discharge of any other assistant marshal, he or she shall revert to the rank held prior to appointment as assistant marshal pursuant to this section.
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- 74138. In the Corona Judicial District, the Riverside clerk/administrator may appoint:
- (a) One assistant clerk/administrator on range 323.
  - (b) Twelve judicial office assistants on range 212.
  - (c) Three judicial services supervisors on range 272.
- (d) Five judicial courtroom assistants on range 253.
- (e) One senior accounting clerk on range 215.
- (f) Four senior judicial office assistants on range 233.
- 12 74139. In the Corona Judicial District the marshal may appoint:
- 13 (a) One accounting clerk on range 138.

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- (b) Two deputy marshals I B on range 238.
- 15 (c) Two deputy marshals II B on range 269.
- 16 (d) One investigative assistant on range 161.
  - (e) One marshal's sergeant B on range 300.
- 18 (f) One typist clerk II on range 129.
  - 74140. In each municipal court district, each regular official reporter of the municipal court shall receive an annual salary of eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars (\$18,800). Each official reporter pro tempore of the municipal court shall receive compensation at the rate of seventy dollars (\$70) per day, for reporting in shorthand all proceedings in the municipal court as required by law or the order of the municipal court.
  - 74141. In the Mt. San Jacinto Judicial District the salary of the clerk/administrator--Mt. San Jacinto Judicial District shall be on range 412, and the clerk/administrator may appoint:
    - (a) One staff analyst I on range 277.
    - (b) One assistant clerk/administrator--Mt. San Jacinto on range 348.
  - (c) Two municipal court branch administrators II on range 323.
  - (d) Twenty-one judicial office assistants on range 212.
  - (e) Three judicial services supervisors on range 272.
  - (f) Six judicial courtroom assistants on range 253.
  - (g) One senior accounting clerk on range 215.
    - (h) Two senior judicial office assistants on range 233.
  - (i) One executive secretary I on range 265.
- 35 (j) One administrative services officer on range 342.
  - (k) One judicial secretary on range 265.
  - (1) One municipal court branch administrator I on range 288.
- 38 (m) Two programmer/analysts IV on range 342.
- 39 (n) Two senior judicial courtroom assistants on range 268.
- 40 (*o*) One senior programmer/analyst on range 358.
  - 74143. In the Three Lakes Judicial District, the salary of the clerk/administrator--Three Lakes Judicial District shall be on range 412, and the clerk/administrator may appoint:
  - (a) Two municipal court branch administrators II on range 323.
  - (b) Fifteen judicial office assistants on range 212.
  - (c) Four judicial services supervisors on range 272.
- 46 (d) Six judicial courtroom assistants on range 253.
  - (e) Three senior judicial office assistants on range 233.
- 48 (f) One senior judicial courtroom assistant on range 268.
- 49 (g) One executive secretary I on range 265.
- 50 (h) One judicial secretary on range 265.

74143.1. In the Three Lakes Judicial District the clerk may appoint the traffic referee-assistant clerk appointed pursuant to Section 74141 to also serve as the traffic referee-assistant clerk in the Three Lakes Judicial District. Upon such appointment, one-fifth of the traffic referee-assistant clerk's salary and benefits shall be apportioned to the Three Lakes Judicial District and four-fifths of such salary and benefits to the Mt. San Jacinto Judicial District.

74143.2. When the board of supervisors finds that there are sufficient funds for a second court commissioner for the Three Lakes Judicial District and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be two court commissioners for the Three Lakes Judicial District. However, if the Legislature subsequently authorizes one additional judge for the district and the board of supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for the additional judge, the board of supervisors may eliminate the second commissioner position for the Three Lakes Judicial District at any time after the additional judge is sworn into office. The second court commissioner shall have the same powers and receive the same salary specified in Section 74135.1.

The second commissioner position shall not be counted in the calculation of trial court funding pursuant to Section 77202, and the salary for this position shall not be considered as part of court operations for Riverside County for purposes of Sections 77003 and 77204.

- 74145. (a) In addition to any other compensation and benefits, each judge of the municipal court shall receive the county flexible benefits plan.
- (b) Subject to approval by the board of supervisors, each judge of the municipal court shall receive the same long-term disability insurance as provided by the County of Riverside for other elected county officials.

## Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving judicial benefits are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 74145 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending further study and review by interested parties, including the Judicial Council's Task Force on Judicial Service.

# Gov't Code §§ 74190-74201 (repealed). Sacramento Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 21.5 (commencing with Section 74190) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74190-74201 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sacramento County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 17, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69593 (number of judges in Sacramento County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in Sacramento County, effective January 1, 1986. See Section 26638.2 (Sections 74194-74195 inoperative upon effective date of consolidation).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71630-71639.3 (labor relations), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).

**Note.** The text of the repealed article is set out below.

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### Article 21.5. Sacramento

74190. This article applies to the municipal court established in a district embracing the Cities of Sacramento and North Sacramento, formed by an ordinance, adopted pursuant to Section 71040 of this code, changing the boundaries of the municipal court district embracing the City of Sacramento to include the municipal court district embracing the City of North Sacramento, hereinafter referred to as a "consolidation." The consolidated court district shall be known as the Sacramento Municipal Court District.

74191. There shall be 16 judges.

- 74191.7. (a) The judges of the Sacramento Municipal Court District shall appoint four and one-half commissioners as the business of the court requires. The commissioners shall possess the same qualifications as the law requires of a judge of the court. These appointments shall be pursuant to Section 72190 and the commissioners shall receive a salary equal to 85 percent of the annual salary for a court judge.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, commissioners shall earn vacation credit at the rate of 6.5 hours for each biweekly pay period of full-time service, except as follows: (1) any commissioner appointed by the court prior to July 16, 1979, shall be entitled to earn vacation credit at the rate of 7.7 hours for each biweekly pay period of full-time service and (2) any commissioner appointed by the court after July 16, 1979, and prior to February 12, 1981, shall be entitled to earn vacation credit for each biweekly pay period of full-time service, and commencing January 22, 1995, this rate shall increase to 7.4 hours for each biweekly pay period of full-time service.
- (c) The presiding judge of the superior and municipal courts may authorize a court commissioner to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties authorized by law to be performed by a commissioner of the superior court and a referee of the juvenile court appointed pursuant to Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- 74192. (a) There shall be one clerk/administrator who shall be appointed by the judges of the court and who shall be clerk of the court. The clerk/administrator shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 3011. The position of clerk/administrator shall not be deemed a civil service position. The clerk/administrator shall be the appointing authority for the positions set forth in this section. Each person appointed shall serve at the pleasure of the clerk/administrator.
- (b) There shall be two assistant clerk/administrators. The assistant clerk/administrators for the court shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 2602. The positions of assistant clerk/administrator for the court shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- (c) There shall be one director of administrative services. The director of administrative services for the court shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 2245. The position of director of administrative services shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- (d) There shall be one departmental systems manager. The departmental systems manager for the court shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 2301. The position of departmental systems manager shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- (e) There shall be six court process managers. Each court process manager for the court shall receive a salary at a rate specified in range 1856. The positions of court process manager for the court shall not be deemed civil service positions.
- (f) There shall be one system manager coordinator. The system manager coordinator shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 2015. The position of system manager coordinator shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- (g) There shall be one court interpreter. The court interpreter shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1188. The position of court interpreter shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- (h) There shall be one senior court interpreter. The senior court interpreter shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1253. The position of senior court interpreter shall not be deemed a civil service position.

- (i) There shall be 14 court process supervisors. The court process supervisors shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1348. The positions of the court process supervisor for the court shall not be deemed civil service positions.
- (j) There shall be three administrative service officers II. The administrative service officers II for the court shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1845. The positions of administrative service officers II shall not be deemed civil service positions.
- (k) There shall be one administrative services officer I. The administrative services officer I for the court shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1530. The position of administrative services officer I shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- (1) There shall be one associate administrative analyst II. The associate administrative analyst II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1845. The position of associate administrative analyst II shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- (m) There shall be one accountant IV. The accountant IV shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 2087. The position of accountant IV shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- (n) There shall be one court process supervisor, confidential. The court process supervisor, confidential, shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1368. The position of court process supervisor, confidential, shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- (*o*) There shall be one accountant II. The accountant II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1530. The position of accountant II shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- (p) There shall be two departmental systems analyst/programmers. The departmental systems analyst/programmers shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 2091. The positions of departmental systems analyst/programmer shall not be deemed civil service positions.
- (q) There shall be one accounting technician. The accounting technician shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1347. The position of accounting technician shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- (r) There shall be one department secretary. The department secretary shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1349. The position of department secretary shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- (s) There shall be four supervising municipal courtroom clerks. The supervising municipal courtroom clerks shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1680. The positions of supervising municipal courtroom clerk shall not be deemed civil service positions.
- (t) There shall be eight pretrial release interviewers. The pretrial release interviewers shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1125. The position of pretrial release interviewer shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- (u) There shall be one departmental data processing technician III. The departmental data processing technician III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1378. The position of departmental data processing technician III shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- (v) There shall be one municipal court branch manager. The municipal court branch manager shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 2245. The position of municipal court branch manager shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- 74192.5. A traffic referee in the Sacramento Municipal Court District shall receive annual compensation:
- (a) Equal to 50 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court during the first year of service;
- (b) Equal to 60 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court during the second year of service;
- (c) Equal to 65 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court during the third year of service;

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- (d) Equal to 70 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court during the fourth year of service; and
- (e) Equal to 75 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court after the fourth year of service.

### 74193. The administrator shall appoint:

- (a) One hundred twenty-six deputy clerks, who shall be associate court process clerks, and who shall each receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 953 for level II and in range 919 for level I.
- (b) Thirty deputy clerks, who shall be senior court process clerks and who shall each receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1070.
- (c) Six half-time deputy clerks, who shall be associate court process clerks and who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 953 for level II and in range 919 for level I.
- (d) Thirty deputy clerks, who shall be courtroom clerks and who shall each receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1365 for level II and in range 1216 for level I.
- (e) One half-time deputy clerk, who shall be a courtroom clerk and who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1365 for level II and in range 1216 for level I.
- (f) Four deputy clerks who shall be court process specialists and who shall each receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1128.
- (g) Two deputy clerks, who shall be departmental data-processing technicians II and who shall each receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1212.
- (h) Eight deputy clerks, who shall be account clerks II and who shall each receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1044.
- (i) Two deputy clerks, who shall be account clerks III and who shall each receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1128.
- (j) One deputy clerk, who shall be a legal secretary II and who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1128.
- (k) Two deputy clerks, who shall be legal secretaries II, confidential, and who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1203.
- (1) One deputy clerk, who shall be a senior personnel clerk and who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1110.
- 74194. There shall be one marshal, Sacramento County, who shall be appointed by the judges of the court, and who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1767. The position of marshal shall not be deemed to be a civil service position.

#### 74195. The marshal shall appoint:

- (a) One deputy marshal who shall be marshal's captain, who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1440.
- (b) Two deputy marshals, who shall be marshal's lieutenants, each of whom shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1306.
- (c) Two deputy marshals, who shall be marshal's sergeants, each of whom shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1227.
- (d) Thirty-one deputy marshals, who shall be deputy marshals, each of whom shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1059.
- (e) One deputy marshal, who shall be a principal deputy clerk, who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1088.
- (f) One typist-clerk III, confidential, who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 732.
- (g) Three deputy marshals, who shall be senior deputy clerks, each of whom shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 724.
- (h) Five deputy marshals, who shall be associate deputy clerks, each of whom shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 612.

All deputy marshals listed in subdivisions (a) to (d), inclusive, are authorized incentive pay in addition to the above rates as follows:

74195.5. Upon recommendation of the judges of the court and with approval of the board of supervisors, the court may appoint such additional employees as it deems necessary for the performance of the duties and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members. Any appointment made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall expire January 1st of the second calendar year following the year in which such appointment is made unless ratified by the Legislature. This section shall not affect the application of Section 72150.

- 74196. (a) All attaches and employees of the Sacramento Municipal Court District shall be entitled to anniversary dates and salary step increases and shall receive the same vacation, sick leave, leave of absence, overtime, reinstatement, and similar privileges and benefits provided for the officers and employees of the County of Sacramento in the manner provided in the Sacramento County Personnel Ordinance or applicable agreements with recognized employee organizations. Rights provided by the county to return to formerly held employment in county civil service shall be applicable only to the positions of administrator and marshal.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this article, the provisions of the Sacramento County Charter relating to the civil service system of the county and the rules of the Civil Service Commission adopted pursuant thereto shall be applicable to all attaches and employees of the Sacramento Municipal Court District in the same manner and to the same extent as applicable generally to the officers and employees of Sacramento County. The Sacramento County Civil Service Commission shall exercise the same jurisdiction over the attaches and employees of the Sacramento Municipal Court District as it exercises over the officers and employees of the county.
- (c) The provisions of subdivision (b) shall not apply to any officer or employee in a position which this article expressly provides is not to be deemed a part of county civil service.
- (d) Whenever reference to a numbered salary range is made in any section of this article, the range referred to is one of the ranges provided for in Section 2. 78.410(d) of the Sacramento County Personnel Ordinance.

74197. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8 of Title 8 and the provisions of this article, and in order to equalize the compensation of, and the classification of, employees of the municipal court with the compensation paid to, and the classification of, county employees with commensurate duties and responsibilities, upon recommendation of the judges of the court and with the approval of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento, an officer or an attache of the court, whether appointed under the provisions of this article or under Article 4 of Chapter 8 of Title 8, may be paid any compensation in excess of or less than the maximum to which such employee would otherwise be entitled under the schedules set forth in this article and there may also be a reclassification of the position of the employee. Any such salary adjustment or reclassification shall not extend longer than ninety (90) days after the adjournment of the next succeeding regular session of the Legislature after such salary adjustment.

74201. (a) There shall be one pretrial release program manager. The appointing authority for the position shall be the judges of the Sacramento Municipal Court. The position shall not be

deemed to be a civil service position and the incumbent shall serve at the pleasure of the judges of the Sacramento Municipal Court. The salary range for the position shall be 1948.

- (b) There shall be one attorney IV civil, range B. The appointing authority for the position shall be the judges of the Sacramento Municipal Court. The position shall not be deemed a civil service position and the incumbent shall serve at the pleasure of the judges of the Sacramento Municipal Court. The salary range for the position shall be 2998.
- (c) There shall be one attorney II. The appointing authority for the position shall be the judges of the Sacramento Municipal Court. The position shall not be deemed a civil service position and the incumbent shall serve at the pleasure of the judges of the Sacramento Municipal Court. The salary range for the position shall be 1936.

### Gov't Code §§ 74205-74212 (repealed). South Sacramento County Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 21.6 (commencing with Section 74205) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74205-74212 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sacramento County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 17, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69593 (number of judges in Sacramento County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71630-71639.3 (labor relations), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

#### Article 21.6. South Sacramento

74205. This article applies to the municipal court established in a district formed by ordinance adopted pursuant to Section 71040 known as the South Sacramento County Judicial District. The district shall also be known as the South Sacramento County Municipal Court District.

74206. There shall be one judge.

74207. There shall be one clerk/administrator who shall be appointed by the judge of the court and who shall be clerk of the court. The clerk/administrator shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 2056. The position of clerk/administrator shall not be deemed to be a civil service position.

74208. There shall be the following positions for which the appointing authority shall be the clerk/administrator:

- (a) Two court process specialists who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1179.
- (b) One senior court process clerk who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1118.
- (c) Three associate court process clerks II who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 996.
- (d) One municipal courtroom clerk II who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1426.

(e) One half court process specialist who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1179.

- (f) One accounting technician who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in range 1347. The position of accounting technician shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- 74209. The sheriff and the sheriff's deputies shall be ex officio the marshal and deputy marshals of the court and shall perform all the duties imposed and exercise all the powers conferred upon the marshal and deputy marshals of a municipal court.
- 74210. (a) All attaches and employees of the court shall be entitled to anniversary dates and salary step increases and shall receive the same vacation, sick leave, leave of absence, overtime, reinstatement, and similar privileges and benefits provided for the officers and employees of the County of Sacramento in the manner provided in the Sacramento County Personnel Ordinance or applicable agreements with recognized employee organizations. Rights provided by the county to return to formerly held employment in county civil service shall be applicable only to the position of clerk/administrator.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this article, the provisions of the Sacramento County Charter relating to the civil service system of the county and the rules of the Sacramento County Civil Service Commission adopted pursuant thereto shall be applicable to all attaches and employees of the court in the same manner and to the same extent as applicable generally to the officers and employees of Sacramento County. The Sacramento County Civil Service Commission shall exercise the same jurisdiction over the attaches and employees of the court as it exercises over the officers and employees of the county.
- (c) The provisions of subdivision (b) shall not apply to any officer or employee in a position which this article expressly provides is not to be deemed a part of county civil service.
- (d) Whenever reference to a numbered salary range is made in any section of this article, the range referred to is one of the ranges provided for in Section 2. 78.410(d) of the Sacramento County Personnel Ordinance.
- 74211. Upon recommendation of the judge of the court, and with approval of the board of supervisors, the clerk/administrator may appoint additional employees as he or she deems necessary for the performance of the duties and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members. Any appointment made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall expire January 1st of the second calendar year following the year in which the appointment is made unless ratified by the Legislature. This section shall not affect the application of Section 72150.
- 74212. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8 of Title 8, and the provisions of this article, and in order to equalize the compensation of, and the classification of, employees of the court with the compensation paid to, and the classification of, county employees with commensurate duties and responsibilities, upon recommendation of the judge of the court and with the approval of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento, an officer or an attache of the court, whether appointed under the provisions of this article or under Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8 of Title 8, may be paid any compensation in excess of or less than the maximum to which the employee would otherwise be entitled under the schedules set forth in this article and there may also be a reclassification of the position of the employee. Any such salary adjustment or reclassification shall not extend longer than 90 days after the adjournment of the next succeeding regular session of the Legislature after the salary adjustment.

# Gov't Code §§ 74340-74353 (repealed). San Diego Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 25 (commencing with Section 74340) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

## **Comment.** Sections 74340-74353 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Diego County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective December 1, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69595 (number of judges in San Diego County); Veh. Code § 40508.6 (administrative assessments). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(*l*)-(m) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Sections 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund), 69953 (payment of fees).
- (4) Elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in San Diego County, effective January 1, 2000.

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 25. San Diego

74340. This article applies to the municipal court established in a district embracing that portion of the City of San Diego not included within the South Bay Municipal Court District.

74341. There are 28 judges.

- 74342. (a) In addition to any other compensation and benefits, each judge of the municipal court shall receive the same life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment insurance, comprehensive annual physical examinations, executive flexible benefits plan (except that if deferred compensation is selected, no adjustment based on retirement tier shall apply), and dental and vision insurance as provided by the County of San Diego for the classification of chief administrative officer. Changes in these benefits shall be effective on the same date as for those for the classification of chief administrative officer.
- (b) Subject to approval by the board of supervisors, each judge of the municipal court shall receive one or more of the following benefits: the same long-term disability insurance as provided by the County of San Diego for the classification of chief administrative officer or retiree health benefits whereby each judge of the municipal court serving on or after October 1, 1987, who retires from the municipal court on or after January 1, 1989, shall receive the same amount of insurance premium for retiree health benefits under the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (Part 5 (commencing with Section 22751) of Title 2) that the state provides to retired superior court judges under that act.

### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving judicial benefits are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 74342 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending further study and review by interested parties, including the Judicial Council's Task Force on Judicial Service.

74343. There shall be one court administrator who shall serve as clerk of the court. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 74348, the court administrator shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the majority of the judges. The biweekly salary of the court

administrator shall be within the biweekly rate range ES-15 indicated in the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego. The biweekly salary, and any advancement or reduction within the range, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions set forth under Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego and of subdivision (a) of Section 74345, except that any reference to "executive compensation committee" or "chief administrative officer" in Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego shall be interpreted as "a majority of the judges."

## 74344. The court administrator may appoint:

- (a) One assistant court administrator, with the consent of a majority of the judges of the court, who shall be empowered to act in the place and stead of the court administrator in the event that the court administrator is absent or unavailable for any reason. Persons appointed to this position on or after January 1, 1991, shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. The assistant court administrator shall receive a biweekly salary within the biweekly rate range ES-12 indicated in the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego. The biweekly salary, and any advancement or reduction within the range, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions set forth under Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego and of subdivision (a) of Section 74345, except that any reference to "executive compensation committee" or "chief administrative officer" in Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego shall be interpreted as "the court administrator."
- (b) Four deputy court administrators, with the consent of a majority of the judges of the court, one of whom shall be empowered to act in the place and stead of the assistant court administrator in the event that the assistant court administrator is absent or unavailable for any reason. Persons appointed to these positions on or after January 1, 1991, shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. A deputy court administrator shall receive a salary within the biweekly rate range ES-10 indicated in the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego. The biweekly salary, and any advancement or reduction within the range, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions set forth under Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego and of subdivision (a) of Section 74345, except that any reference to "executive compensation committee" or "the chief administrative officer" in Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego shall be interpreted as "the court administrator."
- (c) Four deputy clerk-division managers III who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 24.5 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk-division manager II. Two of these positions may be designated as principal managers. When a position is designated principal manager, the incumbent shall receive a bonus of 10 percent.
- (d) Six deputy clerk-division managers II or deputy clerk-division managers I as the case may be. A deputy clerk-division manager II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 15.5 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk V. A deputy clerk-manager I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 10 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk V.
- (e) Thirteen deputy clerks V each of whom shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 32.6 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk III.
- (f) One deputy clerk V or deputy clerk-division manager I may be designated as calendar coordinator by the court administrator and shall receive a bonus of 10 percent or 5 percent, respectively.
- (g) Sixty-seven deputy clerk-senior deputy clerks or deputy clerks IV, as the case may be. A deputy clerk IV shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to the greater of that specified for superior court clerks in the superior court service of the County of San Diego or 19.95 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk III. The class of senior deputy clerk shall not exceed 20 positions. A senior deputy clerk shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 5 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk IV. The duties of the class of senior deputy clerk shall include supervisory responsibilities or special assignments.
- (h) Two hundred twenty-three deputy clerks III, II, or I, deputy clerk-intermediate clerk typists, or deputy clerk-junior typist as the case may be. Each deputy clerk III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal procedures clerk III in the classified service of the

County of San Diego. Each deputy clerk II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal procedures clerk II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Each deputy clerk I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal procedures clerk I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Appointments to deputy clerks I and II may be at any step within the salary range at the discretion of the court administrator. A deputy clerk-intermediate clerk typist shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for intermediate clerk typist in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerkjunior clerk typist shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for junior clerk typist in the classified service of the County of San Diego. In the absence of a deputy clerk IV, the court administrator may assign a maximum of 15 deputy clerks III to perform courtroom clerk duties, supervisory duties, or training duties for 40 or more hours during a pay period. A deputy clerk III assigned to perform these duties is eligible to receive a biweekly salary at a rate 10 percent higher than that specified for a deputy clerk III. This increased biweekly salary shall apply only during pay periods in which 40 or more hours are spent performing the supervisory, training, or courtroom clerk duties specified above and shall not apply to paid leave or to terminal payoff.

- (i) One deputy clerk-accounting manager or senior accountant, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-accounting manager shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for the class of deputy clerk-division manager III. A deputy clerk-senior accountant shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for senior accountant in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (j) Eleven deputy clerk-court interpreters, each of whom shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for superior court clerk interpreter in the superior court service of the County of San Diego.
- (k) One deputy clerk-senior staff interpreter who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk V.
- (1) One deputy clerk-municipal court secretary who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for confidential legal secretary III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. At the discretion of the court administrator appointment to the deputy clerk-municipal court secretary may be at any step within the salary range.
- (m) Two deputy clerk-administrative secretary IV, III, II, or I, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-administrative secretary IV shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary IV in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-administrative secretary III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-administrative secretary II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary I in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (n) One deputy clerk-administrative services manager II or I, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-administrative services manager II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative services manager II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-administrative services manager I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative services manager I in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (o) One deputy clerk-principal administrative analyst who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for the class of principal administrative analyst in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (p) Seven deputy clerk-principal systems analysts, senior systems analysts, associate systems analysts, assistant systems analysts, or systems analyst trainees, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-principal systems analyst shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for principal systems analyst in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-senior systems analyst in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-associate

systems analyst shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for associate systems analyst in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-assistant systems analyst shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for assistant systems analyst in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-systems analyst trainee shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for systems analyst trainee in the classified service of the County of San Diego.

- (q) Three deputy clerk-LAN systems supervisors or deputy clerk-LAN systems analysts III, II, or I, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-LAN systems supervisor shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for DIS LAN systems supervisor in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-LAN systems analyst III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for DIS LAN systems analyst III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-LAN systems analyst II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for DIS LAN systems analyst II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-LAN systems analyst I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for DIS LAN systems analyst I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for DIS LAN systems analyst I in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (r) Two deputy clerk-research attorneys IV, or III, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-research attorney IV shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy county counsel IV in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-research attorney III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy county counsel III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 74348, persons appointed to these positions on or after January 1, 1991, shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator.
- (s) Five deputy clerk-research attorneys II or I or deputy clerk-law clerk, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-research attorney II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy county counsel II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-research attorney I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy county counsel I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-law clerk shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for law clerk in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 74348, persons appointed to these positions on or after January 1, 1990, shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator.
- (t) Three deputy clerk-legal assistants II or I, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-legal assistant II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal assistant II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-legal assistant I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal assistant I in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (u) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 74348, up to 10 deputy clerk-court workers may be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. The class of deputy clerkcourt worker provides for temporary appointments to positions in classes not listed in Section 74345 pending a review and evaluation of the duties of these positions by the court administrator, and the establishment of specific classes as provided in this section. Prior to the establishment of these classes, the county personnel director shall conduct a classification review and make recommendations to the court administrator as to the establishment of these classes. The rate of pay for each individual employed in this class of deputy clerk-court worker shall be within the designated range at a rate determined by the court administrator following consultation with the county personnel director. The rules regarding appointment and compensation as they relate to appointments to deputy clerk-court worker shall be the same as those applicable to the class that is pending establishment. Appointments shall be temporary and shall not exceed 18 months in duration. Employee benefits, if applicable, shall be equal to those granted to the class in the service of the County of San Diego to which the pending class will be tied for benefit purposes. When an appointment is made, the class, compensation (including salary and fringe benefits), and number of these positions may be established by joint action of a majority of the judges and the board of supervisors in accordance with established county personnel and budgetary procedures.

In the event that the class pending establishment is tied to a class in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego, the joint action may designate that a person serving in the class pending establishment shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. The court administrator may then appoint additional attaches to such classes of positions in the same manner as those for which express provision is made, and they shall receive the compensation so provided. Persons occupying deputy clerk-court worker positions shall have their appointments expire no later than 30 calendar days following promulgation of a list of certified eligibles for the new class. Appointments to the new class shall continue at the stated compensation or as thereafter modified by joint action of a majority of the judges and the board of supervisors.

- (v) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 74348, up to 10 extra help deputy clerk-junior clerk positions (hourly rate) at the junior clerk-typist level, may be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. These appointments shall be temporary for a period not to exceed six months, plus one additional period not to exceed six months, at the court administrator's option.
- (w) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 74348, up to 22 extra help positions (hourly rate) may be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the court administrator in the class and at the salary level deemed appropriate. These appointments shall be temporary for a period not to exceed six months, plus one additional period not to exceed six months, at the court administrator's option. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the court administrator may fill these positions with persons employed for a period not to exceed 120 working days or 960 hours, whichever is greater, during a fiscal year on a part-time basis.
- (x) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 74348, the court administrator may appoint up to 38 temporary extra help deputy clerk-municipal court trainees V, III, II, or I who shall be paid at an hourly rate and shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee V shall receive an hourly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker V in the service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee III shall receive an hourly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker III in the service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee II shall receive an hourly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker II in the service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker I in the service of the County of San Diego. Persons who graduate and receive a degree in the field which qualified them for appointment to a deputy clerk-municipal court trainee class, may remain in the class and be employed on a full-time basis for a period not to exceed six months from the first day of the month following their date of graduation.
- (y) Twelve confidential deputy administrative clerks III, II, I or deputy administrative clerks III, II, or I, as the case may be. A confidential deputy administrative clerk III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk IV. A confidential deputy administrative clerk II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk III. A confidential deputy administrative clerk I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk II. A deputy administrative clerk III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk IV. A deputy administrative clerk II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk III. A deputy administrative clerk I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk III.
- (z) One deputy clerk-municipal court personnel officer or personnel officer II or I, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-municipal court personnel officer shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for departmental personnel officer III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-personnel officer II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for departmental personnel officer II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-personnel officer I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for departmental personnel officer I in the classified service of the County of San Diego.

(aa) Ten deputy clerk-analysts III, II, I, or trainee, administrative assistant III, II, or I, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-analyst III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for analyst III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-analyst II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for analyst II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-analyst I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for analyst I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-analyst trainee shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for analyst trainee in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-administrative assistant III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for an analyst III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-administrative assistant II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for an analyst II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-administrative assistant I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for an analyst I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. 

(ab) Two deputy clerk-staff development coordinators or staff development specialists, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-staff development coordinator shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 5 percent higher than that specified for staff development specialist in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-staff development specialist shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for staff development specialist in the classified service of the County of San Diego.

(ac) One deputy clerk-court collection officer III who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for revenue and recovery officer III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Persons appointed to these positions on or after January 1, 1999, shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. Appointments to deputy clerk-court collection officers III may be at any step within the salary range.

(ad) Five deputy clerk-court collection officers II or I, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-court collection officer II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for revenue and recovery officer II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-court collection officer I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for revenue and recovery officer I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Persons appointed to these positions on or after January 1, 1999, shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. Appointments to deputy clerk-court collection officers II or I may be at any step within the salary range.

(ae) Eleven deputy clerk-court referral coordinators, deputy clerk-court referral officers II or I, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-court referral coordinator shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 7.25 percent higher to that specified for the class of deputy clerk-court referral officer II. A deputy clerk-court referral officer II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for the class of deputy probation officer in the classified service of San Diego County. A deputy clerk-court referral officer I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 9 percent below that specified for the class of deputy probation officer in the classified service of San Diego County. Persons appointed to these positions on or after January 1, 1999, shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. Three of the above positions shall be filled only upon the equivalent number of corresponding vacancies in the positions denoted in Section 74359.1, subdivisions (d) and (e). Appointments to deputy clerk-court referral coordinator, deputy clerk-court referral officer II or I may be at any step within the salary range.

(af) Three deputy clerk-associate, assistant, or junior accountants, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-associate accountant shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for associate accountant in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-assistant accountant shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for assistant accountant in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-junior accountant shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for junior accountant in the classified service of the County of San Diego.

(ag) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the number of positions and compensation of positions in classifications authorized under subdivisions (a) to (v), inclusive, and (x) to (af), inclusive, of this section and Sections 74343, 74346, 74349, 74352, and 74359.1 may be adjusted as necessary by action of a majority of the judges. The rules regarding appointment of persons to the positions shall be the same as those applicable to the class of those positions. The action of a majority of the judges adjusting those positions shall designate the class title or titles, number of positions, and compensation for each respective class. Any adjustment made pursuant to this subdivision shall be effective upon action of a majority of the judges and shall remain in effect until ratified by the Legislature.

(ah) Positions authorized under Section 74344 may be filled by independent contractors on a contractual basis with the approval of the court administrator. Should any of the positions be filled by independent contractors on a contractual basis, Section 74345 or 74348 shall not apply for these positions only.

74345. (a) All matters affecting the employment and compensation (including salary and fringe benefits) of municipal court officers and attaches not specifically provided for in this article or other provisions of state law shall be governed by the then current ordinances and resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego in the same manner as these employment and compensation provisions may now or hereafter affect employees of the County of San Diego in the comparable classes specified in this section or in Sections 73649, 73957, 74348, and 74749 if other comparable classes are specified in these sections. Whenever in the ordinances or resolutions action or approval is required to be taken or given by the chief administrative officer or the county personnel director, it shall be taken or given as to municipal court officers and attaches, other than those serving at the pleasure of the court, by the court administrator with the approval of a majority of the judges or their designees, or as to persons serving at the pleasure of the court, by a majority of the judges or their designees.

(b) The hereinafter specified court classes are deemed to be comparable in job level to the specified comparable classes in the service of the County of San Diego. Whenever the salaries of such classes in the service of the County of San Diego are adjusted by the board of supervisors, the salaries of the comparable classes in the office of the court administrator shall be adjusted a commensurate amount effective on the same date. In no event shall the salary of the clerk, or any deputy clerk who occupied his or her position on the day prior to the effective date of this section, be less than his or her salary on that day. Any person whose title is changed as a result of the enactment of or of any amendments to this article shall receive credit for continued service to which he or she would be entitled under his or her previous position and shall receive compensation at the step covering such length of service. Thereafter, any increments earned by additional service in grade shall take effect upon the first day of the pay period following completion of that required service. The comparable classes are as follows:

Note. To conserve resources, the table of comparable classes has not been reproduced.

Notwithstanding the comparable classes set forth above, if pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 73644, subdivision (g) of Section 74344, subdivision (e) of Section 73954, and subdivision (g) of Section 74745, the class of deputy clerk IV is entitled to receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for superior court clerks in the superior court service of the County of San Diego, the comparable county class for deputy clerk IV and senior deputy clerk shall be the superior court clerk in the superior court service of the County of San Diego, except with respect to benefits in which case the comparable county class shall be legal procedures clerk III. Further, notwithstanding the comparable classes set forth above, the comparable class for the class of deputy clerk-court interpreter for purposes of salary shall be the class of superior court clerk interpreter in the superior court service of the County of San Diego and the comparable class with respect to benefits shall be the class of legal procedures clerk III.

(c) Persons employed on or after January 1, 1975, in a class eligible for advancement in range shall receive the same step increases applicable to persons so employed in the County of San Diego on or after July 1, 1974. Persons employed prior to January 1, 1975, in a class eligible for

advancement in range shall receive the same step increases applicable to persons so employed in the County of San Diego prior to July 1, 1975.

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- (d) Officers and attaches may be appointed to a class and position in the service of a court in one judicial district from the service of a court in another judicial district within the County of San Diego, from the service of the County of San Diego, from the service of the Superior Court of the County of San Diego, or from the service of the marshal, in the same manner that employees of the County of San Diego may be appointed in departments of the county. In determining the step of the salary range at which such employee shall be paid, the employee shall be given credit for the immediately preceding continuous prior service to a court, the marshal, or the County of San Diego.
- (e) A promotion is an appointment to a class compensated at a higher base salary, at any likenumbered step, than the class relinquished. Upon promotion, an employee shall be placed at the lowest step which provides at least a 5-percent increase over the base salary of the step occupied in the former class, but in no event higher than the top step of the class to which promoted.
- (f) A demotion is an appointment to a class compensated at a lower base salary, at any likenumbered step, than the class relinquished. Upon demotion, an employee shall be placed at the same numbered step in the class to which he or she was demoted as in the former class, except that the step shall not be set lower than the normal entry step. If the demotion is to the class in which the employee served immediately prior to being promoted, the employee's step shall be that held immediately prior to the promotion.
- 74346. (a) There shall be eight commissioners who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges. A commissioner shall receive a salary equal to 80 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court.
- (b) A commissioner shall receive and be entitled to the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for a chief deputy county counsel in the classified service of the County of San Diego. However, a commissioner shall be entitled to (1) earn sick leave credit at the rate of 5 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period; and (2) earn vacation credit at the rate of 8.075 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period.
- (c) With the approval of a majority of the judges of the court and the board of supervisors, each commissioner may be reimbursed for any payment he or she makes for his or her annual State Bar of California membership fee.
- 74347. For the purposes of this article, the appointing authority means the person having the power in the first instance to select the employee from an eligible list provided for that purpose.
- 74348. (a) In addition to the salary provided in this article, the classes of attaches of the municipal court shall receive, and they shall be entitled to the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for the employees of the County of San Diego in the comparable classes specified in Section 74345. The court administrator shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be received by the classification of chief probation officer of the County of San Diego. The assistant court administrator and deputy court administrators shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be received by the classification of assistant chief probation officer of the County of San Diego. All persons employed as a deputy clerk-accounting manager or deputy clerk-division managers III, II, or I shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be received by the classification of administrative assistant III of the classified service of the County of San Diego. However, all officers, employees, and attaches of the municipal court shall be eligible to enroll in the dental and vision group insurance plans sponsored by the County of San Diego. The purpose and intent of this subdivision is to provide all court attaches except judicial secretaries, commissioners, traffic trial commissioners, court reporters, and the traffic referee with any and all fringe benefits,

but no more than those which are available to their comparable classes in the service of the County of San Diego as specified in this section or in Section 74345. Whenever action or approval by the chief administrative officer or the county personnel director is required for the county benefit, it shall be taken or given as to comparable municipal court officers and attaches other than those serving at the pleasure of the court, by the court administrator with the approval of a majority of the judges or their designees, or as to the court administrator and others serving at the pleasure of the court, by a majority of the judges or their designees. Changes in fringe benefits shall be effective on the same date as for employees of the County of San Diego in comparable classes. A majority of the judges may adopt rules for the conduct of and personnel privileges to be afforded the attaches of the court, excluding fringe benefits.

(b) All attaches other than the traffic referee, commissioners, traffic trial commissioners, court administrator, court reporters, judicial secretaries, and other persons serving at the pleasure of their appointing authority, may be appointed, promoted, removed, suspended, laid off, or discharged for cause by the appointing authority subject in such appointment, promotion, removal, suspension, layoff, or discharge to civil service provisions applicable to the classified personnel of the County of San Diego. Whenever such attaches are appointed or promoted to a position, they must serve a probationary period of at least one year, but not to exceed 18 months, as specified in the job announcement for the class prior to appointment. If the San Diego County Charter is amended to repeal the Civil Service Rules and the board of supervisors adopts new Personnel Rules, the reference to civil service provisions in this subdivision shall mean the personnel rule provisions.

74349. Official reporters in the Municipal Court of the San Diego Judicial District appointed pursuant to Section 72194 shall be attaches of such court and, in lieu of any other compensation provided by law for their services in reporting testimony and proceedings in such court, shall be paid a biweekly salary equal to that paid to regular official reporters for the Superior Court of the County of San Diego. There shall also be one official reporter appointed by the court as chief reporter, such appointment to be entered upon the minutes of the court, who shall receive compensation in the sum of 15 percent in addition to any sum otherwise provided by this section. These salaries shall be a charge against the general fund of the county. All persons employed in the class of chief reporter shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be received by the chief reporter of the Superior Court of the County of San Diego.

Pursuant to Section 72194, the judges of such court may appoint as many additional reporters as the business of the court may require, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, and who shall serve without salary but shall receive the fees provided by Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, except that in lieu of the per diem fees provided in those sections for reporting testimony and proceedings, the official reporters pro tempore shall in all cases be compensated at a rate equal to that paid to official reporters pro tempore for the Superior Court of the County of San Diego, which shall be a charge against the general fund of the County of San Diego.

Fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in the court shall be paid by the litigants to official reporters and official reporters pro tempore as otherwise provided by law. In all cases where by law the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the county treasury, those fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from the general fund including fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive.

Official reporters of the court shall be members of any retirement system maintained by the county. For the purpose of the retirement system the salary provided in this article for such reporters shall be deemed their entire compensation.

Notwithstanding Section 74348, official reporters serve at the pleasure of the judges and shall receive and be entitled to the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for the official reporters of the Superior Court of the County of San Diego.

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assessments not to exceed ten dollars (\$10) for clerical and administrative costs incurred for the following activities: (a) An assessment for the cost of recording and maintaining a record of the defendant's prior

74351. The Municipal Courts of the County of San Diego shall establish administrative

- convictions for violations of the Vehicle Code. The assessment shall be payable at the time of payment of a fine or when bail is forfeited for any subsequent violations of the Vehicle Code other than parking, pedestrian, or bicycle violations.
- (b) An assessment for all defendants whose driver's license or automobile registration is attached or restricted pursuant to Section 40509 or 40509.5 of the Vehicle Code to cover the cost of notifying the Department of Motor Vehicles of the attachment or restriction.

74352. By order entered upon the minutes of the court, a majority of the judges of the municipal court of the San Diego Judicial District may direct the court administrator to appoint as many competent judicial secretaries as the business of the court requires, not to exceed eight, who shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. One of these secretaries may be appointed by the court administrator as the chief judicial secretary and, while serving in that capacity, shall receive a biweekly salary of one thousand five hundred eighty-seven dollars and twenty cents (\$1,587.20). An appointment after January 1, 1997, to such position shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for the classification of confidential legal secretary III in the classified service of the County of San Diego and may be at any step within the salary range.

A judicial secretary other than the chief judicial secretary shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary IV in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Appointments to judicial secretary may be at any step within the salary range.

Whenever the salary of administrative secretary IV or confidential legal secretary III of the classified service of the County of San Diego is adjusted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego, the salaries of a chief judicial secretary appointed after January 1, 1997, and judicial secretaries shall be adjusted a commensurate percentage on the same date, such adjustments to take effect on the effective date of any amendments to this article. The salary of a chief judicial secretary appointed before January 1, 1997, shall not be adjusted until such time as the salary of a judicial secretary equals or surpasses that of the chief judicial secretary whereby it then shall be adjusted the same commensurate percentage to equal the biweekly salary of judicial secretary.

Notwithstanding Section 74348, judicial secretaries shall receive and be entitled to the same number of holidays, leaves of absence and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for administrative secretary IV or confidential legal secretary III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. However, the chief judicial secretary and judicial secretaries shall be entitled to: (a) earn sick leave credit at the rate of 5.385 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period; (b) earn vacation credit at the rate of 5.769 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period and accumulate vacation credit not to exceed 25 working days where the employee has less than 10 years of continuous service; and (c) earn vacation credit at the rate of 8.075 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period and accumulate vacation credit not to exceed 35 working days where the employee has 10 years or more of continuous service.

74353. In the event that there shall be an increase in the number of judges as provided in Section 74341, the clerk of the court may appoint one deputy clerk IV, one deputy clerk III, one deputy clerk II, and one deputy clerk I for each respective additional judge so appointed. Such additional deputy clerks shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate specified in the appropriate schedule incorporated by Section 74745.

Gov't Code §§ 74355-74359.2 (repealed). San Diego County Pretrial Services Unit personnel SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 25.1 (commencing with Section 74355) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74355-74359.2 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Diego County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective December 1, 1998. See Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 25.1. Municipal Courts of San Diego County

74355. This article applies jointly to the four municipal courts established in this chapter as the El Cajon Judicial District, North County Judicial District, San Diego Judicial District, and South Bay Judicial District for purposes of establishing positions, and compensation for these positions, for the San Diego County Pretrial Services Unit.

- 74359.1. A majority of the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County may make appointments to the San Diego County Pretrial Services Unit, as follows:
- (a) Six deputy clerks III, II, or I or deputy clerk-intermediate clerk typists, as the case may be. Each deputy clerk III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal procedures clerk III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Each deputy clerk II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal procedures clerk II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Each deputy clerk I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal procedures clerk I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Appointments to deputy clerk I may be at any step within the salary range at the discretion of a majority of the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County. A deputy clerk-intermediate clerk typist shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for intermediate clerk typist in the classified service of the County of San Diego. One of these positions may be filled at the level of deputy clerk-intermediate clerk typist.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 74359.2, up to 20 temporary extra help deputy clerk-municipal court trainees V, III, II, or I, as the case may be, who shall be paid at an hourly rate and shall serve at the pleasure of a majority of the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee V shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker V in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker III in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker II in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker I in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego. Persons who graduate and receive a degree in the field which qualified them for appointment to a deputy clerk-municipal court trainee class, may remain in the class and be employed on a full-time basis for a period not to exceed six months from the first day of the month following their date of graduation.
- (c) One deputy clerk-pretrial services manager who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 22.46 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk-supervising pretrial services officer.
- (d) Four deputy clerk-supervising pretrial services officers who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 7.25 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk-pretrial services officer.

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- (e) Eight deputy clerk-pretrial services officers who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy probation officer in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (f) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 74359.2, up to three extra help positions (hourly rate) to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of a majority of the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County in the class and salary level deemed appropriate. These appointments shall be temporary for a period not to exceed six months, plus one additional period of up to six months, at the option of a majority of the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, a majority of the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County may fill these positions with persons employed for a period not to exceed 120 working days or 960 hours, whichever is greater, during a fiscal year on a part-time basis.
- (g) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 74359.2, up to two deputy clerk-court workers may be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of a majority of the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County. The class of deputy clerk-court worker provides for temporary appointments to positions in classes not listed in Section 74345 pending a review and evaluation of the duties of these positions by the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County, and the establishment of specific classes as provided in this section. Prior to the establishment of these classes, the county personnel director shall conduct a classification review and make recommendations to the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County as to the establishment of these classes. The rate of pay for each individual employed in this class shall be within the designated range at a rate determined by a majority of the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County following consultation with the county personnel director. The rules regarding appointment and compensation as they relate to appointments of deputy clerk-court worker shall be the same as those applicable to the class that is pending establishment. Appointments shall be temporary and shall not exceed six months in duration. Employee benefits, if applicable, shall be equal to those granted to the class in the service of the County of San Diego to which the pending class will be tied for benefit purposes. When an appointment is made, the class, compensation (including salary and fringe benefits), and number of these positions may be established by joint action of a majority of the Judges of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County and the board of supervisors in accordance with established county personnel and budgetary procedures. In the event that the class pending establishment is tied to a class in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego, the joint action may designate that the person serving in the class pending establishment shall serve at the pleasure of the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County. A majority of the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County may then appoint additional attaches to such classes of positions in the same manner as those for which express provision is made, and they shall receive the compensation so provided. Persons occupying deputy clerk-court worker positions shall have their appointments expire not later than 30 calendar days following promulgation of a list of certified eligibles for the new class. Appointments to the new class shall continue at the stated compensation or as thereafter modified by joint action of the majority of the Judges of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County and the board of supervisors.
- (h) The positions identified in subdivisions (a) to (g), inclusive, shall be administered by one Court Administrator, selected by a majority of the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County, subject to policy direction of a majority of the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County. The purpose and intent of this subdivision is to allow the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County to determine the work assignments of pretrial services personnel.
- (i) Except as provided herein, Section 74345 shall apply to the attaches appointed pursuant to this section.
- (j) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the number of positions in classifications authorized under subdivisions (a) to (g), inclusive, may be increased by up to four additional positions by joint action of a majority of the Judges of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County

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and the board of supervisors in accordance with established county personnel and budgetary procedures. The rules regarding appointments of persons to these positions shall be the same as those applicable to the class of such positions. The action of a majority of the Judges of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County and the resolution of the board of supervisors adjusting these positions shall designate the class title or titles and number of positions to be added to each respective class. Any adjustment made pursuant to this subdivision shall be effective upon the adoption of a resolution by the board of supervisors and shall remain in effect only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which a resolution becomes effective, unless earlier ratified by the Legislature.

74359.2. (a) In addition to the salary provided in this article, the classes of attaches of the San Diego County Pretrial Services Unit shall receive, and they shall be entitled to, the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for the employees of the County of San Diego in the comparable classes specified in Section 74345. The deputy clerk-pretrial services manager shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be received by the classification of administrative assistant III of the classified service of the County of San Diego. The deputy clerk-supervising pretrial services officer and deputy clerk-pretrial services officer shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be received by the classification of legal procedures clerk III of the classified service of the County of San Diego. However, all employees of the San Diego County Pretrial Services Unit shall be eligible to enroll in the dental and vision group insurance plans sponsored by the County of San Diego. The purpose and intent of this subdivision is to provide all San Diego County Pretrial Services Unit employees with any and all fringe benefits, but no more than those which are available to their comparable classes in the service of the County of San Diego as specified in this section or in Section 74345. Whenever action or approval by the chief administrative officer or the county personnel director is required for the county benefit, it shall be taken or given as to comparable San Diego County Pretrial Services Unit employees, by a majority of the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County. Changes in fringe benefits shall be effective on the same date as those for employees of the County of San Diego in comparable classes. A majority of the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County may adopt rules for the conduct of and personnel privileges afforded the attaches of the court, excluding fringe benefits.

(b) All employees, other than those persons serving at the pleasure of the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County, may be appointed, promoted, removed, suspended, laid off, or discharged for cause by a majority of the Court Administrators of the Municipal Courts of San Diego County subject in that appointment, promotion, removal, suspension, layoff, or discharge to civil service provisions applicable to the classified personnel of the County of San Diego. Whenever these employees are appointed or promoted to a position, they must serve a probationary period of one year. If the San Diego County Charter is amended to repeal the Civil Service Rules and the board of supervisors adopts new Personnel Rules, the reference to civil service provisions in this subdivision shall mean the personnel rule provisions.

### Gov't Code §§ 74500-74521 (repealed). City and County of San Francisco Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 26 (commencing with Section 74500) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74500-74521 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in the City and County of San Francisco pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective December 31, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also 69596 (number of judges in City and County of San Francisco).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622

(subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 195 (jury commissioners); Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

(3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services in civil cases generally), 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund), 69953 (payment of fees).

### Note: Comment Requested

 The Commission is reviewing whether provisions requiring the deposit of certain court reporter fees into the county treasury remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See, e.g., Gov't Code §§ 74513 (per diem fee payable to official reporter), 74521 (transmittal of funds to city and county treasurer). See also Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of these provisions.

The text of the repealed article is set out below.

### Article 26. San Francisco

74500. This article applies to the municipal court in the City and County of San Francisco.

74501. There shall be 19 judges; provided that there shall be 20 judges at such time as the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco finds there are sufficient funds for an additional judge of the municipal court, and adopts a resolution to that effect.

**Note.** Government Sections 74501.1 & 74501.2 are not reproduced here, because they were repealed by AB 1700 (Steinberg & Frommer), 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 824, §§ 30-31.

74502. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, the municipal court positions specified in this section shall be paid at a minimum the monthly equivalent amount specified.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, whenever any vacancy occurs in a position specified in this section, the judges, or a majority of the judges of the court, shall appoint a person to the vacancy, who shall hold office at their pleasure, and who shall receive the salary specified in this section. The appointing authority, in its discretion, may appoint two part-time appointees to a class number, who shall each receive a salary equal to the pro rata share of the salary specified in this section.

The salary at initial appointment to a class number shall be at step one during the first year of service in that class number, except the appointing authority, in its discretion and excluding positions specified in subdivision (c), when the appointee is qualified may start an appointee at a step level other than step one. After the first year of permanent certification and commencing on the first day of the month following the next anniversary of the appointment, the appointee shall advance to the next step of the class number until the top step in the class is reached.

- (b) There shall be one clerk-administrator who shall serve as clerk of the court and secretary to the judges, perform duties specified in the law and those assigned by the judges, and who shall be paid a salary, as clerk class number 0210, of six thousand nine hundred thirty-three dollars (\$6,933) for step one, of seven thousand three hundred thirteen dollars (\$7,313) for step two, and of seven thousand four hundred eighty-one dollars (\$7,481) for step three.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 72400, there shall be three court commissioners who shall have the powers and duties specified in Sections 72401, 72402, and 72403, who shall

perform such duties as assigned by the presiding judge and who shall be paid a salary, as class number 0250, equal to 50 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court during the first year of service; subject to approval of the judges, or a majority of them, a salary equal to 65 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court after the first year of permanent certification, commencing on the first day of the month following the first anniversary of appointment; and subject to the approval of the judges, or a majority of them, a maximum salary equal to 80 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court after the second year of permanent certification, commencing on the first day of the month following the second anniversary of appointment.

- (d) There shall be two chief deputies, one with overall responsibility for the civil small claims and administrative divisions, and one with overall responsibility for the criminal and traffic divisions, each of whom shall also serve as jury commissioner and who shall exercise insofar as applicable to the municipal court, the powers of a jury commissioner of a superior court and who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0220, of five thousand nine hundred thirty-three dollars (\$5,933) for step one, of six thousand two hundred fifty-nine dollars (\$6,259) for step two, and of six thousand six hundred four dollars (\$6,604) for step three.
- (e) There shall be one executive assistant to the presiding judge who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0221, of five thousand six hundred twenty-nine dollars (\$5,629) for step one, of five thousand nine hundred thirty-three dollars (\$5,933) for step two, and of six thousand two hundred fifty-nine dollars (\$6,259) for step three, and who shall perform such duties as assigned by the presiding judge, or as assigned by the clerk-administrator after the approval of the presiding judge. When the executive assistant to the presiding judge is a member of the State Bar, the executive assistant may perform duties for the court in the field of law at the direction of the presiding judge with the concurrence of the administrative committee and be paid in addition to the salary provided by this article, the additional sum of four hundred dollars (\$400) monthly.
- (f) There shall be one executive secretary to the presiding judge who shall serve as confidential executive secretary to the presiding judge and executive assistant, who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the presiding judge, the executive assistant, or the clerk-administrator after the approval of the presiding judge, and who shall be paid the salary, as deputy class number 0285, of three thousand seven hundred thirty-seven dollars (\$3,737) for step one, of three thousand nine hundred fifty-nine dollars (\$3,959) for step two, and of four thousand one hundred ninety-eight dollars (\$4,198) for step three.
- (g) There shall be one small claims legal adviser who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0260, of four thousand six hundred fifty-two dollars (\$4,652) for step one, of four thousand eight hundred thirty-three dollars (\$4,833) for step two, of five thousand one hundred twenty dollars (\$5,120) for step three, of five thousand three hundred sixty-eight dollars (\$5,368) for step four, and of five thousand six hundred twenty-eight dollars (\$5,628) for step five, and who shall perform such duties pursuant to Section 116.260 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (h) There shall be one deputy clerk who shall be appointed criminal courts calendar coordinator who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0225, of five thousand seventy-six dollars (\$5,076) for step one, of five thousand three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$5,355) for step two, and of five thousand six hundred fifty dollars (\$5,650) for step three, and perform such duties as are assigned by the judges of the court.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

74503. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, the municipal court positions specified in this section shall be paid at a minimum the monthly equivalent amount specified.

Whenever any vacancy occurs in a position specified in this section, the clerk-administrator shall appoint, upon consent of a majority of the judges, or a majority of the judges of the court may appoint a person to the vacancy who shall hold office at the pleasure of the appointing authority, and who shall receive the salary specified in this section. The appointing authority, in its discretion, may appoint two part-time appointees to a class number, who shall each receive a salary equal to the pro rata share of the salary specified in this section.

The salary at initial appointment to a class number shall be at step one during the first year of service in that class number, except the appointing authority, in its discretion and when the appointee is so qualified may start an appointee at a step level other than step one. After the first year of permanent certification and commencing on the first day of the month following the next anniversary of the appointment, the appointee shall advance to the next step of the class number until the top step in the class is reached.

- (b) There shall be one court training coordinator who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0222, of five thousand seventy-six dollars (\$5,076) for step one, of five thousand three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$5,355) for step two, and of five thousand six hundred fifty dollars (\$5,650) for step three, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.
- (c) There shall be one deputy clerk who shall be appointed court systems coordinator, who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0222, of five thousand seventy-six dollars (\$5,076) for step one, of five thousand three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$5,355) for step two, and of five thousand six hundred fifty dollars (\$5,650) for step three, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.
- (d) There shall be one deputy clerk who shall be appointed assistant court systems coordinator who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0273, of four thousand three hundred forty-three dollars (\$4,343) for step one, of four thousand five hundred eighty-three dollars (\$4,583) for step two, and of four thousand eight hundred thirty-five dollars (\$4,835) for step three, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.
- (e) There shall be one court fiscal officer who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0223, of five thousand nine hundred thirty-three dollars (\$5,933) for step one, of six thousand two hundred fifty-nine dollars (\$6,259) for step two, and of six thousand six hundred four dollars (\$6,604) for step three and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.
- (f) There shall be one court computer system director who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0242, of seven thousand two hundred thirty-seven dollars (\$7,237) for step one, of seven thousand five hundred ninety-eight dollars (\$7,598) for step two, of seven thousand nine hundred seventy-eight dollars (\$7,978) for step three, of eight thousand three hundred seventy-two dollars (\$8,372) for step four, and of eight thousand seven hundred ninety-seven dollars (\$8,797) for step five, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.
- (g) There shall be one court traffic system programmer who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0243, of five thousand nine hundred fifty-three dollars (\$5,953) for step one, of six thousand two hundred fifty-three dollars (\$6,253) for step two, of six thousand five hundred sixty-four dollars (\$6,564) for step three, of six thousand eight hundred ninety-two dollars (\$6,892) for step four, and of seven thousand two hundred seventy-three dollars (\$7,273) for step five, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.
- (h) There shall be one court traffic senior application programmer who shall be paid a salary as deputy clerk class number 0244, of five thousand nine hundred fifty-three dollars (\$5,953) for step one, of six thousand two hundred fifty-three dollars (\$6,253) for step two, of six thousand five hundred sixty-four dollars (\$6,564) for step three, of six thousand eight hundred ninety-two dollars (\$6,892) for step four, and of seven thousand two hundred seventy-three dollars (\$7,273) for step five, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.
- (i) There shall be one court application programmer who shall be paid a salary as deputy clerk class number 0246, of five thousand one hundred fifty-two dollars (\$5,152) for step one, of five thousand four hundred eight dollars (\$5,408) for step two, of five thousand six hundred sixty-nine

 dollars (\$5,669) for step three, of five thousand nine hundred fifty-three dollars (\$5,953) for step four, and of six thousand two hundred fifty-three dollars (\$6,253) for step five, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.

- (j) There shall be one court technical writer who shall be paid a salary as deputy clerk class number 0248, of three thousand six hundred sixty dollars (\$3,660) for step one, of three thousand eight hundred forty-three dollars (\$3,843) for step two, of four thousand thirty-three dollars (\$4,033) for step three, of four thousand two hundred thirty-six dollars (\$4,236) for step four, and of four thousand four hundred forty-seven dollars (\$4,447) for step five, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.
- (k) There shall be one court technical programmer who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0248, of three thousand six hundred sixty dollars (\$3,660) for step one, of three thousand eight hundred forty-three dollars (\$3,843) for step two, of four thousand thirty-three dollars (\$4,033) for step three, of four thousand two hundred thirty-six dollars (\$4,236) for step four, and of four thousand four hundred forty-seven dollars (\$4,447) for step five, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.
- (*l*) There shall be one court program analyst manager who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0240, of four thousand six hundred thirty-nine dollars (\$4,639) for step one, of four thousand eight hundred seventy-nine dollars (\$4,879) for step two, of five thousand one hundred twenty-eight dollars (\$5,128) for step three, of five thousand three hundred eighty-three dollars (\$5,383) for step four, and of five thousand six hundred fifty-two dollars (\$5,652) for step five, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.
- (m) There shall be one deputy clerk who shall be appointed assistant fiscal officer who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0275, of four thousand three hundred forty-three dollars (\$4,343) for step one, of four thousand five hundred eighty-three dollars (\$4,583) for step two, and of four thousand eight hundred thirty-five dollars (\$4,835) for step three, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.
- (n) There shall be one assistant court program analyst manager who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0278, of three thousand five hundred thirty-nine dollars (\$3,539) for step one, of three thousand nine hundred eight dollars (\$3,908) for step two, of four thousand one hundred dollars (\$4,100) for step three, of four thousand three hundred six dollars (\$4,306) for step four, and of four thousand five hundred twenty-five dollars (\$4,525) for step five, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.
- (o) There shall be one confidential administrative legal stenographer who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0287, of three thousand seven hundred thirteen dollars (\$3,713) for step one, of three thousand nine hundred thirty-five dollars (\$3,935) for step two, and of four thousand one hundred seventy-two dollars (\$4,172) for step three, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.
- (p) There shall be one personnel-payroll clerk who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0289, of three thousand seven hundred thirteen dollars (\$3,713) for step one, of three thousand nine hundred thirty-five dollars (\$3,935) for step two, and of four thousand one hundred seventy-two dollars (\$4,172) for step three, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.
- (q) There shall be one interpreter coordinator, who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0293, of three thousand two hundred sixteen dollars (\$3,216) for step one, of three thousand four hundred ten dollars (\$3,410) for step two, and of three thousand six hundred thirteen dollars (\$3,613) for step three, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.
- (r) There shall be four information clerks who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0340, of two thousand four hundred sixty-six dollars (\$2,466) for step one, of two thousand eight hundred two dollars (\$2,802) for step two, of three thousand one hundred forty-seven dollars (\$3,147) for step three, and of three thousand two hundred fifty-five dollars (\$3,255) for step four, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.

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- (s) There shall be one information clerk-supervisor who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0342, of three thousand one hundred forty-seven dollars (\$3,147) for step one, of three thousand two hundred fifty-five dollars (\$3,255) for step two, of three thousand three hundred sixty-five dollars (\$3,365) for step three, and of three thousand four hundred eighty dollars (\$3,480) for step four, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerkadministrator.
- (t) There shall be three legal research attorneys who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0360, of four thousand fifty-two dollars (\$4,052) for step one, of four thousand two hundred seventy-five dollars (\$4,275) for step two, and of four thousand five hundred eleven dollars (\$4,511) for step three, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerkadministrator.
- (u) There shall be one assistant training coordinator, who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0297, of three thousand two hundred sixteen dollars (\$3,216) for step one, of three thousand four hundred ten dollars (\$3,410) for step two, and of three thousand six hundred thirteen dollars (\$3,613) for step three, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerk-administrator.
- 74504. Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, the municipal court positions specified in this section shall be paid at a minimum the monthly equivalent amount specified.

The salary at initial appointment to a class number shall be at step one during the first year of service in that class number, except when the appointee is qualified by current civil service classification for other than step one. After the first year of permanent certification and commencing on the first day of the month following the next anniversary of the appointment, the appointee shall advance to the next step of the class number until the top step in the class is reached. The appointing authority, in its discretion, may appoint two part-time appointees to a class number, who shall each receive a salary equal to the pro rata share of the salary specified in this section.

The clerk-administrator shall appoint and assign the duties and responsibilities for the following:

- (a) Three deputy clerks who shall be the division chiefs in the civil, criminal and traffic divisions of the court who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0230, of five thousand seventy-six dollars (\$5,076) for step one, of five thousand three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$5,355) for step two, and of five thousand six hundred fifty dollars (\$5,650) for step three.
- (b) Seven deputy clerks who shall be assistant division chiefs and who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0270, of four thousand three hundred forty-three dollars (\$4,343) for step one, of four thousand five hundred eighty-three dollars (\$4,583) for step two, and of four thousand eight hundred thirty-five dollars (\$4,835) for step three.
- (c) Thirty-four deputy clerks who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0280, of three thousand seven hundred thirteen dollars (\$3,713) for step one, of three thousand nine hundred thirty-five dollars (\$3,935) for step two, and of four thousand one hundred seventy-two dollars (\$4,172) for step three, and who shall perform such duties as are assigned by the clerkadministrator.
- (d) Twenty-five deputy clerks who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0290, of three thousand two hundred sixteen dollars (\$3,216) for step one, of three thousand four hundred ten dollars (\$3,410) for step two, and of three thousand six hundred thirteen dollars (\$3,613) for
- (e) Thirty-eight deputy clerks who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0320, of two thousand six hundred ninety-nine dollars (\$2,699) for step one, of two thousand eight hundred sixty-two dollars (\$2,862) for step two, and of three thousand thirty dollars (\$3,030) for step three.
- (f) Eighty-two deputy clerks who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0330, of two thousand two hundred sixty-eight dollars (\$2,268) for step one, of two thousand four hundred

five dollars (\$2,405) for step two, and of two thousand five hundred forty-seven dollars (\$2,547) for step three.

- (g) Eight half-time deputy clerks who shall be paid a salary, as deputy clerk class number 0331, of one thousand one hundred thirty-four dollars (\$1,134) for step one, of one thousand two hundred two dollars (\$1,202) for step two, and of one thousand two hundred seventy-three dollars (\$1,273) for step three.
- (h) Two accountants who shall be paid a salary, as civil service class number 1650, of two thousand five hundred forty-three dollars (\$2,543) for step one, of two thousand six hundred sixty-seven dollars (\$2,667) for step two, of two thousand seven hundred ninety-five dollars (\$2,795) for step three, of two thousand nine hundred thirty-four dollars (\$2,934) for step four, and of three thousand seventy-five dollars (\$3,075) for step five.
- (i) One senior account clerk who shall be paid a salary, as civil service class number 1632, of two thousand four hundred seventy-one dollars (\$2,471) for step one, of two thousand five hundred ninety dollars (\$2,590) for step two, of two thousand seven hundred seventeen dollars (\$2,717) for step three, of two thousand eight hundred forty-nine dollars (\$2,849) for step four, and of two thousand nine hundred ninety-one dollars (\$2,991) for step five.
- (j) Two account clerks who shall be paid a salary, as civil service class number 1630, of two thousand one hundred fifty-one dollars (\$2,151) for step one, of two thousand two hundred fifty-five dollars (\$2,255) for step two, of two thousand three hundred sixty-six dollars (\$2,366) for step three, of two thousand four hundred eighty-two dollars (\$2,482) for step four, and of two thousand six hundred three dollars (\$2,603) for step five.
- (k) Eleven data entry operators who shall be paid a salary, as civil service class number 1720, of one thousand eight hundred ninety-two dollars (\$1,892) for step one, of one thousand nine hundred eighty-four dollars (\$1,984) for step two, of two thousand seventy-nine dollars (\$2,079) for step three, of two thousand two hundred thirty-five dollars (\$2,235) for step four, and of two thousand two hundred eighty-eight dollars (\$2,288) for step five.
- (1) One deputy clerk, and while assigned by the clerk-administrator as assistant personnel-payroll deputy, shall be paid, in addition to the salary provided by this article, the additional sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) monthly.
- (m) One deputy clerk, and while assigned by the clerk-administrator as budget-purchasing deputy to the court fiscal officer, shall be paid, in addition to the salary provided by this article, the additional sum of fifty dollars (\$50) monthly.
- (n) Two deputy clerks who shall serve as master calendar clerk, civil, and master calendar clerk, criminal, and while assigned to such position by the clerk-administrator, shall be paid, in addition to the salary provided by this article, the additional sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) monthly.
- (*o*) Six deputy clerks and while assigned by the clerk-administrator and where specific duties merit may be paid at the discretion of the appointing authority, in addition to the salary provided by this article, the additional sum of fifty dollars (\$50) monthly.
- (p) Two deputy clerks who shall serve as master jury calendar clerk, civil, and master jury calendar clerk, criminal, and while assigned to such position by the clerk-administrator shall be paid, in addition to the salary provided by this article, the additional sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) monthly.
- (q) One deputy clerk, while assigned by the clerk-administrator as principal courtroom clerk serving in the criminal law and motion court, shall be paid, in addition to the salary provided by this article, the additional sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) monthly.
- (r) Deputy clerks who are required and authorized to work more than 40 hours in a week shall be entitled to overtime pay for that period in excess of the 40 hours at a rate equal to one and one-half times the amount to which they are otherwise entitled.
- 74504.5. (a) With the approval of the board of supervisors, a majority of municipal court judges may establish positions for officers, attaches, and employees in addition to those provided by this article. The order and approval establishing any such position shall designate the position title and pay rate and whether the provisions of Section 74507 are applicable to the position.

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With the approval of the board of supervisors, a majority of the judges may appoint and employ such additional officers, attaches, and employees as it deems necessary for the performance of the duties and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members.

- (b) Rates of compensation of all court personnel provided by this article may be adjusted by joint action and approval of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the court.
- (c) Appointments or changes in compensation made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall expire January 1 of the second calendar year following such appointments or changes in compensation, unless ratified by the Legislature.
- 74505. A night shift is a tour of duty which commences after 2 p.m. and prior to 6 a.m. Attaches who are required to work a night shift or any shift on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays shall be paid six and one-quarter (6 1/4) percent more than the amount to which they are otherwise entitled.
- 74506. Any incumbent permanently appointed on September 19, 1947, to the position of clerk of the municipal court established pursuant to the Municipal Court Act of 1925 or any of the positions of such court for which the clerk made appointments pursuant to Section 6a of the Municipal Court Act of 1925 are deemed to have been appointed to the position in such court as of the date of their permanent appointment to the position.
- 74507. Whenever a position described in Section 74504 becomes vacant, the appointing officer shall request the civil service commission to certify to the appointing officer for appointment the highest person on the list of eligibles of male or female sex as indicated in the request of the appointing authority. Lists of eligibles for such promotive positions, subsequent to those lists in existence on September 19, 1947, shall be composed only of persons holding the next lower rank or ranks of deputy clerks in such municipal courts. Monthly compensation shall determine that such deputy clerks are of the next lower rank or ranks. Temporary appointees shall receive the salary set up opposite the title of their respective positions. Temporary appointments to promotive positions shall be made from the next lower rank or ranks.
- 74508. All attaches appointed to positions in the court are entitled to the benefits of the civil service provisions of the charter of the City and County of San Francisco, and are entitled to and are subject to any retirement and health service provisions in the charter.
- 74509. Any attache of the municipal court shall be granted indefinite leave of absence by the appointing authority to accept other appointive position or positions in the municipal court. While on such indefinite leave and while employed in any other appointive position or positions in the municipal court, such attache shall continue to participate in the retirement and health service provisions of the charter in the same manner as heretofore provided, and there shall accrue to all such attaches all the benefits derived from seniority in the same manner and to the same extent as though such attaches were continuing in the position such attaches held prior to appointment to such other appointive position or positions in the municipal court.
- 74510. Nothing in this article shall affect any rights or benefits which may have accrued to any deputy clerk of the municipal court by reason of military leave of absence or war effort leave.
- 74511. Official reporters in the Municipal Court in the City and County of San Francisco appointed pursuant to Section 72194, in lieu of any other compensation provided by law for their services in reporting testimony and proceedings in such court, shall receive a salary in the same sum monthly or per diem as is paid the official reporters of the Superior Court in the City and County of San Francisco, which shall be a charge against the general fund of the city and county.
- Such reporters shall be entitled to vacation and sick leave in the same amount as provided official reporters of the superior court in the city and county and shall be entitled and subject to any retirement and health service provisions of the charter of the city and county.

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74512. Pursuant to Section 72194, the judges of such court may appoint as many additional reporters as the business of the court may require, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, and who shall serve without salary but shall receive the fees provided by Section 69947 to 69953, inclusive, except that in lieu of the per diem fees provided in said sections for reporting testimony and proceedings, the official reporters pro tempore shall in all cases receive the same per diem as is paid the official reporters pro tempore of the superior court in the City and County of San Francisco which shall be a charge against the general fund of the city and county.

74513. All per diem fees otherwise payable by law by the parties to proceedings in the court to official reporters or official reporters pro tempore shall be paid to the clerk of the court. All fees shall be deposited in the treasury of the city and county to the credit of the general fund.

74514. Fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in such court shall be paid by the litigants to official reporters and official reporters pro tempore as otherwise provided by law. In all cases where by law, the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the city and county treasury, such fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from the general fund including fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, which shall be paid from the city and county treasury.

74515. Official reporters of such court shall be members of any retirement system maintained by the city and county. For the purpose of such retirement system the salary provided in this article for such reporters shall be deemed their entire compensation.

74516. Section 72194 does not apply to phonographic reporters of the criminal division of the municipal court of or the City and County of San Francisco who were acting in that capacity on September 19, 1947 in the municipal court established pursuant to the Municipal Court Act of 1925 and who were certified by the civil service commission of the city and county, or were appointed to the court superseded by such municipal court established pursuant to the Municipal Court Act of 1925. All such reporters shall be deemed the duly appointed, qualified, and acting phonographic reporters of the criminal division of the municipal court and shall be entitled to all the benefits of the civil service and retirement provisions of the charter of the city and county and of the rules of the civil service commission having jurisdiction respecting suspensions and dismissals of employees.

74517. Each official phonographic reporter appointed pursuant to the provisions of Section 72494 or 74516 shall retain his appointment and status as such phonographic reporter pursuant to such sections, subject to the compulsory age of retirement under such retirement system.

74518. In the municipal court no further fee shall be collected from, or assessed against, any party to any proceeding for the services of a phonographic reporter in taking down in shorthand the testimony and other proceedings in the trial or hearing of any matter as required by law or by order of the court. Such phonographic reporter shall be allowed and shall receive, unless waived by him, the fees allowed by law for transcribing his shorthand notes of the testimony and proceedings reported by him, and such fees for transcriptions shall be paid as provided by Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, and by any other law pertinent to the case.

74520. The fee required by Section 74519 shall be taxed as costs in favor of any party paying it and to whom costs are awarded by the judgment of the court. It is not subject to Section 6103.

74521. On or before the first day of each calendar month the clerk of the municipal court shall transmit to the city and county treasurer all money paid to him pursuant to Section 74519 during the preceding calendar month, or up to the day immediately preceding the day in which he transmits such money. The money shall be deposited in the general fund of the city and county.

### Gov't Code §§ 74600-74613 (repealed). San Luis Obispo County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Article 27 (commencing with Section 74600) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74600-74613 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Luis Obispo County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 1, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212 (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Sections 69508 (presiding judge), 69598.5 (number of judges in San Luis Obispo County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).
- (4) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Sections 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities), 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund), 69953 (payment of fees).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 27. San Luis Obispo County

74600. There is hereby created a municipal court district which embraces the entire County of San Luis Obispo. This article applies to the municipal court established within the district, which shall be known as the San Luis Obispo County Municipal Court.

- 74601. There shall be four judges; provided, that at such time as the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for five judges and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be four judges. The judges shall select one of them to be presiding judge of the court. Thereafter, the duties of the presiding judge of the court shall alternate annually among the judges.
- 74602. (a) Facilities for the court shall be maintained in the City of San Luis Obispo, and may be maintained at any other location within the county. The court may hold sessions at each facility, as business requires. At the direction of the presiding judge, any traffic referee or juvenile court hearing officer appointed pursuant to Section 74605 may perform his or her duties at any court location. At the direction of the court, arraignment of criminal defendants who are in custody at the San Luis Obispo County Jail facility shall be held at that facility.
- (b) The judges of the court shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses at the rate provided for employees of the county in accordance with the county travel policy.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 74602 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of

recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

74603. There shall be one commissioner of the San Luis Obispo County Municipal Court, who shall be appointed by the presiding judge with the concurrence of a majority of the judges of the court, and shall hold office at the pleasure of a majority of the judges. The commissioner shall possess the same qualifications as the law requires of a judge of the municipal court. The appointment shall be pursuant to Section 72190 and the commissioner shall receive a salary which equals 85 percent of the annual salary of a superior court judge. The commissioner is a court employee within the meaning of Section 74609. The duties of the commissioner shall be as prescribed by law.

74604. There shall be one clerk of the court known as the court executive officer, who shall be appointed by the presiding judge with the concurrence of a majority of the judges of the court, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the majority of the judges of the court. The monthly compensation to be paid to the court executive officer shall be range 3283 of the San Luis Obispo County Salary Table. In addition to any other duties imposed on such officer by law, the court executive officer shall have the following duties:

- (a) To direct and coordinate the nonjudicial activities of the court.
- (b) To coordinate the personnel practices in compliance with rules of the court.
- (c) To prepare and administer the budget of the court.

- (d) To coordinate with other county agencies the acquisition, utilization, maintenance and disposition of county facilities, equipment and supplies necessary for operation of the court.
- (e) To initiate studies and prepare appropriate recommendations and reports to the presiding judge relating to the business of the court, including, but not limited to, standardization of forms, procedures, and classification and compensation of officers and employees.
- (f) To collect, compare, and analyze statistical data on a continuing basis concerning the status of judicial and nonjudicial business of the court and to prepare periodic reports and recommendations based on that data.
- (g) To serve as liaison for the court with other persons, committees, boards, groups, and associations as directed by the presiding judge.
- (h) To provide for and conduct a program of in-service training for the personnel of the municipal court.
- 74605. (a) Notwithstanding Section 72400, the presiding judge of the court may also appoint the court executive officer to serve as traffic referee without additional compensation, provided such officer has been a member of the State Bar of California for at least five years.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court executive officer may be appointed by the juvenile court judge of the superior court, with the approval of the presiding judge of the municipal court, to serve as a juvenile court hearing officer without additional compensation.

74606. The county sheriff shall be ex officio marshal of the court and shall act as such without additional compensation. The sheriff may appoint up to six deputies, or more if the business of the court requires, to be ex officio deputy marshals.

74607. The presiding judge may make appointments to the following authorized positions:

I	Number	Classification	Salary Range
I	1	<b>Director of Criminal Court Operations</b>	2813
I	1	Calendar Coordinator	1390
I	12	Municipal Court Clerk Trainee, or	1056
I		Municipal Court Clerk I, or	1155
I		Municipal Court Clerk II	1241
I	2	Municipal Court Account Technician	1186
I	1	Municipal Court Senior Account Clerk	1085
ı	2	Municipal Court Account Clerk	0929

1	1	Accountant I, or	1480
2		Accountant II, or	1693
3		Accountant III	2042
4	28	Municipal Court Legal Process Clerk, or	0881
5		Municipal Court Legal Process Clerk I, or	1056
6		Municipal Court Legal Process Clerk II, or	1155
7		Municipal Court Legal Process Clerk III	1223
8	2	Municipal Court Legal Process Clerk III 1/2 time	1223
9	4	Supervising Municipal Court Clerk	1390
10	1	Supervising Municipal Court Legal Process Clerk	1358
11	1	Administrative Services Officer I, or	1480
12		Administrative Services Officer II	1693
13	1	Court Data Manager	2380
14	1	Court Automation Analyst	2380
15	1	Mail Clerk	0881
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74608. The clerks, the constables, their deputies and attaches, and all other officers or employees of the superseded justice courts in San Luis Obispo County, shall become the deputy clerks, deputy sheriffs and ex officio deputy marshals, and officers or employees of the municipal court upon its organization so far as such equivalent positions are provided in Sections 74606 and 74607.

If it appears that two or more clerks, constables, deputies and other officers or attaches of the superseded justice courts are equally entitled by virtue of the office held in any such court, to any office in the municipal court, the presiding judge of the municipal court shall determine which person is entitled to the office over which the conflict exists.

74609. All employees of the San Luis Obispo County Municipal Court shall be entitled to the same vacation, sick leave, leave of absence, right to participate in the county retirement system, and similar benefits.

74610. (a) The positions enumerated in Sections 74604, 74607, and 74608 are deemed to be comparable in job and salary level to certain positions in the service of San Luis Obispo County. The following table sets forth the court classifications with the comparable county classifications shown opposite thereto:

31	i shown opposite thereto.	
32	Court Classification	County Classification
33	Court Executive Officer/Traffic Referee	Deputy County Counsel IV (Confidential)
34	Director of Criminal Court Operations	Chief Pharmacist
35	Calendar Coordinator	Supervising Superior Court Clerk
36	Municipal Court Clerk I, II	Superior Court Clerk I, II
37	Municipal Court Clerk Trainee	Legal Process Clerk I
38	Municipal Court Accounting Technician	Accounting Technician
39	Municipal Court Senior Account Clerk	Senior Account Clerk
40	Municipal Court Account Clerk	
41	Accountant I, II, III	Account Clerk Accountant I, II, III
42	Municipal Court Legal Process Clerk	Legal Process Clerk Trainee
43	Municipal Court Legal Process Clerk I, II, III	Legal Process Clerk I, II, III
44	Municipal Court Legal Process	
45	Clerk III1/2 time	Legal Process Clerk III
46	Supervising Municipal Court Clerk	Supervising Superior Court Clerk
47	Supervising Municipal Court Legal	
48	Process Clerk	Supervising Legal Process Clerk
49	Administrative Services Officer I, II	Administrative Services Officer I, II
50	Court Data Manager	Programmer Analyst II plus 10 percent
51	Court Automation Analyst	Senior Programmer Analyst

Mail Clerk Mail Clerk

In the event that the salary for any classification which is shown above is increased by the board of supervisors, a commensurate increase shall be made in the salary for the comparable court classification. Salary adjustments made pursuant to this section shall be effective the same date as the effective date of actions of the board of supervisors applicable to the respective and comparable county classifications, but shall remain effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which such an adjustment is made.

- (b) Upon recommendation of the judges of the court, and with the approval of the board of supervisors, the court may appoint additional employees as it deems necessary for the performance of the duties and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members. Any appointment made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall expire January 1 of the second calendar year following the year in which the appointment is made unless ratified by the Legislature. This section shall not affect the application of Section 72150.
- 74611. Whenever reference to a numbered salary range is made in any section of this article, the range number is the hourly rate at the beginning of the assigned range with each range having five steps each step within the range being 5 percent greater than the previous step.

In the event the board of supervisors amends the resolution establishing salary ranges and monthly salary rates for the personnel of the County of San Luis Obispo effective on the date of this act, or passes a new resolution which provides for a change in compensation for ranges or steps, such changes shall be effective for court employees on the effective date of the action of the board of supervisors and shall remain effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which such a change is made.

- 74612. The presiding judge may appoint as many reporters as the business of the court requires, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, and who shall hold office at his pleasure. The reporters shall serve without salary but shall receive for their services in reporting testimony and proceedings in such court, the same compensation as is paid reporters pro tempore of the superior court of San Luis Obispo County, which, in criminal cases, shall upon order of the court be a charge against the general fund of the county.
- 74613. Fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in the court shall be paid by the litigants to official reporters pro tempore as otherwise provided by law. In all cases where by law the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the county treasury, such fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from the general funds, including fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, which shall be paid from the county treasury.

#### Gov't Code § 74602 (added). San Luis Obispo County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 27 (commencing with Section 74602) is added to Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

# Article 27. San Luis Obispo County

#### § 74602. Superior court sessions and facilities in San Luis Obispo County

74602. Facilities for the San Luis Obispo County Superior Court shall be maintained in the City of San Luis Obispo, and may be maintained at any other location within the county. The court may hold sessions at each facility, as business requires. At the direction of the presiding judge, any subordinate judicial officer may perform his or her duties at any court location. At the direction of the court, arraignment of criminal defendants who are in custody at the San Luis Obispo County Jail facility shall be held at that facility.

**Comment.** Section 74602 continues the substance of subdivision (a) of former Section 74602, replacing references to "any traffic referee or juvenile court hearing officer" with a reference to "any subordinate judicial officer."

For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2. For disposition of the provisions of former Section 74602 that are not continued, see the Comment to former Article 27 (commencing with former Section 74600).

### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Government Code Section 74602 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

### Gov't Code §§ 74640-74649 (repealed). Santa Barbara County municipal court districts

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 28 (commencing with Section 74640) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74640-74649 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Santa Barbara County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 3, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 15 (qualifications of judges), 16 (election of judges); Code Civ. Proc. §§ 38 (judicial districts), 190 et seq. (jury selection); Section 69599.5 (number of judges in Santa Barbara County). Cf. Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in Santa Barbara County, effective January 1, 1997.
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter), 72190 (court commissioners).
- (4) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Sections 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities), 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund),

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

### Article 28. Santa Barbara County

74640. There are in the County of Santa Barbara two municipal court districts, known as the Santa Barbara Municipal Court and the North Santa Barbara County Municipal Court.

74640.1. The North Santa Barbara County Municipal Court is comprised of three divisions, embracing that territory in the county which was specified to be within the Santa Maria Municipal Court District, the Lompoc Municipal Court District, and the Solvang Justice Court District as they existed on December 31, 1994; and with such modifications to division boundaries as may thereafter be made by the board of supervisors, after public hearing, or by operation of law.

74640.2. In order that the citizens residing in each division of the North Santa Barbara County Municipal Court may have convenient access to the court, sufficient court facilities, including staff and other necessary personnel, shall be maintained in each division at the following sites or as otherwise designated by the board of supervisors:

- (a) In the Santa Maria Division, in the City of Santa Maria.
- (b) In the Lompoc Division, in the City of Lompoc.
- (c) In the Solvang Division, in the City of Solvang.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 74640.2 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

74641. Each of the municipal court districts in the County of Santa Barbara shall have the following number of judges and commissioners:

- (a) Santa Barbara ...... 4 judges and two commissioners
- (b) Northern Santa Barbara:
  - (1) Santa Maria Division ......... 3 judges and 1 commissioner
  - (2) Lompoc Division ...... 1 judge
  - (3) Solvang Division ...... 1 judge
- 74641.1. The judges of the Santa Barbara-Goleta Municipal Court District shall appoint a commissioner as the business of the court requires. The commissioner shall possess the same qualifications as the law requires of a judge of the municipal court. Such appointment shall be pursuant to Section 72190 and such commissioner shall receive a salary which equals 85 percent of the annual salary of a municipal court judge.
- 74641.2. (a) In the North Santa Barbara Judicial District, judges shall be eligible for offices in the district as follows:
- (1) In the Santa Maria Division, the two judges of the Santa Maria Judicial District shall automatically become the two judges of the Santa Maria Division.
- (2) In the Lompoc Division, the judge of the Lompoc Judicial District shall automatically become the judge of the Lompoc Division.
- (3) In the Solvang Division, the judge of the Solvang Judicial District shall automatically become the judge of the Solvang Division.
- (b) The time for election and qualification of the successor to any judge who becomes the judge of a division pursuant to this section shall be that previously fixed by law for the election and qualification of the successors for the court and office superseded, had those courts not been superseded. The judge of each division shall be elected by the electors resident within that division, and not from the North Santa Barbara Judicial District at large. However, any otherwise qualified candidate is eligible to be elected to any division if he or she resides within the boundaries of the district as a whole.
- 74641.3. Trial jurors for each session of the courts of the district shall be selected from persons residing within the divisions in which the sessions are held. Upon adoption of a rule pertaining thereto by the judges, any division may use the same jury panel as that summoned for service in the North County Division of the Superior Court. When selected from the superior court panel, persons selected for jury duty in a municipal court division need not be residents of that division. Nothing in this article shall be interpreted to in any way limit the authority of the court to adopt local rules for purposes of selecting trial jurors pursuant to Section 203 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1		e Santa Barbara Judicial District there shall be the f	following officers, attaches,
2	and employees:		
3	Santa Barbara Mı		Salary Range
4	2	Account Clerk III-Ct.	413
5	1	Account Technician-Ct.	441
6	1	Business Manager II-Ct.	563
7	1	Assistant Clerk-Admin. Officer (SB)	564
8	1	Clerk-Administrative Officer (SB)	614
9	2	Collections RepCt.	439
10	2	Commissioner, Municipal Court	3,266.89/BI-WKLY
11	1	Judicial Services Manager	560
12	2	Court Interpreter	452
13	1	Department Analyst-Ct.	518
14	1	Department DP SpecCt.	497
15	1	EDP Sys. & Prog. Anlst. I/II-Ct.	537/554
16	1	EDP System & Prog. Analyst-I Ct. D	537
17		OR EDP System & Prog. Analyst II- Ct. D	554
18	1	Exec. Secretary-Ct.	459
19	31	Judicial Asst. I-Ct. OR	407
20		Judicial Asst. II-Ct.	428
21	2	Judicial Asst. I-Ct. D OR	407
22		Judicial Asst. II-Ct. D	428
23	14	Judicial Asst. III-Ct.	462
24	1	Judicial Asst. III-Ct. D	462
25	1	Judicial Cal. CoordCt.	495
26	5	Judicial Services SupvCt.	481
27	2	Official Court Reporter-Municipal Court D	546
28	1	Official Court Reporter-Municipal Court	546
29	4	Own Recognizance Officer	494
30	1	Own Recognizance Supervisor	514
31	74643. Within th	e North Santa Barbara County Municipal Court th	nere shall be the following
32	officers, attaches, ar		
33	North Santa Barb	ara County Municipal Court	Salary Range
34	1	Account TechCt.	441
35	2	Own Recognizance Officer	494
36	1	Own Recognizance Supervisor	514
37	1	Court Clerk ChiefCt.	515
38	3	Court Interpreter	452
39	2	Department DP SpecialistCt.	497
40	1	Executive SecretaryCt.	459
41	27	Judicial Asst. I/IICt.	407/428
42	13	Judicial Asst. IIICt.	462
43	3	Judicial Services SupvCt.	481
44	$\frac{3}{2}$	Judicial Services Manager	560
45	1	Judicial Services Manager Senior	580
46	1	Legal Research Asst. or Legal Research AsstSr.	i
47	1	Traffic Referee	\$2,828/BI-WKLY
48	74644.1. (a) Then	re shall be one marshal, designated as the Marshal	of Santa Barbara County,

74644.1. (a) There shall be one marshal, designated as the Marshal of Santa Barbara County, for the municipal courts established in Santa Barbara County. The marshal shall be deemed the head of the department denominated as the Santa Barbara County Marshal's Office. That department shall be responsible for all court services for the municipal courts, including bailiff duties in the courts, all service of process and other civil papers, and service of all criminal

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warrants issued by the municipal courts of Santa Barbara County. The jurisdiction of the marshal's office over criminal warrants shall be concurrent to the jurisdiction existing in the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department over these warrants.

The marshal shall serve at the pleasure of a combined majority of the Santa Barbara Municipal Court judges, and the Northern Santa Barbara Municipal Court judges, hereafter referred to as the judges of the Santa Barbara County courts. The marshal shall possess the rights, duties, and powers imposed upon marshals generally.

The salary range of the marshal shall be at level 560. The marshal shall receive the elected official management benefits for the balance of the term to which he or she was previously elected, after which the marshal shall receive management benefits set at the appropriate level for appointed department heads. Any salary adjustment for this position within that range shall be made by the Marshal's Oversight Committee.

- (b) The marshal positions existing in the Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, and Lompoc municipal courts, and the constable position in the Solvang Justice Court, are abolished. In no event shall the marshal of the Santa Maria Municipal Court be employed at a lesser pay range or with fewer benefits than that to which he or she was entitled on the operative date of this section, for the term to which he or she was elected.
- (c) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the position of Marshal of Santa Barbara County, the judges of the Santa Barbara County municipal courts, by a majority vote of their aggregate number, shall select and appoint the marshal under any organization, rules, and procedures they adopt or ratify. Discharge of the marshal shall be by majority vote of the judges of the municipal courts of Santa Barbara County. The judges of the Santa Barbara County municipal and justice courts may, by two-thirds vote, delegate any function under this section to the Marshal's Oversight Committee.
- (d) The judges of the Santa Barbara County municipal courts shall create a Marshal's Oversight Committee consisting of three judges. The three judges shall be selected to sit on the committee on an annual basis. The committee shall consist of one judge from the South County selected by the Santa Barbara Municipal Court judges, and one judge from the North County selected by the Santa Maria Municipal Court judges, the Lompoc Municipal Court judge, and the Solvang Justice Court judge. The third judge shall be appointed by the two selected judges and shall rotate between the North County and the South County courts. The Marshal's Oversight Committee may, by majority vote, make policies and adopt procedures pertaining to the operations and personnel administration of the marshal's department.
- (e) There shall be two assistant marshals, one primarily assigned to the North County courts and one primarily assigned to the South County courts. Each assistant marshal shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the marshal. This appointment shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Marshal's Oversight Committee. Discharge of an assistant marshal shall be at the direction of the marshal and shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Marshal's Oversight Committee.
- (f) The salary range of an assistant marshal shall be at level 530. The salary of the assistant marshal may be adjusted annually, within its range, by the marshal with concurrence of the Marshal's Oversight Committee.
- (g) A branch office of the Marshal of Santa Barbara County shall be maintained in each municipal court facility.
- 74644.2. (a) All personnel of the Santa Barbara Marshal's Office, the Santa Maria Marshal's Office, and the Lompoc Marshal's Office on the effective date of this section shall automatically become members of the consolidated Santa Barbara County Marshal's Office at their existing or equivalent classifications, salaries, and benefits.
- (b) Permanent employees described in subdivision (a) shall be deemed qualified, and no other qualifications shall be required for employment or retention.
- (c) No employee of any marshal's office affected by this section shall lose peace officer status, or be demoted or otherwise adversely affected by the consolidation of court services accomplished by this section.

- (d) The assignment of persons holding the position of deputy marshal to individual courtrooms shall be made by the marshal with the concurrence of the individual judge in whose courtroom the assignment is to be made and shall be consistent with local rules and procedures. Each deputy or officer shall serve in that assignment at the pleasure and under the direction of that judge.
- (e) A salary comparison study shall be conducted by the Santa Barbara County Personnel Department, to be completed by April 15, 1994, to identify the appropriate salary level of the marshal and the assistant marshals under the consolidation required by Section 74644.1. These salaries shall be adjusted in accordance with the findings of the salary study and with the concurrence of the Marshal's Oversight Committee.
- 74645. (a) It is the purpose of this section to provide compensation for municipal court employees and officers which is comparable to that paid to county employees holding equal or comparable positions in the Santa Barbara classified service as that comparability is determined by the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors.
- (b) Whenever reference to a numbered salary range is made in any section of this article, the schedule and the salary ordinance of the County of Santa Barbara in effect on January 1 of the preceding year, shall apply.
- (c) If the board of supervisors adopts a revised salary schedule for county employees, the new schedule shall apply equally to employees of municipal courts and marshals' offices and conversion to the new schedule shall be made for the employees in the same manner on the same date as for the classified service.
- (d) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this article, the salary and benefits of municipal court employees and officers shall be changed in the same manner and at the same rate as a salary and benefit change is effective for other permanent county classified positions. Employees and officers of the municipal court shall be entitled to all employee benefits as they are provided and made applicable to positions within the classified service pursuant to Santa Barbara County ordinances or resolutions, to the extent that the benefits are not contrary to state law.
- (e) All matters affecting the administration of salary and benefits, the selection, appointment, and reclassification of municipal court officers and employees in those positions which they hold which are not specifically determined by the provision of state law shall be governed by the personnel ordinances and resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara.
- (f) Nothing in this article shall be construed to place marshals' or clerks' offices, their employees and attaches under the civil service system of Santa Barbara County but those employees and attaches may be placed under that civil service system by court rule adopted by the judges of their respective courts.
- (g) Any changes in compensation made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall expire January 1 of the second calendar year following the changes unless ratified by the Legislature.
- 74646. With the approval of the board of supervisors, a majority of municipal court judges of a municipal court district in the county may adjust the number and classification of positions for officers, attaches, and employees provided by this article. The order and approval adjusting any such position shall designate the position title and salary.
- When any additional or redesignated positions are so established, the court may appoint and employ such additional or redesignated officers, attaches, and employees as are necessary for the performance of the duties and excercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members.
- Any adjustment made pursuant to this section shall be effective when established by the board of supervisors and shall remain in effect only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which such change is made unless subsequently ratified by the Legislature.
- 74647. (a) The judges of the Santa Barbara District may appoint two court commissioners. The judges of the Santa Maria Division of the Northern Santa Barbara Municipal Court may appoint one court commissioner.

- (b) Commissioners shall be appointed by a majority of the judges of the court or courts, or by the senior judge of a two-judge court, to which the court commissioner is appointed. Commissioners shall serve at the pleasure of the majority of the judges in the court or courts or at the pleasure of the presiding judges in the court or courts or at the pleasure of the senior judge in a two-judge court and may be removed by a majority of the judges at their discretion. Within the jurisdiction of the court or courts and under the direction of the judges, commissioners shall exercise all the powers and perform all of the duties authorized by law to be performed by commissioners of superior courts and any additional powers and duties as may be prescribed by law. At the direction of the judges, commissioners may have the same jurisdiction and exercise the same powers and duties as the judges of the court with respect to any infraction or small claims action. The commissioners shall possess the same qualifications the law requires of a municipal court judge and shall not engage in the private practice of law. They shall be ex officio deputy clerks. Commissioners shall receive a salary equal to 85 percent of the salary paid to municipal court judges in Santa Barbara County.
- (c) Full-time official reporters appointed by the majority of the judges of the municipal court pursuant to the provisions of Section 72194 and so designated, shall be attaches of the court and shall receive a biweekly salary in accordance with the provisions of Section 70059.7. That salary shall be paid at the same times and according to the same procedures as salaries of employees of the County of Santa Barbara. During the hours when the court is open for the transaction of judicial business, official reporters shall devote full time to the performance of the duties required of them by law and shall not engage in or solicit to engage in any other employment in their professional capacity.
- (d) The judges of the court may appoint as many part-time additional reporters as the business of the court requires. The additional reporters shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, and they shall serve without salary but shall receive, for reporting, fees at the per diem rate fixed by Section 70059.7. Rates of compensation of regular official reporters and official reporters pro tempore may be adjusted by joint action and approval of the board of supervisors and a majority of the judges of the court, provided, however, that any changes in compensation which are made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1991, unless ratified by statute by the Legislature prior to that date. In criminal cases such fees upon order of the court shall be a charge against the general fund of the county.
- (e) An official reporter when not engaged in the performance of duties of the municipal court, may be appointed to serve as such reporter for the Santa Barbara County Grand Jury or in any other court in the County of Santa Barbara.

74648. All fees collected by court officers and attaches for official duties shall be deposited in the county treasury.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Government Code Section 74648.

74649. In order to help defray the costs of reporting services, in addition to fees required by other laws for the filing of the first paper in a civil action, there shall be an additional charge of ten dollars (\$10) in each court with designated full-time reporters.

### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving filing fees are still unsettled. Government Code Section 74649 may need to be preserved pending resolution of these issues. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

## Gov't Code §§ 74660-74673 (repealed). Santa Clara County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 28.5 (commencing with Section 74660) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74660-74673 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Santa Clara County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 30, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69600 (number of judges in Santa Clara County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter), 72190 (court commissioners).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services in civil cases generally), 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund), 69953 (payment of fees).

**Note.** The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 28.5. Municipal Courts in the County of Santa Clara

74660. This article applies only to the municipal court in the Santa Clara County Judicial District.

74661. There are 26 judges for the Santa Clara County Judicial District. However, at such time as the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors finds that there are sufficient funds to provide for up to nine additional judges and adopts a resolution or resolutions to that effect. There shall be up to 35 judges.

74662. The judges of the Santa Clara County Judicial District may appoint one commissioner in addition to any traffic trial commissioners appointed pursuant to Article 10 (commencing with Section 72450) of Chapter 9. The duties of each commissioner shall be as prescribed by law. Each commissioner shall possess the same qualifications as the law requires of a judge of the court. Each commissioner shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges and shall receive a salary equal to 86.9 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court. Each commissioner shall be an ex officio deputy clerk of the court. Each commissioner shall be a member of the same retirement system and shall receive the same fringe benefits as the board of supervisors determines from time to time shall apply to regular coded attaches appointed by the clerk-administrative officer of the court.

74662.5. Any traffic referee appointed pursuant to Section 72400 in Santa Cruz County shall receive a salary equal to 60 percent of a salary of a judge of the municipal court.

Note. It is unclear whether Government Section 74662.5 applies to Santa Cruz County or Santa Clara County. Although the statute specifically refers to Santa Cruz County, the section falls within Article 28.5 (commencing with Section 74660) — Municipal Courts in Santa Clara County.

- 74663. (a) In the Santa Clara County Judicial District there shall be one chief administrative officer/clerk who shall receive a base salary of three thousand five hundred ninety-eight dollars and twenty-four cents (\$3,598.24) biweekly, plus or minus 12 1/2 percent, and shall, notwithstanding Section 74666, be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges of the municipal court. In addition, there will be one legal aide (unclassified) and one staff attorney (unclassified) who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges. The legal aide shall serve one-year terms. The legal aide shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges and shall receive a salary as specified in range 45.0B, and the staff attorney shall receive a salary as specified in range 40.0A. The Santa Clara County Salary Ordinance No. NS-5.97 and NS.20.97, as amended, for the fiscal year July 1, 1997, through June 30, 1998, are the sources for all salaries.
  - (b) The chief-administrative officer/clerk may appoint all of the following:
- (1) One assistant chief administrative officer/clerk who shall receive a base salary of two thousand nine hundred two dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$2,902.88), biweekly, plus or minus 12 1/2 percent.
- (2) One deputy administrator/court operations who shall receive a salary as specified in range 40.7A.
- (3) One deputy administrator/court services who shall receive a salary as specified in range 40.7A.
- (4) One administrative services manager II who shall receive a salary as specified in range 42.4A.
- (5) One departmental systems specialist II who shall receive a salary as specified in range 42.6A, or one departmental systems specialist I who shall receive a salary as specified in range 40.6A.
- (6) One municipal court department information systems specialist who shall receive a salary as specified in range 26.0Y.
- (7) Two management analysts who shall receive a salary as specified in range 37.9A, or associate management analyst B who shall receive a salary as specified in range 34.1A, or associate management analyst A who shall receive a salary as specified in range 31.0A.
- (8) Two accountants III who shall receive a salary as specified in range 37.4A, or accountants II who shall receive a salary as specified in range 46.8B, or accountant/auditor appraiser who shall receive a salary as specified in range 44.0B.
- (9) One accountant II who shall receive a salary as specified in range 46.8B, or accountant/auditor appraiser who shall receive a salary as specified in range 44.0B.
  - (10) One administrative support officer I who shall receive a salary as specified in range 35.0A.
- (11) Two secretaries III who shall receive a salary as specified in range 43.4B, or secretaries II who shall receive a salary as specified in range 41.4B, or secretaries I who shall receive a salary as specified in range 39.2B.
- (12) One secretaries II who shall receive a salary as specified in range 41.4B, or secretaries I who shall receive a salary as specified in range 39.2B, or office clerk who shall receive a salary as specified in range 35.2B.
  - (13) One account clerk II who shall receive a salary as specified in range 38.6B.
- (14) One municipal court division manager III who shall receive a base salary of two thousand five hundred thirty-one dollars and fifty-two cents (\$2,531.52) biweekly, plus or minus 12 1/2 percent.
- (15) Two municipal court division managers II who shall receive a base salary of two thousand three hundred thirty dollars and fifty-six cents (\$2,330.56) biweekly, plus or minus 12 1/2 percent.
- (16) Three municipal court division managers I who shall receive a base salary of two thousand one hundred eighty-seven dollars and four cents (\$2,187.04) biweekly, plus or minus 12 1/2 percent.
- (17) Three and one-half chief deputy court clerks I who shall receive a salary as specified in range 36.5A.

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- (18) Thirteen supervising deputy court clerks II who shall receive a salary as specified in range
- (19) Four supervising deputy court clerks I who shall receive a salary as specified in range 32.7A.
- (20) Ten assistant supervising deputy court clerks who shall receive a salary as specified in range 31.7A.
- (21) Sixty-two municipal courtroom clerks who shall receive a salary as specified in range
- (22) Two hundred nine and one-half deputy court clerks II who shall receive a salary as specified in range 42.1B or deputy court clerks I who shall receive a salary as specified in range 35.9B.
  - (23) Two court services coordinators who shall receive a salary as specified in range 33.6A.
  - (24) Seven accountant assistants who shall receive a salary as specified in range 40.5B.
  - (25) One security guard who shall receive a salary as specified in range 39.1B.
  - (26) One storekeeper who shall receive a salary as specified in range 37.9B.
  - (27) One messenger-driver who shall receive a salary as specified in range 36.8B.
- (28) Thirty-four municipal court court reporters (unclassified) who shall receive a salary as specified in range 51.5K.

74665. In the Santa Clara County Judicial District the judges of these courts, pursuant to Section 72194, may appoint as many additional reporters as the business of the courts may require, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, and who shall serve without salary but shall receive the fees provided by Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, except that in lieu of the per diem fees provided in those sections for reporting testimony and proceedings, the official reporters pro tempore shall in all cases receive one hundred fourteen dollars and eighty-five cents (\$114.85) per half day and two hundred twenty-nine dollars and seventy cents (\$229.70) per day, which shall, upon order of the court, be a charge against the general fund of the county. If the board of supervisors increases the per diem fees for official court reporters pro tempore in the superior court pursuant to Section 70046.1, this increase shall apply equally for all official reporters pro tempore in the municipal courts, but all of these increases shall be effective only until the second year following the calendar year in which the adjustment is made.

74666. Attaches of the Santa Clara County Judicial District shall be subject to the provisions of merit system rules established pursuant to the charter of the County of Santa Clara in the same manner and to the same extent as applicable generally to officers and employees of said county.

Each attache shall receive a salary computed in accordance with the range established for that position or classification in order to provide compensation comparable to other positions and classifications in the county service as such comparability is determined by the board of supervisors. Whenever reference to a numbered salary range is made in any section of this article, the schedule found in the basic salary plan as adopted by the board of supervisors, which includes the same range numbers and rates of pay utilized for general employees of Santa Clara County, shall apply.

If the board of supervisors increases or decreases salaries, or adopts a revised salary plan, the new schedule of salaries and ranges shall apply equally to and be effective for such attaches of the court in the manner and on the date as is determined by the board of supervisors, but all such changes or adjustments shall be effective only until the second year following the calendar year in which the adjustment is made.

Such attaches shall be entitled to receive, on prescribed terms and conditions, such vacation, sick leave, leave of absence, and other benefits as are or may be provided by the board of supervisors from time to time. Such attaches may be appointed, promoted, demoted, terminated, or transferred, or their status otherwise adjusted, in the same manner and with the same effect as is or may be provided for by law. Such attaches shall be subject to such employment qualifications as may be adopted for their positions.

This section is expressly subject to the provisions of Section 72002.1 and any other provisions of state law regarding attaches of the court.

74667. In the Santa Clara County Judicial District the sheriff shall be ex officio marshal and shall act as such without additional compensation and his designated deputies shall be ex officio deputy marshals of the court.

74668. In the Santa Clara County Judicial District all per diem fees otherwise payable by law by the parties to proceedings in the court to official reporters or official reporters pro tempore shall be paid to the clerk of the court. All fees shall be deposited in the treasury of the county to the credit of the general fund.

### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Government Code Section 74668.

74669. In the Santa Clara County Judicial District fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in such courts shall be paid by the litigants to official reporters and official reporters pro tempore as otherwise provided by law. In all cases where by law, the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the county treasury, such fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from the general fund including fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, which shall be paid from the county treasury.

74670. In the Santa Clara County Judicial District no further fee shall be collected from, or assessed against, any party to any proceeding for services of a phonographic reporter in taking down in shorthand the testimony and other proceedings in the trial or hearing of any matter as required by law or by order of the court. Such phonographic reporter shall be allowed and shall receive, unless waived by him, the fees allowed by law for transcribing his shorthand notes of the testimony and proceedings reported by him, and such fees for transcription shall be paid as provided by Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, and by any other law pertinent to the case.

74672. In the Santa Clara County Judicial District the fee required by Section 74671 shall be taxed as costs in favor of any party paying it and to whom costs are awarded by the judgment of the court. It is not subject to Section 6103.

The clerk of the Santa Clara County Judicial District shall transmit to the county treasurer in accordance with Section 24353 all money paid to him pursuant to Section 74671. The money shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

74673. In any county with a population of over 1,000,000 and not over 1,070,000 as determined by the 1970 federal census and in which there is, or may be, established by a majority vote of the judges of the superior court and a majority vote of the judges of the municipal court of that county a joint committee comprised of an equal number of superior court and municipal court judges, such committee shall advise the respective courts on matters relating to the administration of criminal justice. Upon concurrence of a majority of the superior court judges and a majority of the municipal court judges, the joint committee may initiate and administer programs, services and other matters relating to the improvement of the criminal justice system.

The executive director and any and all other employees of the joint committee shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the joint committee. The number and compensation of all employees of the joint committee shall be fixed by the board of supervisors. All expenses of

the joint committee shall be paid from the general fund of the county, subject to the approval of the board of supervisors.

### Gov't Code §§ 74690-74699 (repealed). Santa Cruz County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 29 (commencing with Section 74690) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74690-74699 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Santa Cruz County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 1, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69600.5 (number of judges in Santa Cruz County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter), 72190 (court commissioners).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 29. Santa Cruz County

74690. This article applies to the municipal courts established in districts in Santa Cruz County.

74691. There are five judges.

- 74692. (a) There shall be one clerk of the municipal court in Santa Cruz County, who shall be known as court administrator-clerk of the municipal court, and who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges of the municipal court. The court administrator-clerk of the municipal court shall receive a salary at the rate specified in rate ND of the salary schedule. The position of court administrator-clerk of the municipal court shall not be deemed a civil service position.
- (b) There shall be one assistant clerk of the municipal court who shall be appointed by the court administrator-clerk of the municipal court, with the approval of a majority of the judges of the municipal court.

74693. The court administrator-clerk of the municipal court may appoint:

- (a) One assistant court administrator-clerk of the municipal court, who shall receive a salary at a rate specified in range MT of the salary schedule.
- (b) One supervising deputy court clerk, grade II, who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range M9 of the salary schedule.
- (c) Six supervising deputy court clerks, grade I, who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range JM of the salary schedule.
- (d) Seven senior municipal courtroom clerks who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range JN of the salary schedule.
- (e) Nine municipal courtroom clerks who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range D6 of the salary schedule.

- (f) Twenty-nine clerks, grade II or deputy court clerks. Clerks, grade II shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range 28 of the salary schedule. Deputy court clerks shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range 32 of the salary schedule.
- (g) Two clerks, grade II, who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range 27 of the salary schedule.
- (h) Three typist clerks, each of whom shall be either grade I or grade II. Grade I typist clerks shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range J7 of the salary schedule. Grade II typist clerks shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range J8 of the salary schedule.
- (i) One secretary, who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range D4 of the salary schedule.
- (j) One departmental systems analyst, who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range KF of the salary schedule.
- (k) One supervising accountant, grade I, who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range FX of the salary schedule.
- (1) Two account clerks, grade III, who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range FH of the salary schedule.
- (m) .50 payroll clerk, who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range FN of the salary schedule.
- (n) 1.50 receptionists, who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range 27 of the salary schedule.
- (o) .70 assistant departmental administrative analyst, who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range KF of the salary schedule.
- (p) One data entry operator, grade II, who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range D2 of the salary schedule.
- (q) Seven court reporters, who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range 62 of the salary schedule.
- (r) One traffic commissioner, who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range DO of the salary schedule.
- (s) Two court interpreters, who shall receive a salary at a rate specified in range WC of the salary schedule.
- (t) One judicial administrative assistant, who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in range LH of the salary schedule.
- 74693.1. Whenever reference to a numbered salary range is made in any section of this article, the schedule of salaries adopted by resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz County in effect on January 1, 1988, shall apply.

Unless otherwise specifically provided, each person appointed to a position, the compensation of which is fixed by reference to a salary range incorporated by this section, shall be placed in the step of the specified salary range and advanced in step in the specified salary range in accordance with the personnel practices of the County of Santa Cruz.

- 74693.2. All employees of the Santa Cruz Municipal Court shall be entitled to the same provisions with respect to retirement, vacations and other benefits allowed to other employees of the county, and be subject to the personnel regulations, memoranda of understanding and the affirmative action plan of the County of Santa Cruz.
- 74693.3. The positions enumerated in Sections 74692 and 74693, inclusive, are deemed to be comparable in job and salary level to positions of the same title listed in the service of Santa Cruz County.
- Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the event that any class, the number of positions prescribed for any class, or the salary, benefits, personnel regulations, memoranda of understanding or affirmative action plan for any class which is shown above is modified by the civil service commission or board of supervisors, or both, a commensurate modification shall, with the approval of the presiding judge of the municipal court, be made for the comparable court class. Any adjustment made pursuant to this section shall be effective the same date as the

effective date of the action applicable to the respective and comparable county class, but shall remain in effect only until January 1 of the second year in which such change is made, unless subsequently ratified by the Legislature.

 74694. The sheriff of the county shall be ex officio marshal of the court and may appoint two of his deputies to act as ex officio deputy marshals of the court.

74695. Each judge of the municipal court in the County of Santa Cruz may appoint a competent phonographic reporter, pursuant to Section 72194, to be known as an official reporter of such court, and such pro tempore reporters as necessary to report the proceedings of the court. Official reporters shall hold office at the pleasure of the appointing judge and shall be attaches of the court and shall receive a biweekly salary as specified in salary schedule 62 of the County of Santa Cruz, which shall be a charge against the general fund of the county. During the hours which the courts are open for transaction of judicial business, official reporters shall devote full time to the performance of the duties required of them by law. The duties of official reporters appointed pursuant to this section shall be performed as elsewhere provided by law.

74698. The judges of the municipal court shall appoint one court commissioner. The commissioner shall possess the same qualifications as the law requires of a judge of the court. Within the jurisdiction of the court and under the direction of the judges, the commissioner shall exercise the powers and perform the duties authorized by the law. The commissioner shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges and shall receive a monthly salary at the rate established by the judges. In no event shall such salary exceed the salary provided for a judge of the municipal court. The commissioner shall be an ex officio deputy clerk of the court and shall be a member of any retirement system which includes attaches of the court. The commissioner may engage in the private practice of law upon approval of the judges.

74699. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, the compensation rate for each official court reporter pro tempore shall be ninety dollars (\$90) a day for each day such official court reporter pro tempore provides court reporting services to this municipal court, or at a rate equal to but not less than the rate of compensation established by the county board of supervisors for official court reporters pro tempore appointed by the superior court of the County of Santa Cruz.

## Gov't Code §§ 74700-74711 (repealed). Sonoma County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 29.5 (commencing with Section 74700) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74700-74711 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sonoma County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 12, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Sections 68202-68203 (salary of superior court judge), 69603 (number of judges in Sonoma County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 259 (powers of court commissioners); Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter), 72190 (court commissioners).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 29.5. Sonoma County

74700. This article applies to the municipal court district which embraces all of Sonoma County and is known as the Sonoma County Municipal Court. This article establishes a uniform compensation schedule which shall apply to the Sonoma County Municipal Court and provides the personnel for such court.

74701. Judges of the Sonoma County Municipal Court shall be compensated in accordance with the uniform salary statutes.

74701.5. The judges of the Sonoma County Municipal Court may, by majority vote, appoint two court commissioners who shall meet the qualifications and have the powers and duties specified in Sections 72190 and 72190.1 of this code, and Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure. However, if the board of supervisors finds that there are sufficient funds for one additional court commissioner and adopts a resolution to that effect, there shall be three court commissioners. Any commissioner so appointed shall also have the power and duties of a traffic referee, as provided in Article 9 (commencing with Section 72400) of Chapter 8 of Title 8. The salary of the commissioner for all duties performed pursuant to this section shall be equal to 85 percent of the annual salary of a judge of a municipal court. The commissioner shall be a member of the Sonoma County Retirement System and shall receive vacation, sick leave, and fringe benefits identical to those provided Sonoma County administrative management employees.

74702. There shall be one clerk administrator who shall be the court executive officer and who shall be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the judges of the municipal court. In addition to the duties imposed on this position by law, the judges of the municipal court may prescribe and delegate to the clerk administrator such administrative powers and duties as they deem necessary for the optimal administration of the court.

The salary of the clerk administrator shall be established by joint action of the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors and a majority of the judges of the municipal court at an amount equal to that paid county department heads with comparable experience and responsibility. The clerk administrator shall receive the same privileges with respect to sick leave, vacations, and fringe benefits as provided equivalent department heads employed by the county.

- 74703. (a) The judges of the Sonoma County Municipal Court may, with the approval of the board of supervisors, appoint a permanent full-time traffic referee, in addition to the appointment of any other traffic referee authorized by statute, to be funded entirely by the County of Sonoma. The permanent full-time traffic referee shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges. The judges may also appoint temporary traffic referees, as needed, to assist in processing traffic caseloads during times of training, illness, or vacation of the full-time traffic referee.
- (b) The permanent full-time traffic referee and temporary traffic referees shall have the powers and duties specified in Sections 72401 and 72402, as well as the powers of a deputy clerk of the court, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned by the court.
- (c) The permanent full-time traffic referee shall receive a salary equal to 60 percent of the annual salary of a municipal court judge. The permanent full-time traffic referee shall receive sick leave, vacation leave, and benefits identical to those provided to Sonoma County administrative management employees.
- (d) The temporary traffic referees shall receive a salary identical to that of the permanent full-time traffic referee, except that the compensation shall be prorated as the number of hours actually served relates to a 40-hour workweek. Temporary traffic referees shall not receive sick leave, vacation leave, or benefits, other than those mandated by state or federal law.
- (e) The permanent full-time traffic referee shall be appointed from a list of temporary traffic referees established and approved by a majority of the judges of that court. The number of

temporary traffic referees shall be such that each temporary traffic referee serves on the bench an average of at least three days in each month, and the presiding judge shall assure that all temporary traffic referees maintain current knowledge of the procedures. The court shall periodically review the performance of each temporary traffic referee and shall maintain an ongoing training program to maintain their skills. Each temporary traffic referee shall possess the same qualifications the law requires of a municipal court judge, and shall have completed an orientation program satisfactory to the presiding judge, including a review of the procedures and practices of the court, together with observation of each particular calendar to which the traffic referee may be assigned, and shall not engage in the private practice of law before any court of the municipal to which he or she is appointed, and is subject to disqualification as provided for judges.

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(f) A permanent full-time traffic referee and each temporary traffic referee shall perform those functions conferred by law and assigned by the presiding judge. Before any action or proceeding is tried or heard by a permanent full-time traffic referee or temporary traffic referee, any party to, or any attorney appearing in, the action or proceeding shall, however, be entitled to require, by oral or written motion without notice, that the action or proceeding be reassigned or transferred, whereupon the action or proceeding shall be reassigned or transferred as promptly as possible to a judge, court commissioner, or referee of the court. The court shall, prior to the commencement of any such trial or hearing, provide notice to each party or attorney of record in the action or proceeding of this entitlement to require reassignment or transfer.

(g) The permanent full-time traffic referee position and the temporary traffic referee positions shall not be counted in the calculation of trial court funding pursuant to Section 77202, and the salary for these positions shall not be considered as part of "court operations" for purposes of Sections 77003 and 77204.

74705. Certain classes of employment in the municipal courts are deemed to be equivalent in job responsibility and salary level to certain classes in the service of the County of Sonoma, or in some instances, to such classes plus or minus a specified percentage rate. Whenever the salary of those classes in the service of the County of Sonoma is adjusted by the board of supervisors, the salary of the comparable classes in the municipal courts shall be adjusted to a like extent plus or minus the percentage rate specified in this section, if applicable. The adjustment shall become effective on the same date as the effective date of the action by the board of supervisors, as it applies to the classes in the service of the county, but the adjustment shall remain effective only until January 1 of the second year following the calendar year in which the adjustment is made.

34 Municipal Court Classification County Classification Municipal Court Executive Officer Municipal Court Executive Officer 35 36 Assistant Court Executive Officer Municipal Court Assistant Executive Officer Administrative Assistant 37 Administrative Assistant Municipal Court Services Manager Municipal Court Services Manager 38 Municipal Court Reporter 39 Municipal Court Reporter 40 Municipal Court Secretary Municipal Court Secretary 41 **Executive Secretary Executive Secretary** Municipal Court Division Supervisor Municipal Court Division Supervisor 42 Municipal Courtroom Clerk Municipal Courtroom Clerk 43 Municipal Court Clerk III Municipal Court Clerk III 44 45 Account Clerk III Account Clerk III 46 Account Clerk II/I Account Clerk II/I 47 Municipal Court Clerk II Municipal Court Clerk II Municipal Court Clerk I Municipal Court Clerk I 48

74706. All fees collected by the sheriff or his deputies for services to the municipal court shall be deposited with the county treasurer.

74707. Section 70047.5 shall govern the salary, retirement, vacation, sick leave, and other benefits applicable to official reporters of the municipal court, appointed pursuant to Section 72194, in addition to providing for the daily reimbursement rate and other expenses of reporters pro tempore.

74708. In the municipal court in the district which coincides with all the territory in the County of Sonoma, there shall be the following personnel:

- (a) There shall be six judges who may together appoint:
- (1) Two court commissioners.
- (2) One municipal court executive officer, who will serve as clerk of the court.
- 10 (3) Four municipal court reporters.

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- 11 (4) One municipal court secretary.
- 12 (b) The municipal court executive officer may appoint:
- 13 (1) One assistant municipal court executive officer.
- 14 (2) Two administrative assistants.
  - (3) One municipal court services manager.
- 16 (4) One executive secretary.
- 17 (5) Six municipal court division supervisors.
- 18 (6) Eight municipal courtroom clerks.
- 19 (7) Sixteen municipal court clerks III.
- 20 (8) One account clerk III.
- 21 (9) Four account clerks II/I.
  - (10) Twenty-six and one-half municipal court clerks II/I.
  - 74710. No provision is made for marshal or deputy marshals in the Sonoma County Municipal Court and no compensation is established for any such marshal and deputy marshal positions. In lieu thereof, the Sheriff of the County of Sonoma shall be ex officio marshal and shall serve the court without additional compensation.
  - 74711. All officers and employees of the municipal court shall be entitled to the privileges afforded their equivalent county class by the Sonoma County Salary Ordinance or the applicable memorandum of understanding with respect to sick leave, vacations, and other benefits. The municipal court officers and employees may be appointed, promoted, demoted, reclassified, terminated or transferred, or their status otherwise adjusted, in the same manner and with the same effect as is provided by the salary ordinance or the applicable memorandum of understanding in effect at the time of any such adjustment in status.

#### Gov't Code §§ 74720-74731 (repealed). Siskiyou County Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 29.6 (commencing with Section 74720) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74720-74731 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Siskiyou County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 4, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 15 (qualifications of judges), 16 (election of judges); Code Civ. Proc. §§ 38 (judicial districts), 190 *et seq.* (jury selection); Section 69601.7 (number of judges in Siskiyou County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) The fact that the office of deputy marshal no longer exists in Siskiyou County following expiration of the former constables' terms of office.
  - (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623

- (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673
- 4 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 29.6. Siskiyou County

- 74720. The Siskiyou County Municipal Court District shall supersede the Western, Southeastern, and Dorris/Tulelake Judicial Districts and shall embrace the entire County of Siskiyou.
  - 74721. There shall be three judges.

- 74722. The present judicial incumbents in the superseded judicial districts shall succeed to the judicial positions of the new municipal court district.
- 74723. The time for election and qualifications of the successor to any judge who becomes a judge of the municipal court shall be that previously fixed by law for the election and qualifications of successors. The judges of the district shall be elected at large by the electors resident within the district. Any otherwise qualified candidate is eligible to be elected if he or she resides within the district.
- 74724. The court shall maintain facilities at Yreka, Dorris, Weed, and other locations determined by the court. The court shall determine the nature and frequency of sessions to be held at additional court locations.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 74724 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

- 74725. Trial jurors for each session of the courts of the district shall be selected from the persons residing within the district.
- 74726. The officers, employees, and attaches of the municipal court shall be entitled to the same vacation, sick leave, and similar benefits and privileges as those granted to other employees of the county. Incumbent officers, employees, and attaches of the superseded courts shall retain all accrued benefits and privileges.
- 74727. (a) All matters affecting the employment of the officers, employees, and attaches that are not specifically determined by this article or another provision of state law shall be governed by the current personnel ordinance of the County of Siskiyou.
- (b) The Board of Supervisors of the County of Siskiyou may adjust the salaries paid to employees of the municipal court as part of its county employee compensation plan. Any adjustment shall be effective on the same date as the effective date of the action of the board to adjust compensation of other county employees. Any adjustment shall be effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which the adjustment is made, unless ratified by the Legislature.
- 74727.5. (a) Whenever a reference is made to a numbered salary range in any section of this article, the schedule of biweekly salaries found in the salary ordinance of Siskiyou County shall apply.

(b) The work of the superior and municipal courts in Siskiyou County	is to be performed,
minimally, by each of the positions herein identified by the trial courts of Sis	kiyou County.

(c) The court may appoint the following numbers of staff at the classification and salary ranges indicated:

Number	Classification	Salary Range
1	Director of Family Court Services	51
1	Court Reporter	48
1.75	Research Attorney (Attorney III)	60
1	Court Manager II	45
2	Court Manager I	41
2	Judicial Secretary	38
1	Senior Legal Secretary	32
1	Legal Secretary	28
.5	Court Mediator/Evaluator	40
2	Information System Specialist III	46
4	Court Clerk III	30
20	Court Clerk II	26
1	Court Executive Officer	59
.75	Family Law Facilitator (Attorney III)	60
1	Bailiff	30

74728. The Siskiyou County Sheriff shall be ex officio marshal.

 74729. There shall be three deputy marshals. Any person lawfully and rightfully holding the office of constable on November 8, 1994, is entitled to serve as deputy marshal, with the same compensation and the same terms of employment he or she had as a constable, for the remainder of his or her elected or appointed term.

74730. So long as a new position of deputy marshal is occupied by a person who occupied the position of a constable prior to November 8, 1995, the relationship of the new deputy marshal to the County of Siskiyou shall remain the same as the relationship of such person occupying the office of constable was prior to November 8, 1994. Nothing shall be interpreted as waiving any rights the County of Siskiyou may have with regard to, or changing the status of, any person occupying the position of constable prior to November 8, 1994, or as affecting the rights of any person claiming a right to occupy the position of constable prior to November 8, 1994, except to the extent permitted by Proposition 191 amending Section 5 of Article VI of the California Constitution.

74731. Except as otherwise provided, the designated deputies of the Sheriff of Siskiyou County shall act as ex officio deputy marshals of the Siskiyou County Municipal Court.

## Gov't Code §§ 74740-74750 (repealed). South Bay Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 30 (commencing with Section 74740) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74740-74750 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Diego County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective December 1, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69595 (number of judges in San Diego County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(l)-(m) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job

classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

(3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations), 77211 ("900" telephone numbers). See also Sections 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund), 69953 (payment of fees).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 30. South Bay Judicial District

74740. Notwithstanding Section 71040, there shall be a municipal court in a judicial district, embracing the Cities of Chula Vista, Coronado, Imperial Beach, National City, that portion of the City of San Diego lying southerly of the City of Chula Vista and the portion of the City of San Diego lying within San Diego Bay south of a westerly continuation of the northern boundary of National City to the point of intersection with the eastern boundary of the City of Coronado, and such other contiguous area as the board of supervisors may direct, designated the South Bay Judicial District.

This article applies to the municipal court established pursuant to this section.

74741. There shall be seven judges.

- 74742. (a) In addition to any other compensation and benefits, each judge of the municipal court shall receive the same life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment insurance, comprehensive annual physical examinations, executive flexible benefits plan (except that if deferred compensation is selected, no adjustment based on retirement tier shall apply), and dental and vision insurance as provided by the County of San Diego for the classification of chief administrative officer. Changes in such benefits shall be effective on the same date as for those for the classification of chief administrative officer.
- (b) Subject to approval by the board of supervisors, each judge of the municipal court shall receive one or more of the following benefits: the same long-term disability insurance as provided by the County of San Diego for the classification of chief administrative officer or retiree health benefits whereby each judge of the municipal court serving on or after October 1, 1987, who retires from the municipal court on or after January 1, 1989, shall receive the same amount of insurance premium for retiree health benefits under the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (Part 5 (commencing with Section 22751) of Title 2) that the state provides to retired superior court judges under that act.

### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving judicial benefits are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 74742 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending further study and review by interested parties, including the Judicial Council's Task Force on Judicial Service.

- 74743. (a) By order entered in the minutes of the court, a majority of judges may appoint two commissioners. However, if the board of supervisors finds that there are sufficient funds for one additional commissioner and adopts a resolution to that effect, a majority of judges may appoint an additional commissioner. The commissioners shall serve at the pleasure of the judges and shall receive a salary equal to 80 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court.
- (b) A commissioner shall receive and be entitled to the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for a chief deputy

county counsel in the classified service of the County of San Diego. However, a commissioner shall be entitled to (1) earn sick leave credit at the rate of 5 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period; and (2) earn vacation credit at the rate of 8.075 percent of each hour of paid service during the pay period until such time as the commissioner has 15 years of county/court service. At that time, the commissioner will earn vacation at the same rate as chief deputy county counsel with 15 years of county service.

(c) With the approval of a majority of the judges of the court and the board of supervisors, a commissioner may be reimbursed for any payment he or she makes for his or her annual State Bar of California membership fee.

74744. There shall be one court administrator who shall serve as clerk of the court and who shall be appointed by a majority of the judges of the court. The salary of the court administrator shall be within the biweekly rate range ES-15 indicated in the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego. The biweekly salary, and any advancement or reduction within the range, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions set forth under Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego and of subdivision (a) of Section 74345, except that any reference to "executive compensation committee" or "chief administrative officer" in Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego shall be interpreted as "a majority of the judges."

74745. The court administrator may appoint with the approval of the judges:

- (a) Three deputy court administrators. Persons appointed to this position on or after January 1, 1993, shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. The deputy court administrators shall receive a salary within the biweekly rate range ES-6 indicated in the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego. The biweekly salary, and any advancement or reduction within the range, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions set forth under Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego and of subdivision (a) of Section 74345, except that any reference to "executive compensation committee" or "the chief administrative officer" in Article 3.5 of the Compensation Ordinance of the County of San Diego shall be interpreted as "the court administrator."
- (b) One deputy clerk-administrative assistant trainee, I, II, or III as the case may be. A deputy clerk-administrative assistant trainee shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative trainee in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-administrative assistant I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative assistant II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative assistant II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative assistant III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-administrative assistant III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative assistant III in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (c) One deputy clerk-division manager I, II, or III, as the case may be. A division manager I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 10 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk V in the San Diego Judicial District. A division manager II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 15.5 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk V in the San Diego Judicial District. A division manager III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 24.5 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk-division manager II.
- (d) Seven deputy clerks V each of whom shall receive a biweekly salary equal to that specified for deputy clerk V in the San Diego Municipal Court. The duties of the class of deputy clerk V shall include supervisory responsibilities.
- (e) One deputy clerk, associate, senior accountant, or accounting manager, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-associate accountant shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for associate accountant in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-senior accountant shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for senior accountant in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-accounting

manager shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk-division manager III.

- (f) One deputy clerk-staff development specialist or a deputy clerk-staff development coordinator, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-staff development specialist shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for staff development specialist in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-staff development coordinator shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 5 percent higher than that specified for staff development specialist in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (g) One deputy clerk-volunteer program coordinator. A deputy clerk-volunteer program coordinator shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to the greater of that specified for volunteer program coordinator in the superior court service of the County of San Diego or 15.75 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk III.
- (h) Ten deputy clerks IV. Each of the deputy clerks IV shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to the greater of that specified for superior court clerk in the superior court service of the County of San Diego or 19.95 percent higher than that specified for deputy clerk III.
- (i) Sixty-four deputy clerks III, II, or I, or deputy clerk-intermediate clerk typists, as the case may be. Each of the deputy clerks III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal procedures clerk III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Each of the deputy clerks II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal procedures clerk II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Each of the deputy clerks I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for legal procedures clerk I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. At the discretion of the court administrator, appointments to the deputy clerk I and II classification may be at any step within the salary range. Up to three of these positions may be filled at the level of deputy clerk-intermediate clerk typist. A deputy clerk-intermediate clerk typist shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for intermediate clerk typist in the classified service of the County of San Diego. In the absence of a deputy clerk IV, the court administrator may assign a maximum of five deputy clerks III to perform courtroom clerk duties, supervisory duties, or training duties for 40 or more hours during a pay period. A deputy clerk III assigned to perform these duties is eligible to receive a biweekly salary at a rate 10 percent higher than that specified for a deputy clerk III. This increased biweekly salary shall apply only during pay periods in which 40 or more hours are spent performing the supervisory, training, or courtroom clerk duties specified above and shall not apply to paid leave or to terminal payoff.
- (j) One deputy clerk-administrative secretary IV, III, II, or I, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-administrative secretary IV shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary IV in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-administrative secretary III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for administrative secretary I in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (k) Four deputy clerk-court interpreters who shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for superior court clerk-interpreter in the superior court service of the County of San Diego.
- (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 74749, up to 10 deputy clerk-court workers may be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. The class of deputy clerk-court worker provides for temporary appointments to positions in classes not listed in Sections 74740 to 74750, inclusive, pending a review and evaluation of the duties of these positions by the court administrator, and the establishment of specific classes as provided in this section. Prior to the establishment of those classes, the county personnel director shall conduct a classification review and make recommendations to the municipal court as to the establishment of those classes. The rate of pay for each individual employed in this class of deputy clerk-court worker shall be within the range proposed for the class pending establishment, at a rate determined by the court

administrator following consultation with the county personnel director. The rules regarding appointment and compensation as they relate to appointments to deputy clerk-court worker shall be the same as those applicable to the class that is pending establishment. Appointments shall be temporary and shall not exceed 18 months. Employee benefits, if applicable, shall be equal to those granted to the class in the classified service of the County of San Diego to which the pending class shall be tied for benefit purposes. When that appointment is made, the class, compensation (including salary and fringe benefits), and number of those positions may be established by joint action of the majority of the judges and the board of supervisors in accordance with established county personnel and budgetary procedures. In the event that the class pending establishment is tied to a class in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego, the joint action may designate that persons serving in the class pending establishment shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. The court administrator may then appoint additional attaches to the classes of positions in the same manner as those for which express provision is made, and they shall receive the compensation so provided. Persons occupying deputy clerk-court worker positions shall have their appointments expire not later than 30 calendar days following promulgation of a list of certified eligibles for the new class. Appointments to the new class shall continue at the stated compensation or as thereafter modified by joint action of the majority of the judges and the board of supervisors.

- (m) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 74749, up to 10 extra help positions (hourly rate) to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the court administrator in the class and salary level deemed appropriate. These appointments shall be temporary for a period not to exceed six months, plus one additional period of up to six months, at the court administrator's option. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the court administrator may fill these positions with personnel employed for a period not to exceed 120 working days or 960 hours, whichever is greater, during a fiscal year on a part-time basis.
- (n) Notwithstanding subdivision (c) of Section 74749, the court administrator may appoint up to 15 temporary extra help deputy clerk-municipal court trainees I, II, III, or V, who shall be paid at an hourly rate and shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee I shall receive an hourly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker I in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee II shall receive an hourly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker II in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee III shall receive an hourly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker III in the unclassified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-municipal court trainee V shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for student worker V in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Persons who graduate and receive a degree in the field which qualified them for appointment to a deputy clerk-municipal court trainee class, may remain in the class and be employed on a full-time basis for up to six months from the first day of the month following their date of graduation.
- (o) Except as provided herein, the provisions of Section 74345 shall apply to the attaches appointed pursuant to this section and Section 74744.
- (p) Three confidential deputy administrative clerks or deputy administrative clerks III, II, or I, as the case may be. A confidential deputy administrative clerk III and a deputy administrative clerk III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk IV. A confidential deputy administrative clerk II and a deputy administrative clerk II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk III. A confidential deputy administrative clerk I and a deputy administrative clerk I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for deputy clerk II.
- (q) One deputy clerk-municipal court secretary, who shall receive a salary at a rate equal to that specified for confidential legal secretary III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. At the discretion of the court administrator appointment to the deputy clerk-municipal court secretary may be at any step within the salary range.
- (r) Three deputy clerk-senior systems analyst, associate systems analyst, assistant systems analyst, or systems analyst trainee, or systems support analyst II, I, or trainee, or LAN systems

analysts III, II, or I, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-senior systems analyst shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for senior systems analyst in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-associate systems analyst shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for associate systems analyst in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-assistant systems analyst shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for assistant systems analyst in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-systems analyst trainee shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for systems analyst trainee in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-systems support analyst II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for systems support analyst II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-systems support analyst I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for systems support analyst I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-systems support analyst trainee shall receive a salary equal to that specified for systems support analyst trainee in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-LAN systems analyst III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for DIS LAN systems analyst III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-LAN systems analyst II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for DIS LAN systems analyst II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-LAN systems analyst I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for DIS LAN systems analyst I in the classified service of the County of San Diego.

- (s) One deputy clerk-municipal court computer specialist I, II, or III, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-municipal court computer specialist I, II, or III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for departmental computer specialist I, II, or III, respectively, in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (t) Three deputy clerk-collection officers I, II, or III, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-collection officer I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for revenue and recovery officer I in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-collection officer II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for revenue and recovery officer II in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-collection officer III shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for revenue and recovery officer III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. Persons appointed to these positions on or after January 1, 1999, shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator.
- (u) One deputy clerk-small claims adviser or deputy clerk-small claims counsel, as the case may be. The deputy clerk-small claims adviser shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate of 18.63 percent less than that specified for small claims counsel in the classified service of the County of San Diego. The deputy clerk-small claims counsel shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for small claims counsel in the classified service of the County of San Diego.
- (v) Two deputy clerk-substance abuse assessors I or II, as the case may be. Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 73649, persons appointed to these positions on or after January 1, 1998, shall serve at the pleasure of the court administrator. A substance abuse assessor II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for the class of deputy probation officer in the classified service of the County of San Diego. A deputy clerk-substance abuse assessor I shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate 9 percent below that specified for a deputy clerk-substance abuse assessor II. Appointments to deputy clerk-substance abuse assessor I and II may be at any step within the salary range.
- (w) One deputy clerk-court referral officers II or deputy clerk-court referral officers I, as the case may be. A deputy clerk-court referral officer II shall receive a biweekly salary at a rate equal to that specified for the class of deputy probation officer in the classified service of San Diego County. A deputy clerk-court referral officer I shall receive biweekly salary at a rate of 9 percent below that specified for the class of deputy probation officer in the classified service of San Diego County. The above positions shall be filled only upon the equivalent number of corresponding vacancies in the positions denoted in subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 74359.1.
- (x) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the number of positions and compensation of positions in classifications authorized under subdivisions (a) to (k), inclusive, under subdivisions

(m), (n), and (p) to (x), inclusive, and under Sections 74743, 74744, and 74750 may be adjusted as necessary by action of the majority of the judges. The rules regarding appointments of persons to those positions shall be the same as those applicable to the class of those positions. The action of the majority of the judges adjusting those positions shall designate the class title or titles, number of positions, and compensation for each respective class. Any adjustment made pursuant to this subdivision shall be effective upon action of the majority of judges and shall remain in effect until ratified by the Legislature.

74745.1. Any positions authorized by Section 74745 may be filled by independent contractors on a contractual basis at the discretion of the court administrator. Should any of the positions be filled by independent contractors on a contractual basis, the provisions of Section 74745 shall not apply for these positions only.

74745.5. The South Bay Municipal Court or any agency supporting this court may establish a "900" telephone number or numbers for computerized remote access by individuals or organizations to court information. The proceeds from those "900" telephone numbers shall be continuously and solely appropriated to the use of the court or court support agency providing access to the individuals or organizations for purposes of staff and information data processing services.

74746. In the event that there shall be an increase in the number of judges as provided in Section 74743, the court administrator may appoint one deputy clerk IV, one deputy clerk III, and one deputy clerk II, for each respective additional judge so appointed. Such additional deputy clerks shall receive the biweekly salaries specified for their respective classes by Section 74745.

74747. Persons who succeed to positions in the municipal court under provisions of the Municipal and Justice Court Act of 1949 shall receive credit for continuous prior service in superseded courts and in the sheriff's department or constabulary of the county. In determining the rate of compensation to be paid to the officers and employees named in this article, service in any city, municipal or justice court of the State of California and service in the sheriff's department or constabulary of the County of San Diego shall be deemed to be service in the respective offices and employments in the Municipal Court of the South Bay Judicial District.

74748. The municipal court shall hold sessions in the City of Chula Vista and at such other places as the board of supervisors, by ordinance, may designate.

# Note: Comment Requested

 Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 74748 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

74749. (a) In addition to the salary provided in this article, the attaches of the municipal court shall receive, and they shall be entitled to the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, percentage of retirement offsets and all other fringe benefits as now or may hereafter be provided for the employees of the County of San Diego in the comparable classes specified in Section 74345.

The court administrator shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may be hereafter received by the classification of chief probation officer of the County of San Diego. The deputy court administrators shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may be hereafter received by the classification of assistant chief probation officer of the County of San Diego. All persons employed as deputy clerk-division manager III, deputy clerk-division manager II, or deputy clerk-division manager I, shall receive the same number of holidays, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be received by the class of

administrative assistant III in the classified service of the County of San Diego. However, all officers, employees, and attaches of the municipal court shall be eligible to enroll in the dental and vision group insurance plans sponsored by the County of San Diego.

The purpose and intent of this subdivision is to provide all court attaches except the commissioner and court reporters with any and all fringe benefits but no more than those which are available to their comparable classes in the service of the County of San Diego as specified herein or in Section 74345. Whenever action or approval by the chief administrative officer or county personnel director is required for the county benefit, it shall be taken or given, as to comparable municipal court officers and attaches other than those serving at the pleasure of the court, by the court administrator with the approval of the majority of the judges of the municipal court or their designees, or as to those serving at the pleasure of the court, by the majority of the judges or their designees. Changes in benefits shall be effective on the same date as those for employees of the County of San Diego in the specified comparable classes. The majority of all the municipal court judges may adopt rules for the conduct of the personnel privileges to be afforded the attaches of the court excluding fringe benefits.

(b) All attaches other than the commissioner and the court reporters, and other persons serving at the pleasure of their appointing authorities, may be appointed, promoted, removed, suspended, laid off, or discharged for cause by the appointing authority subject in such appointment, promotion, removal, suspension, lay off, or discharge to civil service provisions applicable to the classified personnel of the County of San Diego. Whenever those attaches are appointed or promoted to a position, they must serve a probationary period of at least six months and not to exceed 18 months, as specified in the job announcement for the class prior to appointment.

74750. Official reporters in the Municipal Court of the South Bay Judicial District appointed pursuant to Section 72194 shall be attaches of such court, and in lieu of any other compensation provided by law for their services in reporting testimony and proceedings in such court shall be paid a biweekly salary equal to that specified for official court reporters for the Superior Court of the County of San Diego. These salaries shall be a charge against the general fund of the county.

Pursuant to Section 72194, the judges of such court may appoint as many additional reporters as the business of the court may require, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, and who shall serve without salary but who shall receive the fees provided by Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, except that in lieu of the per diem fees provided in such sections for reporting testimony and proceedings, the official reporters pro tempore shall in all cases be compensated at a rate equal to that paid to official reporters pro tempore for the Superior Court of the County of San Diego, which shall be a charge against the general fund of the County of San Diego.

Fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in such court shall be paid by the litigants to official reporters and official reporters pro tempore as otherwise provided by law. In all cases where by law the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the county treasury, such fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from the general fund, including fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive.

Official reporters of such court shall be members of any retirement system maintained by the county. For the purpose of such retirement system the salary provided in this article for such reporters shall be deemed their entire compensation.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 74749, official reporters serve at the pleasure of the judges and shall receive and be entitled to the same number of holiday, leaves of absence, and all other fringe benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for by rule for the official reporters of the Superior Court of the County of San Diego.

# Gov't Code §§ 74760-74767 (repealed). Glenn County Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 30.1 (commencing with Section 74760) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74760-74767 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Glenn County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 31, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Cal. Const. art. VI, § 16 (election of judges); Section 69583.5 (number of judges in Glenn County).
- (2) Elimination of the marshal's office and the transfer of its functions to the sheriff's office, effective August 17, 1999. *Cf.* former Section 74766 (marshal of Glenn County).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71630-71639.3 (labor relations), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 195 (jury commissioners); Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 30.1. Glenn County

74760. The Glenn County Municipal Court District shall supersede the Glenn County Judicial District and shall embrace the entire County of Glenn.

74761. There shall be one judge.

74762. The incumbent judge of the superseded judicial district in that office on November 8, 1994, shall succeed to the judgeship of the municipal court district.

74763. The time for election and qualification of the successor to the judge who becomes the first judge of the municipal court shall be that previously fixed by law for the election and qualifications of successors to municipal court judges generally. The judge shall be elected at large by the electors resident within the district.

74764. The court shall maintain facilities at Willows and other locations determined by the court. The court shall determine the nature and frequency of sessions to be held at additional court locations.

### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 74764 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

- 74765. (a) All matters affecting the employment of the officers, employees, and attaches of the consolidated courts that are not specifically determined by this article or another provision of state law shall be governed by the personnel ordinance and resolutions of the County of Glenn. Employees currently governed by the terms and conditions of the current Memorandum of Understanding between the County of Glenn and the Glenn County Employees Association shall continue to be covered by the agreement until amended or superseded by mutual agreement.
- (b) The officers, employees, and attaches of the consolidated courts shall be entitled to the same vacation, sick leave, and similar benefits and privileges as those granted to other employees of the county who are not represented by an employee association authorized to meet and confer with the County of Glenn over the terms and conditions of the employment of the employees represented by the association. Incumbent officers, employees, and attaches of the superseded

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court shall retain all accrued benefits and privileges resulting from service in the superseded court if Constitutional Amendment 4 is passed by the voters and adopted by unanimous vote of the judges of the Glenn County Superior and Municipal Courts of the County of Glenn.

- (c) The Board of Supervisors of the County of Glenn may adjust the salaries paid and benefits provided to employees of the consolidated courts as part of its county employee compensation plan:
- (1) There shall be one clerk and jury commissioner for the Glenn County Consolidated Courts, who shall be the court Executive Officer and receive an annual salary recommended by the courts and approved by the board of supervisors.
- (2) The Glenn County Courts are judicially and administratively consolidated with joint job classifications, the work of the Superior and Municipal Courts in Glenn County is to be performed minimally by each of the positions herein identified by the trial courts of Glenn County. The Court Executive Officer with the approval of the judges may appoint the following authorized titles, number of positions and compensation rates for employees of the Glenn County Courts:

	No. of	
Position Title	Positions	Biweekly Salary
Deputy Court Executive Officer	1	1,760.00-1,760.00
Court Analyst	1	1,091.20-1,329.60
Court Administrative Services Officer	1	964.00-1,175.20
Court Accounting Technician	1	1,012.80-1,234.40
Legal Process Clerk Supervisor	1	964.00-1,175.20
Legal Process Clerk IV	1	895.20-1,091.20
Legal Process Clerk III	3	811.20-988.80
Legal Process Clerk II	8	734.40-895.20
Legal Process Clerk I	2	682.40-832.00
Administrative Secretary/Law Librarian	1	717.60-873.60
Technology Technician	1	1,091.20-1,329.60
Court Conciliator Supervising	1	2,880.00-2,880.00
Court Investigator	1	323.05-323.05
Court Reporter	1	1,297.00-1,297.00
Court Interpreter	1	607.50-607.50
*	1	607.50-607.50

Such other employees as the board of supervisors may approve upon the recommendation of the consolidated courts, each of which shall receive a salary recommended by the courts and approved by the board of supervisors. Any appointee shall be compensated in the first step of the range and advanced to each higher step upon satisfactory completion of 12 months service in the preceding range. Upon the recommendation of the courts and approval of the board of supervisors, such employees may be employed at, or may be granted, a special step increase to any step within the salary range on the basis of experience and qualifications.

### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

- 74766. (a) The Constable of the Glenn County Judicial District in office on November 8, 1994, is entitled to serve as marshal of the municipal court, with the same compensation and the same terms of employment enjoyed as that constable, for the remainder of the constable's elected term.
- (b) Upon expiration of the term of the person first holding the office of marshal, or upon the first vacancy in that office, the office shall thereafter be an appointive office, and the marshal shall thereafter be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the court.
- 74767. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the Board of Supervisors of Glenn County, with the written consent of the majority of judges of the Glenn County Superior and

Municipal Courts, may order the consolidation of court-related services provided by the marshal and the sheriff within that county. If the judges of these courts fail to notify the board of supervisors within 90 days of the board's request for the judges' consent, or if the judges are evenly divided on the matter, the board of supervisors shall determine under which agency, either the marshal or the sheriff, court-related services shall be consolidated, and shall proceed to implement the consolidation as if the written consent of a majority of the judges of these courts had been presented to the board of supervisors.

- (b) Except as provided in subdivision (f), all personnel of the marshal's office or personnel of the sheriff's office affected by a consolidation of court-related services under this section shall become employees of that consolidated office at their existing or equivalent classifications, salaries, and benefits.
- (c) Permanent employees of the marshal's office or sheriff's office on the effective date of consolidation under this section who become employees of the consolidated office shall be deemed permanent employees of the consolidated office. Probationary employees of the marshal's office or the sheriff's office on the effective date of a consolidation under this section who become employees of the consolidated office shall retain their probationary status and rights, and shall not be deemed to have transferred so as to require serving a new probationary period.
- (d) All county service or service by employees of the marshal's office or the sheriff's office on the effective date of a consolidation under this section shall be counted toward seniority in that court-related services office, and all time spent in the same, equivalent, or higher classification shall be counted toward classification seniority.
- (e) No employee of the marshal's office or the sheriff's office on the effective date of a consolidation under this section shall lose peace officer status, or be demoted or otherwise adversely affected solely because of the consolidation of court-related services, unless the number of authorized deputy sheriff positions that are vacant on the effective date of the consolidation is less than the number of sheriff's bailiffs who do not elect to accept other employment in the sheriff's office or employment in the marshal's office pursuant to subdivision (f).
- (f) If court-related services are consolidated under the marshal's office, all sheriff's bailiffs affected by the consolidation shall be given the option of becoming employees of the marshal's office or of remaining with the sheriff's office. If all deputy marshal positions are not filled because of the exercise of this option by these bailiffs, the marshal may accept qualified applicants from the sheriff's office under the provisions of subdivisions (b), (c), (d), and (e).

### Gov't Code §§ 74780-74792 (repealed). Stanislaus County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 31 (commencing with Section 74780) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74780-74792 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Stanislaus County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 31, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 38 (judicial districts), 190 *et seq*. (jury selection); Section 69604 (number of judges in Stanislaus County). *Cf*. Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in Stanislaus County, effective March 1, 1992. For provisions relating to the sheriff, see Sections 26603 (superior court attendance) 26608, 26609, 26660-26665 (process and notices), 26611 (court crier), 26720-26751 (fees). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 262.4 (conveyances on sale of real estate).
- (3) The fact that provisions relating to the Court Services Bureau and Court Security Services Oversight Committee are obsolete. See Section 77212.5(a) (agreement with sheriff's department regarding court security services).

- (4) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (5) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Sections 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund), 69953 (payment of fees).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 31. Stanislaus County

74780. This article applies to the municipal court established in a judicial district embracing the County of Stanislaus. This court shall be known as the Stanislaus County Municipal Court.

74781. There are eight judges.

- 74782. (a) Whenever reference to a numbered salary range is made in any section of this article, the schedule found in the salary and position allocation resolution of the County of Stanislaus in effect December 1, 1981, shall apply.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this article, each new officer or employee shall for the first 12 full calendar months of continuous service receive a salary at the monthly rate specified for step 1 of the applicable range; on the first day of the next calendar month thereafter, his salary may increase to the rate of step 2; after one, two and three additional years of continuous service, his salary may increase to the rates for steps 3, 4, and 5, respectively. These increases shall be granted only with the approval of the officer's or employee's appointing authority.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the salary of any officer or employee may be increased by the board of supervisors in order to provide compensation that is comparable to that of county employees of similar qualifications and experience, holding equal or comparable positions in the Stanislaus County classified service, as the comparability is determined by the board. If the salaries of incumbent officers and employees are increased to provide compensation that is comparable to that of county employees holding comparable positions, the officers and employees may, with the approval of their appointing authority, retain the same salary step in the salary range made applicable to their position as they occupied under the superseded salary range. For the purpose of determining eligibility for subsequent annual increments, however, the officer's and employee's anniversary date for step advancement shall not change. Any pay increase authorized by this section shall only be effective until January 1 of the second calendar year after the calendar year in which the change occurs, unless ratified by the Legislature.
- (d) If any officer or employee in the service of the court is appointed or promoted to another office or position in such service which is compensated at a higher salary range, he or she shall receive the compensation provided pursuant to the salary and classification procedures of the county.
- (e) If any officer or employee in the service of the court is demoted to another office or position, he or she shall receive the compensation provided pursuant to the salary and classification procedures of the county.
- 74782.1. A majority of the municipal court judges may appoint one commissioner who shall possess the same qualifications as the law requires of a judge of a municipal court. The duties of the commissioner shall be as prescribed by law. The commissioner shall receive 80 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court and shall not engage in the private practice of law. The

commissioner shall be entitled to all employee benefits that are provided for or made applicable to the other employees of the court.

74783. There shall be one clerk-administrator who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges of the court. The clerk-administrator and all other court employees shall receive the salary specified in the salary resolution for Stanislaus County which is in effect. The clerk may appoint, with the approval of the judges of the court, all of the following:

- (a) One assistant clerk-administrator.
- (b) Ten courtroom clerks.
  - (c) Four supervising legal clerks II.
- 11 (d) One accountant I.

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- 12 (e) Nine legal clerks III.
  - (f) One account clerk III.
- 14 (g) One supervising judicial secretary.
  - (h) Thirty-three legal clerks I/II.
  - (i) One supervising courtroom clerk.
  - (i) Four supervising legal clerks I.
- 18 (k) One staff services coordinator.
  - (l) Four interpreters.
  - (m) One master calendar clerk.

74784. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), there shall be one marshal who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges of the court. The marshal and all other marshal employees shall receive the salary specified in the salary resolution for Stanislaus County which is in effect. The marshal may appoint, with the approval of the judges of the court all of the following:

- (1) Two marshal-captains.
- (2) Nineteen deputy marshals.
- (3) One supervising civil process technician.
- (4) One civil process technician.
- (5) Three civil process clerks.
- (6) Three marshal technicians.
- (7) The number of deputy marshal-keepers as may be required by law.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Board of Supervisors of Stanislaus County may find that cost savings can be realized by eliminating the office of marshal and consolidating the court-related services provided by the sheriff and the marshal within that county. If that finding is made and such a consolidation is approved by resolution of the board, there shall be conducted among all of the judges of the superior and municipal courts of that county an election to approve the consolidation as set forth in the board's resolution. The outcome shall be determined by a simple majority of votes cast. The registrar of voters shall administer that election within a reasonable period of time in an expeditious fashion and tabulate the results thereof. The results of that election shall be reported within five days following the election period by the registrar of voters to the board of supervisors and to the judges of the superior and municipal courts of that county. The board of supervisors shall immediately commence and, within a reasonable time not to exceed 90 days, implement the consolidation as approved by a majority of the votes cast in that election. However, if prior to the effective date of this subdivision, the board of supervisors passes a resolution setting forth the terms and conditions of the consolidation and makes a finding of cost savings, and if the judges of the superior and municipal courts approve the consolidation by a majority vote and so certify to the board, no election shall be necessary under this subdivision and the board shall commence the implementation of the consolidation.

Upon any consolidation pursuant to this subdivision, the board of supervisors and the sheriff shall create a Court Services Bureau within the office of the sheriff, which shall carry out all

current functions of the marshal and the court security and civil divisions of the sheriff's department, and which shall commence to exist at the time the office of marshal is eliminated.

A Court Security Services Oversight Committee consisting of two judges of the superior court and two judges of the municipal court shall be created upon the elimination of the office of marshal, which shall have the authority and duty to oversee the funding, staffing, and operation of the Court Services Bureau. That authority and those duties shall include the following:

- (1) To recommend approval to the superior and municipal courts of transfers of staff in and out of the Court Services Bureau, and security measures and plans prepared by the Court Services Bureau.
- (2) As between the sheriff and the courts, a majority vote of the superior court judges and a majority vote of the municipal court judges shall be the final determination of the staffing level subsequent to the 1992-93 fiscal year, and funding level and budget of the Court Services Bureau prepared for the Court Services Bureau prior to submission to the board of supervisor. However, a minimum of 14 deputy sheriff coroners shall staff and serve the municipal court on a daily basis, except as to a lesser number authorized on any given day by, the presiding judge of the municipal court.

The sheriff, through the Court Services Bureau Commander, shall provide bailiffing, court security, and prisoner holding and transportation for the superior court and municipal court and shall process and serve civil and criminal process, including subpoenas and warrants. The sheriff shall provide such other services as are determined to be necessary by the Court Security Services Oversight Committee.

The sheriff shall be the appointing authority for all Court Services Bureau positions and employees. All persons so appointed shall be subject to the approval of the majority of the judges of the superior court and a majority of the judges of the municipal court.

The incumbent marshal of the Stanislaus County Municipal Court shall become commander of the Court Services Bureau at the rank of lieutenant. Any compensation or benefit in addition to that of a lieutenant shall be subject to a written agreement between the county and the incumbent marshal, and he shall not be transferred except by a majority vote of the superior court judges and a majority vote of the municipal court judges of Stanislaus County upon recommendation of the Court Security Services Oversight Committee.

The selection, appointment, and removal of subsequent commanders of the Court Services Bureau shall be made by the sheriff as directed by the majority vote of the superior court judges and a majority vote of the municipal court judges of Stanislaus County from a list of qualified candidates submitted by the sheriff and recommended by the Court Security Services Oversight Committee.

The two incumbent marshal captains of the Stanislaus County Marshal's Office shall become sergeants in the sheriff's department and be assigned to the Court Services Bureau and shall not be removed without their consent, or absent such consent, by a majority vote of the superior court judges and a majority vote of the municipal court judges of Stanislaus County.

All sworn personnel of the marshal's office who are assigned to court services on the date of any such elimination of the marshal's office shall become members of the Court Services Bureau, with those permanent employees holding the rank of deputy marshal becoming deputy sheriff coroners.

Sworn personnel may be transferred to another position in the sheriff's office at the same or equivalent classification, but shall not be involuntarily transferred out of the Court Services Bureau.

Any such personnel who are probationary employees shall retain their probationary status and rights and shall not be required to start a new probationary period.

No employee of the marshal's office on any such date the marshal's office is eliminated shall lose peace officer status or be demoted or otherwise adversely affected by the consolidation of court services accomplished by this subdivision.

Peace Officer Standards and Training certificates held by employees of the marshal's office and sheriff's department on the date of any such elimination of the marshal's office shall be considered the same for purposes of this subdivision.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subdivision, the sheriff shall make all transfers within the Court Services Bureau consistent with existing personnel policies of the sheriff, memorandums of understanding, if any, and other such county personnel management rules and regulations.

Any deputy marshal or marshal captain on the date of any such elimination of the marshal's office who transfers out of the Court Services Bureau to another division of the sheriff's department and subsequently fails to meet the employment requirements of that division, may be transferred back to the Court Services Bureau at the sole discretion of the sheriff.

Any employee of the sheriff's department who desires to transfer into the Court Services Bureau shall make application through the appropriate division to the Court Services Bureau commander. Any such employee must agree to remain in the Court Services Bureau for at least three to five years.

All sworn permanent employees subsequently assigned to the Court Services Bureau shall be required to meet those requirements of the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

The county's personnel regulations and other governing county ordinances and resolutions shall determine seniority and layoff order, and displacement rights of all employees including all continuous county service shall be counted toward county seniority.

No increase in the cost of court security for the superior court and municipal court in Stanislaus County between fiscal year 1992-93 and fiscal year 1991-92 shall be considered for purposes of determining the cost of court operations pursuant to the Brown-Presley Trial Court Funding Act (Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 77000) of Title 8 of the Government Code), notwithstanding any staffing level increase which may be required by the courts under this subdivision; and the cost of any such increase shall not be a charge against trial court funds.

**Note.** Government Section 74784 will be preserved, in some form. A proposed amendment to the section is reproduced below as an added section.

74785. Official reporters in the municipal court appointed pursuant to Section 72194 shall be attaches of the court and, in lieu of any other compensation provided by law for their services in reporting testimony in criminal proceedings in the court, shall receive a salary specified in the salary resolution for Stanislaus County which is in effect.

74786. In addition to the compensation provided by this article, the employees, attaches, and other personnel of the court shall receive no more than the same holidays, vacations, sick leaves, and retirement benefits as the employees of the County of Stanislaus pursuant to the Ordinance Code of the County of Stanislaus.

74787. The court may establish by rule areas surrounding court locations from which jurors for trials held at such locations shall be selected.

74788. Pursuant to Section 72194, the judges of the court may appoint as many additional reporters as the business of the court requires. The additional reporters shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, and shall serve without salary but shall receive the fees provided as follows:

- (a) Commencing January 1, 1985, one hundred dollars (\$100) a day or any part of a day.
- (b) Commencing January 1, 1986, one hundred five dollars (\$105) a day or any part of a day.
- (c) Commencing January 1, 1987, one hundred fifteen dollars (\$115) a day or any part of a day.

74789. As otherwise provided by law, fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in the court shall be paid by the litigants to official reporters and official reporters pro tempore. In all cases where by law the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the county treasury, the fees shall, upon order of the court be paid from the general fund, including fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Sections 69947 and 69953, inclusive, which shall be paid from the county treasury.

74790. Official reporters of the court shall be members of any retirement system maintained by the county in which they are employed. For the purpose of the retirement system, the compensation of each reporter shall be the total of all per diem and transcription fees paid by the county to all of the reporters of the municipal court for all phonographic-reporting services, divided by the number of municipal court official reporters, plus his salary.

74791. In the event the Board of Supervisors of the County of Stanislaus amends the resolution establishing salary ranges and salary rates for the personnel of the County of Stanislaus or adopts a new resolution which provides for a change in compensation for ranges or steps, such changes shall be effective for the municipal court employees under this article on the effective date of the action of the board of supervisors, or the effective date of this section, whichever is earlier.

74792. In the event the Board of Supervisors of the County of Stanislaus amends the resolution establishing salary ranges and salary rates for the personnel of the County of Stanislaus or adopts a new resolution which provides for a change in compensation for ranges or steps, such changes shall be effective for the municipal court employees under this article on the effective date of the action of the board of supervisors, or the effective date of this section, whichever is earlier, but all such changes shall be effective only until the second year following the calendar year in which the change is made.

#### Gov't Code § 74784 (added). Stanislaus County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 31 (commencing with Section 74784) is added to Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

# Article 31. Stanislaus County

#### § 74784. Former marshal's office personnel in Stanislaus County

74784. (a) All sworn personnel of the former Stanislaus County marshal's office who are assigned to court services on the date of the elimination of the marshal's office shall become members of the sheriff's Court Services Bureau, with those permanent employees holding the rank of deputy marshal becoming deputy sheriff coroners.

Sworn personnel may be transferred to another position in the sheriff's office at the same or equivalent classification, but shall not be involuntarily transferred out of the Court Services Bureau.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2018, and as of that date is repealed unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2018, deletes or extends that date. The repeal of this section does not affect any right or benefit to which a person was entitled on the date of repeal.

**Comment.** The first paragraph of subdivision (a) of Section 74784 continues the eleventh paragraph of subdivision (b) of former Section 74784, making clear that the provision applies to sworn personnel of the former Stanislaus County marshal's office.

The second paragraph of subdivision (a) continues the twelfth paragraph of subdivision (b) of former Section 74784 without change.

Subdivision (b) is new.

For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2. For disposition of the provisions of former Section 74784 that are not continued, see the Comment to former Article 31 (commencing with former Section 74780).

# Gov't Code §§ 74800-74811 (repealed). Stockton Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 32 (commencing with Section 74800) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74800-74811 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Joaquin County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 8, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69598 (number of judges in San Joaquin County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in San Joaquin County, effective May 27, 1997.

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

#### Article 32. Stockton

74800. This article applies to the municipal court established in a district embracing the City of Stockton.

74801. There shall be six judges. However, on July 1, 1986, there shall be seven judges.

74802. There shall be one clerk who shall be the administrative officer and who shall receive the salary specified in Section 74807.

74803. The clerk may appoint:

- (a) One courtroom calendar coordinator.
- (b) Twelve municipal courtroom clerks.
- (c) Four deputy clerks III.
- (d) Two judicial secretaries.
- 31 (e) Four deputy clerks II.

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- 32 (f) Thirty-nine deputy clerks I.
- 33 (g) One accounting technician II.
- 34 (h) One administrative assistant I.
- 35 (i) One assistant clerk-administrator.
  - (i) Two court reporters.
- 37 (k) One office systems analyst.
  - 74805. The marshal may appoint:
- 39 (a) Five marshal sergeants.
- 40 (b) Twenty-one deputy marshals.
  - (c) Four office assistants III.
    - 74806. Whenever a reference is made to a numbered salary range in any section of this article, the schedule of biweekly salaries found in the salary resolution for the County of San Joaquin in effect shall apply.

74807. Persons employed in any of the positions authorized by this article shall be paid the salary assigned to the following ranges as set forth in the biweekly salary schedule contained in Section 74806, except that if the range shown opposite the title of the position includes a fraction then the person employed in such position shall be paid a salary equal to that shown opposite said fractional range in the salary ordinance of the County of San Joaquin:

Position	Range
(a) Deputy clerk I	50.40
(b) Deputy clerk II	52.40
(c) Deputy clerk III	53.90
(d) Judicial secretary	54.60
(e) Municipal courtroom clerk	56.90
(f) Clerk/Administrator	71.00
(g) Deputy marshal	60.70
(h) Marshal sergeant	
(i) Courtroom calendar coordinator	58.90
(j) Accounting technician II	56.10
(k) Administrative assistant I	59.60
(1) Assistant clerk administrator	61.30
(m) Office assistant III	51.40
(n) Court reporter	64.10
(o) Office systems analyst	58.90

Subject to the provisions of the salary ordinance of the County of San Joaquin, each person employed in the clerk's office or the marshal's office may receive an annual increase in salary of one step on his or her assigned range until the employee reaches the maximum step on the range assigned for his or her position. Thereafter no additional step increase shall be granted.

74807.5. There shall be one commissioner. The commissioner shall exercise, within the jurisdiction of the court, all the powers and perform all the duties authorized by law. The commissioner shall receive a salary equal to 70, 75, or 80 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court and shall be entitled to all employee benefits that are provided for or made applicable to the other employees of the court. The court shall determine the level of salary to be received by a court commissioner, making adjustments on the three levels in accordance with the qualifications, performance, and other factors deemed relevant by the court.

74808. Whenever the salary of a related class or classes of San Joaquin County employees is adjusted, the salary of the following classes may be adjusted by a percentage not to exceed the percentage of adjustment granted to the class or classes deemed by the board of supervisors to be related:

(a) Deputy clerk I.

- (b) Deputy clerk II.
- (c) Deputy clerk III.
- (d) Judicial secretary.
- (e) Municipal courtroom clerks.
- (f) Clerk/Administrator.
- (g) Courtroom calendar coordinator.
- (h) Deputy marshal.
- (i) Marshal sergeant.
- (j) Accounting technician II.
- (k) Administrative assistant I.
- (1) Assistant clerk administrator.
- (m) Office assistant III.
- 50 (n) Court reporter.
  - (o) Office systems analyst.

All adjustments to the salaries of the above-named classes shall be effective as of the same date as the adjustment for the class, or classes, deemed to be related, and shall be effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which the adjustment is made, unless earlier ratified by the Legislature.

74809. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the provisions of the county ordinance relating to civil service and the rules of the civil service commission adopted pursuant thereto, shall apply to all employees in the same manner and to the same extent as applicable generally to officers and employees of the County of San Joaquin.

Such employees shall be entitled to the same vacation, sick leave, leave of absence, and similar benefits, including uniform allowances for the deputy marshals and clerical employees who regularly perform matron duties in the marshal's office, and may be appointed, promoted, demoted, terminated or transferred, or their status otherwise adjusted in the same manner and with the same effect as is or may be provided by the current salary ordinance of San Joaquin County, or the civil service ordinance of the county, for employees of the county.

 74810. (a) (1) Because cost savings or operational efficiencies, or both, can be realized by consolidation of the three separate marshal's offices within the county, there shall be one marshal for San Joaquin County designated as the Marshal of San Joaquin County. The marshal shall be deemed the head of the department denominated as the San Joaquin County Marshal's Office. It is the intent of this section to create a unified, appointive marshal's office.

(2) The office shall be responsible for all municipal court services, including bailiff duties in such courts, service of process and other papers as required by such courts, and service of criminal warrants issued by such courts. The marshal shall have the rights, duties, and powers imposed upon marshals generally by law.

(b) (1) The marshal shall be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the majority of judges of all municipal courts in the county. When making such appointment, the judges shall consider, but shall not be bound by, the recommendation of a committee comprised of the presiding judges of each municipal court in the county.

(2) The marshal initially appointed pursuant to this section shall be selected from those individuals who hold the position of marshal of one of the municipal courts of the county immediately prior to the operative date of subdivision (a).

(c) (1) The salary range of the marshal originally appointed pursuant to this section shall be at a minimum level of salary range 69E (\$2,430.40 biweekly). The salary range for any individual appointed marshal after the original appointment of the marshal pursuant to this section shall be set by the board of supervisors of the county.

(2) Until the end of the term of office to which he or she was elected immediately prior to the operative date of this section, the marshal initially appointed pursuant to this section shall receive all benefits currently received by the elected department heads of the county. Thereafter, the marshal shall receive all benefits received by appointed department heads of the county. The specific terms and conditions of the benefits to be received by the marshal initially appointed pursuant to this section, including the rates of accrual and accumulation, shall be set forth in a memorandum of understanding between the county and the three elected marshals of the county which memorandum shall be adopted prior to the operative date of subdivision (a).

(3) Unless otherwise provided for in this section, salary and benefit adjustments for the marshal shall be made by the board of supervisors of the county.

 (d) (1) The marshal shall appoint, as necessary, an assistant marshal or assistant marshals who shall serve at the pleasure of the marshal.

(2) The marshal shall initially appoint two assistant marshals who shall serve at the pleasure of the marshal, but who shall not serve longer than is provided for in subdivision (h). The two assistant marshals initially appointed pursuant to this section shall be selected from those individuals who hold the position of marshal of one of the municipal courts of the county immediately prior to the operative date of subdivision (a). Upon the first occurrence of a vacancy in an assistant marshal's position, that position shall cease to exist.

- (e) (1) The salary range of the two assistant marshals appointed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) shall be at a minimum level of salary range 66.8E (\$2,089.60 biweekly). The salary differential between the marshal and the two assistant marshals initially appointed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) shall be maintained until the vacancy in the second of the original two assistant marshal positions created by this section. The salary range for any individual appointed to the assistant marshal position after the vacancy of the second of the original two assistant marshal positions created by this section shall be set by the board of supervisors of the county.
- (2) Until the end of the term of office to which they were elected immediately prior to the operative date of subdivision (a), the two assistant marshals appointed pursuant to this subdivision shall receive all benefits currently received by the elected department heads of the county. The specific terms and conditions of the benefits to be received by the two assistant marshals initially appointed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (d), including the rates of accrual and accumulation, shall be set forth in a memorandum of understanding between the county and the three elected marshals of the county which memorandum shall be adopted prior to the operative date of subdivision (a). Thereafter, they shall receive the benefits received by appointed department heads of the county. After the occurrence of a vacancy in the remaining assistant marshal position, any individual appointed to fill that position shall receive all benefits received by assistant department heads of the county.
- (3) Unless otherwise provided for in this subdivision, salary and benefit adjustments for assistant marshal positions shall be made by the board of supervisors of the county.
- (f) The office of the marshal shall be maintained in the Stockton Judicial District. A branch office of the marshal shall be maintained in the Lodi Judicial District and one in the Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy Judicial District.
- (g) (1) All personnel of the Lodi Marshal's Office, the Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy Marshal's Office, and the Stockton Marshal's Office on the operative date of this section shall automatically become members of the consolidated San Joaquin County Marshal's Office at their existing classifications, salaries, and benefits. All personnel assigned to the separate marshal's offices as of the operative date of this section shall not lose peace officer status, or be demoted or otherwise adversely affected by the consolidation. All county municipal court marshal's office civil service time of personnel affected by this consolidation shall be counted toward county civil service seniority.
- (2) Permanent employees described in this section shall be deemed qualified, and no other qualifications shall be required for employment or retention as a result of this consolidation. Probationary employees on the operative date of subdivision (a) shall retain their probationary status and rights, and shall not be deemed to have transferred so as to require serving a new probationary period.
- (h) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the marshal originally appointed pursuant to this section, and the two assistant marshals originally appointed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (d), shall be retired not later than the last day of the calendar month in which such individuals attain age 65.
- (i) Subdivision (a) shall become operative on January 2, 1995, and on that date the three elected marshal positions in San Joaquin County are abolished.
- 74811. Whenever any person occupying the position of office assistant III in the office of the marshal performs the duties of a matron in that office, her salary shall be increased by a sum equivalent to 2 1/2 percent of the salary otherwise payable during the period of the performance of such duties.

# Article 32.3. San Joaquin County Court Security and Civil Process Consolidation

# Gov't Code § 74820.1 (repealed). Consolidation of court-related services

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 74820.1 of the Government Code is repealed.

74820.1. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County may determine that it is in the public interest to consolidate court security functions provided by the sheriff and the marshal within that county.

- (b) If that finding is made, there shall be conducted among all of the incumbent judges and commissioners of the superior and municipal courts of that county an election to determine the office, either the marshal's office or sheriff's office, under which those services shall be consolidated. The outcome shall be determined by a simple majority of votes cast, provided that the total number of votes cast exceeds 50 percent of the number of incumbent superior and municipal judges and commissioners in the county, by at least one vote. The registrar of voters shall administer that election and tabulate the results thereof within 15 days after the board of supervisors makes that finding. The results of the election shall be publicly reported within 15 days following the election period by the registrar of voters to the board of supervisors.
- (c) The board of supervisors shall immediately commence and, within a reasonable time not to exceed 90 days, implement the decision made by a majority of the incumbent judges and commissioners of the superior and municipal courts of that county in that election. If the results of the election are evenly divided, the board of supervisors may call additional elections without making additional findings.
- Comment. Section 74820.1, relating to court-related services in San Joaquin County, is superseded by new Section 74820.1.

#### Gov't Code § 74820.1 (added). Consolidation of court-related services

- SEC. . Section 74820.1 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 74820.1. This article applies to the abolition of the marshal's office and the consolidation of court security functions and service of process and notice functions in the sheriff's office.
- Comment. Section 74820.1 supersedes former Section 74820.1 (consolidation of court related services). It reflects consolidation of court-related services in San Joaquin County within the sheriff's office, effective May 27, 1997.

#### Gov't Code § 74820.2 (amended). Court services division

- 34 SEC. . Section 74820.2 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 74820.2. There is a court services division within the San Joaquin County Sheriff's Department to provide security within the superior and municipal courts court.
- Comment. Section 74820.2 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Joaquin County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution,
- 39 effective June 8, 1998.

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#### Gov't Code § 74820.3 (amended). Court services division positions and employees

- 41 SEC. . Section 74820.3 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 74820.3. (a) The sheriff shall be the appointing authority for all court services division
- positions and employees.

(b) The incumbent marshal of San Joaquin County shall become the sheriff's division chief (exempt) of the court services division upon the operative date of this section and may not be removed except by the sheriff with the concurrence of a majority of the incumbent judges and commissioners. His or her salary and benefits shall not be reduced. Upon the vacancy of this initial position, the classification, salary, and benefits shall be reevaluated by the county.

- (c) Selection, appointment, and removal of subsequent chiefs of the court services division shall be made by a majority vote of the incumbent superior court and municipal eourt judges and commissioners from a list of qualified candidates submitted by a committee comprised of the sheriff, and an incumbent judge of the superior court, and an incumbent judge of the municipal court selected by the board of supervisors.
- (d) The two incumbent assistant marshals in the marshal's office shall become sheriff's commanders, court services division, in the sheriff's department and shall be assigned to the division of court services upon the operative date of this section. They may not be removed except by the sheriff with the concurrence of the majority of incumbent judges and commissioners. Their salary and benefits shall not be reduced. Upon the first vacancy of one of the two sheriff's commanders, the position shall be eliminated. Upon the second vacancy of the two sheriff's commanders, the classification, salary, and benefits shall by reevaluated by the county.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (b) of Section 74820.3 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in San Joaquin County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 8, 1998.
- Obsolete provisions in former subdivisions (b) and (d) regarding the former incumbent marshal and assistant marshals have been deleted.

#### Gov't Code § 74820.4 (repealed). Effect of consolidation on personnel

SEC. . Section 74820.4 of the Government Code is repealed.

- 74820.4. (a) All personnel of the marshal's office subject to consolidation shall become members of the sheriff's office. Their salary and benefits shall not be reduced. Permanent employees presently holding the rank of deputy or sergeant, respectively, in the marshal's office may become deputy sheriffs or sheriff's sergeants upon consolidation if they meet the qualifications for deputy sheriffs or sheriff's sergeants. If they cannot meet the qualifications for deputy sheriffs or sheriff's sergeants or desire to remain in court services, they may become deputy sheriff's sergeants at the nearest equivalent step without step increases or deputy sheriff I's without a loss in pay.
- (b) Deputy sheriffs and sheriff's sergeants may be transferred to other positions in the sheriff's office at the same or equivalent classification. Those who remain sheriff's sergeants at the nearest equivalent step without step increases or deputy sheriff I's may not be involuntarily transferred out of the court services division.
- (c) Permanent employees of the sheriff's office assigned to court services on the operative date of the consolidation and permanent employees of the marshal's office on the operative date of the consolidation shall be deemed qualified for employment and retention in the San Joaquin County Sheriff's Department. Probationary employees of the sheriff's department assigned to court services on the operative date of the consolidation and probationary employees of the marshal's office on the operative date of the consolidation shall retain their probationary status and rights, and shall not be required to start a new probationary period.
- (d) For personnel of the sheriff's office assigned to court services on the operative date of the consolidation and personnel of the marshal's office on the operative date of the

- consolidation, all county service shall be counted toward county seniority, and all time 1 spent in the same classification, and all time spent in the equivalent or higher 2 classification shall be counted toward classification seniority. All county seniority shall 3 be credited as departmental seniority. For layoff and displacement purposes, all covered 4 5 service in the sheriff's department and marshal's office shall be counted equally, and the county's personnel management regulations and other governing county ordinances and resolutions shall determine the class, county, and departmental seniority dates, the
- (e) No employee of the sheriff's office assigned to court services on the operative date 9 of the consolidation or employee of the marshal's office on the operative date of the 10 consolidation shall lose peace officer status or be demoted by the consolidation of court 11 services pursuant to this section. Peace Officer Standards and Training certificates held 12 on the operative date of this section by employees of the San Joaquin County Marshal's 13 Department and the San Joaquin County Sheriff's Department shall be considered the 14 same for purposes of this section. 15

seniority and layoff order, and the displacement rights of all employees.

Comment. Section 74820.4 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in San 16 17 Joaquin County within the sheriff's office, effective May 27, 1997.

#### Gov't Code § 74820.5 (repealed). Transfers 18

- SEC. \_ . Section 74820.5 of the Government Code is repealed. 19
- 74820.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, the sheriff shall make all 20
- transfers within the court services division consistent with existing personnel policies of 21
- the sheriff, memoranda of understanding, if any, and other county personnel 22
- management, rules, and regulations. 23

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**Comment.** Section 74820.5 is repealed as unnecessary. 24

#### Gov't Code § 74820.6 (repealed). Marshal's office abolished 25

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 74820.6 of the Government Code is repealed. 26
- 74820.6. The marshal's office is abolished. 27
- Comment. Section 74820.6 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in San 28
- Joaquin County within the sheriff's office, effective May 27, 1997. 29

#### 30 Gov't Code § 74820.7 (repealed). Operation of Gov't Code §§ 74820.2 to 74820.6

- . Section 74820.7 of the Government Code is repealed. 31
- 74820.7. Sections 74820.2 to 74820.6, inclusive, shall become operative only if the 32
- sheriff's office is selected as the office under which court security services shall be 33
- consolidated. Under those circumstances, the sections shall become operative upon the 34
- 35 vote of the incumbent judges and commissioners of the county so selecting the sheriff.
- Comment. Section 74820.7 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in San 36 37 Joaquin County within the sheriff's office, effective May 27, 1997.

#### 38 Gov't Code § 74820.8 (repealed). Marshal of the consolidated offices

- SEC. . Section 74820.8 of the Government Code is repealed. 39
- 74820.8. The incumbent marshal shall be the marshal of the consolidated offices. The 40
- marshal shall be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the majority of the incumbent 41
- judges and commissioners of the superior court and all municipal courts in the county. 42
- When making that appointment, the incumbent judges and commissioners shall consider, 43

- but shall not be bound by, the recommendation of a committee comprised of the presiding
- 2 judges of the superior court and each municipal court.
- 3 **Comment.** Section 74820.8 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in San
- 4 Joaquin County within the sheriff's office, effective May 27, 1997.

#### 5 Gov't Code § 74820.9 (repealed). Salaries, benefits and ratings

- 6 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 74820.9 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 7 74820.9. Deputy sheriffs and sheriff's sergeants who become members of the
- 8 consolidated office shall do so at their existing salaries and benefits, and shall be y-rated
- 9 in accordance with the County Salary Ordinance. All other staff who become members of
- the consolidated office shall do so at their existing salaries and benefits.
- 11 **Comment.** Section 74820.9 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in San
- Joaquin County within the sheriff's office, effective May 27, 1997.

## Gov't Code § 74820.10 (repealed). Status of sheriff employees

- 14 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 74820.10 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 15 74820.10. Permanent employees of the sheriff's department on the operative date of the
- 16 consolidation shall be deemed qualified, and no other qualifications shall be required for
- employment or retention. Probationary employees of the sheriff's department on the
- 18 operative date of the consolidation shall retain their probationary status and rights, and
- 19 shall not be deemed to have transferred so as to require serving a new probationary
- 20 period.
- 21 **Comment.** Section 74820.10 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in
- 22 San Joaquin County within the sheriff's office, effective May 27, 1997.

## 23 Gov't Code § 74820.11 (repealed). Seniority

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 74820.11 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 25 74820.11. All county service or service in the sheriff's department of employees of the
- 26 sheriff's department on the operative date of the consolidation shall be counted toward
- seniority in the court-related services office, and all time spent in the same, equivalent, or
- 28 higher classification shall be counted toward classification seniority.
- 29 **Comment.** Section 74820.11 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in
- 30 San Joaquin County within the sheriff's office, effective May 27, 1997.

## 31 Gov't Code § 74820.12 (repealed). Peace officer status

- 32 SEC. Section 74820.12 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 33 74820.12. No employee of the sheriff's department on the operative date of the
- 34 consolidation shall lose peace officer status.
- 35 **Comment.** Section 74820.12 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in
- 36 San Joaquin County within the sheriff's office, effective May 27, 1997.

# 37 Gov't Code § 74820.13 (repealed). Operation of Gov't Code §§ 74820.8 to 74820.12

- 38 SEC. Section 74820.13 of the Government Code is repealed.
- 39 74820.13. Sections 74820.8 to 74820.12, inclusive, shall become operative only if the
- 40 marshal is selected as the agency under which court-related services shall be
- 41 consolidated, in which case those sections shall become operative upon the vote of the
- 42 incumbent judges and commissioners of the county so selecting the marshal.

Comment. Section 74820.13 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in San Joaquin County within the sheriff's office, effective May 27, 1997.

# Gov't Code § 74820.14 (repealed). Service of process and notice functions

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 74820.14 of the Government Code is repealed.

74820.14. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this article, if it finds that it is in the public interest, the board of supervisors may consolidate the service of process and notice functions in either the sheriff's or the marshal's office. If the service of process and notice functions are consolidated, personnel shall be transferred under the provisions of this article that relate to personnel matters.

**Comment.** Section 74820.14 is repealed to reflect consolidation of court-related services in San Joaquin County within the sheriff's office, effective May 27, 1997.

## Gov't Code §§ 74830-74839 (repealed). Sutter County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 32.5 (commencing with Section 74830) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74830-74839 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Sutter County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 3, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69604.3 (number of judges in Sutter County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Section 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 32.5. Sutter County

74830. This article applies to the municipal court established in a judicial district embracing the County of Sutter. This court shall be known as the Sutter County Municipal Court.

74831. There are two judges.

74832. There shall be one clerk of the Sutter County Municipal Court who shall be known as court administrator. The court administrator shall be appointed by the majority of the judges of the court, or in the case of an equal division of the judges of the court, the senior judge, and shall receive the salary specified in M38 of the county's salary system. The court administrator may appoint:

	Applicable	Number of
Title of Job	Salary	Positions
Classification	Range	Authorized
Municipal court clerk III	G 31	2
Municipal court clerk II	G 28	1
Municipal court clerk I	G 26	4
Municipal court clerk I	G 26	
or clerk typist II	G 25	1

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74833. The sheriff shall be ex officio marshal and shall act as such without additional compensation. The sheriff's designated deputies shall be ex officio deputy marshals of the court.

- 74834. (a) Whenever a reference is made to a numbered salary range in any section of this article, the schedule of biweekly salaries found in the salary resolution for the County of Sutter in effect on July 1, 1987, shall apply.
- (b) In the event the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sutter amends the resolution establishing salary ranges and biweekly salary rates for the personnel of the County of Sutter, effective on the date of this section, or adopts a new resolution which provides for a change in compensation for ranges or steps, such changes shall be effective for the municipal court employees under this article on the effective date of the action of the board of supervisors and shall remain effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which such change is made.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of this article, and in order to equalize the compensation of employees of the municipal court with the compensation paid to county employees with commensurate duties and responsibilities, upon recommendation of the judge of the court and with the approval of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sutter, an officer or employee of this court may be paid any compensation which is within the ranges and increments set forth in this article in excess of or less than the maximum to which such officer or employee would otherwise be entitled under the salary range established for his classification by this article. Any such salary adjustment shall remain effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which such change is made.
- 74835. The officers and attaches of the municipal court shall be entitled to the same vacation, sick leave, and similar benefits and privileges as are granted to other employees of the County of Sutter under ordinances and resolutions of the board of supervisors.
- 74836. If an increase in the business of the court or any other emergency requires a greater number of attaches or employees for prompt and faithful discharge of the business of the court other than the number expressly provided in this article or requires the performance of duties of positions in a class not expressly provided in this article, with the approval of the judge of the court and the board of supervisors, the clerk may appoint as many additional attaches or employees as are needed. The additional attaches or employees shall be selected and appointed in the same manner as those for whom express provision is made, and they shall receive salary and compensation as prescribed in this article or as prescribed by ordinance or resolution of the board of supervisors for classes not expressly provided in this article.
- Additional attaches and employees may continue in such positions only until the January 1 following their appointments, provided, however, if 180 days do not elapse between the date of the appointments and the following January 1, then such appointments shall be effective until January 1 of the following year. The provisions of this section are not intended to affect the application of Section 72150.
- 74837. All matters affecting the employment of such municipal court officers and attaches which are not specifically determined by this article or other provisions of state law shall be governed and regulated by the then current ordinances and resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sutter.
- 74838. All officers and attaches of the municipal court shall devote their full time to the performance of their duties.
- 74839. In lieu of any other compensation, including reimbursement for expenses, in Sutter County the board of supervisors may, with the approval of the presiding judge of the Sutter County Municipal Court, contract with official court reporters and reporters pro tempore, for the municipal court at a rate of two thousand fifty dollars (\$2,050) per month. The board of supervisors may negotiate changes in this rate of compensation, but any such change shall remain in effect only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which the change is made.

#### Gov't Code §§ 74840-74851 (repealed). Vallejo-Benicia Judicial District

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Article 33 (commencing with Section 74840) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74840-74851 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Solano County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 3, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69602 (number of judges in Solano County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Elimination of the marshal's office as a result of consolidation with the sheriff's office in Solano County, effective August 3, 1998. For provisions governing keepers fees, see Sections 26726 (fees for sheriff keeping property under attachment, execution, or claim and delivery), 71266 (sheriff fee statutes applicable to marshals), 72112 (deputy marshals serving as custodians).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 195 (jury commissioners); Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (4) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 33. Vallejo-Benicia Judicial District

74840. This article applies to the Vallejo-Benicia Judicial District in the County of Solano.

74841. There are three judges.

74841.5. There is one traffic trial commissioner, who shall be appointed by the presiding judge with concurrence of the judges of the court, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges.

The qualifications, powers and duties, and compensation of the commissioner shall be determined pursuant to Article 10 (commencing with Section 72450) of Chapter 9.

The traffic trial commissioner position shall not be counted in the calculation of trial court funding pursuant to Section 77202, and the salary for this position shall not be considered as a part of court operations for Solano County for purposes of Sections 77003 and 77204.

74842. There shall be one municipal court executive officer, who shall also serve as the clerk/administrator, who shall be appointed by the presiding judge with concurrence of a majority of the judges of the court, and shall hold office at the pleasure of a majority of the judges. The clerk/administrator shall administer the nonjudicial activities of the court and serve as jury commissioner, exercising insofar as applicable to the municipal court, the powers of a jury commissioner of a superior court.

The clerk/administrator shall receive compensation at the classification and salary grade indicated:

Number Classification Salary Grade

(a) 1 Municipal Court Executive Officer 65-00400

The position shall be entitled to the same benefits and privileges respecting retirement, vacation, sick leave, insurance, administrative leave, and expense account which are provided other management employees of the county.

# Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

74843. The clerk/administrator may appoint the following numbers of staff at the classifications and salary grades indicated:

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8	Number	Classification
9	1	Accountant/Accountant (entry)
10	1	Administrative Secretary
11	1	Assistant Municipal Court Executive Officer
12	1	Clerical Support Specialist
13	1	Clerk
14	6	Courtroom Clerks
15	3	Court Reporters (Municipal Court)
16	1	Data Entry Clerk
17	1	Data Systems Coordinator
18	1	Electronic Recording Monitor
19	5	Fiscal Clerk/Clerk Trainee
20	1	Fiscal Records Supervisor
21	1	Judicial Secretary
22	1	Lead Fiscal Clerk
23	2	Lead Legal Procedures Clerk
24	22	Legal Procedures Clerk/Trainee
25	1	Master Calendar Clerk
26	1	Supervising Courtroom Clerk
27	3	Supervising Legal Procedures Clerk

74843.5. So long as Solano County continues to receive block grant funding pursuant to the Brown-Presley Trial Court Funding Act, the clerk/administrator may appoint the following numbers of staff at the classification and salary grades indicated:

31	Number	Classification	Salary Grade
32	(a) 1	Courtroom Clerk	09-03400
33	(b) 2	Fiscal Clerks	09-02400
34	(c) 2	Legal Procedures Clerks	09-01800
35	(d) 1	Clerk	09-00600
36	(e) 1	Data Systems Coordinator	75-01400
37	(f) 1	Electronic Recording Monitor	09-03250

74844. There is one marshal who shall be elected by the voters of the judicial district and who shall receive a salary at the rate specified in salary grade 60-00200.

74845. The marshal may appoint the following numbers of staff at the classifications and salary grades indicated:

42	Number	Classification	Salary Grade
43	(a) 1	Sergeant-Marshal	04-00100
44	(b) 1	Lead Legal Procedures Clerk	09-02800
45	(c) 7	Deputy Marshal or Deputy Marshal Trainee	03-00300
46	(d) 2	Legal Procedures Clerk	09-01800

74845.1. The marshal may appoint as many deputy marshal-keepers as may be required by law. They shall be paid only for their actual services as keepers of property taken under legal process and shall be paid out of the funds deposited by the parties to the action in which such services are rendered. Deputies serving under the provisions of this section are not salaried employees of the

judicial district for the purposes of obtaining civil service status or any other benefits of this article.

74845.2. So long as Solano County continues to receive block grant funding pursuant to the Brown-Presley Trial Court Funding Act, the marshal may appoint the following numbers of staff at the classification and salary grade indicated:

Number Classification Salary Grade
(a) 1 Deputy Marshal or Deputy Marshal Trainee 03-00300

74846. Whenever a reference to a salary grade number is made in this article, the schedules found in the Memoranda of Understanding adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Solano and effective on January 1, 1991, shall apply. Any schedule and listing shall remain effective only until January 1 of the second year following the calendar year in which the change is made.

74847. Persons employed in any of the positions authorized by this article shall be paid the salary assigned to the ranges as set forth in the salary grades in Sections 74842, 74843, 74844, 74845, and 74851.

Each person employed in the office of the executive officer and the office of the marshal, including the executive officer and the marshal, on January 1, 1968, shall receive credit for prior continuous service in office including service in departments superseded upon the establishment of the municipal court, and such prior service shall be deemed service in the new position. However, such credit shall be given only when the judges of the court determine that the officer or employee is entitled to receive it. The executive officer and other employees of the court shall be appointed at the first step for the grade assigned to their classification, except if it is difficult to secure qualified personnel, or if a person of unusual qualifications is hired, the judges may appoint such person at the second step of the grade assigned to that classification. In the case of the appointment of the executive officer, the judges shall be authorized, if they deem it necessary, to appoint at a higher step, not to exceed the fifth step of the grade assigned to that classification as set forth in Section 74842, and, provided, further that if the judges are unable to secure a qualified person to fulfill the position of executive officer for a salary as hereinabove provided, then the judges with the concurrence of the board of supervisors and the county administrator may establish a salary at a rate not to exceed step 5 of the salary grade of the executive officer on the date of the appointment.

74848. (a) All increases in salary shall not be given as matter of right but only when the judges of the court determine that the officer or employee is properly entitled to receive it. Each person employed in the office of the executive officer and in the office of the marshal, including the executive officer but not including the marshal, shall have a merit increase eligibility date which shall be the first day of the pay period following completion of the number of full pay periods of services indicated on the following chart.

Salary Grade Step	Number of Full Pay
Number to	Periods of Service
Which Eligible	Completed Between Steps
2	13
3	13
4	26
5	39

(b) If an employee begins his or her employment on the first working day of a pay period, it shall be considered for purposes of this section that such employment began on the first calendar day of that pay period. The granting of any leave of absence without pay, other than military leave of absence, exceeding seven consecutive calendar days in a pay period shall cause the merit increase eligibility date to be extended to the first day of the pay period following completion of the leave of absence without pay.

However, an officer or employee who is promoted or reclassified to a position in a class with a higher salary shall receive the recruiting salary for the higher class if it is greater than his salary prior to promotion or reclassification, or such higher amount as would constitute a one-step increase (approximately 5 percent) on the salary grade over the salary received prior to the promotion or reclassification, not to exceed the top step on the new salary grade.

(c) The effective date of all promotions shall coincide with the first working day of a pay period. Upon the promotion or reclassification, a new merit increase eligibility date shall be established, which shall be the first day of the pay period following completion of the number of full pay periods service which corresponds with the required period of service pursuant to subdivision (b).

74849. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8 of Title 8 or any other provision of this article, in order to equalize the compensation of employees of the municipal court with the compensation paid to county employees with commensurate duties and responsibilities, upon recommendation of the judges of the court and with the approval of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Solano, an officer or employee of the court, except the marshal, whether appointed under the provisions of this article or under Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8 of Title 8, may be paid any compensation which is within the ranges and increments set forth in this article in excess of or less than the maximum to which such officer or employee would otherwise be entitled under the salary grade established for his or her classification as set forth in Section 74846. Any such salary adjustment shall not extend longer than 60 days after the final adjournment of the next succeeding regular session of the Legislature after such salary adjustment.

74850. Employees of the office of the executive officer and marshal, including the executive officer and the marshal, shall have the benefits and privileges, not including compensation, provided for employees of the County of Solano in that county's salary ordinance and other ordinances and rules applicable to county employees.

Employees of the office of the executive officer and marshal, except the executive officer and the marshal, shall be members of the County Civil Service System of the County of Solano to the extent that such membership is not contrary to the provisions of Section 5 of Article VI of the California Constitution, or any other provisions of state law.

- 74851. (a) Regular official court reporters shall report all criminal and civil proceedings in their respective courts. When not engaged in the performance of other duties imposed by law, each reporter shall render such assistance as may be required in any other court of the county to which he or she may be assigned, and perform such other verbatim reporting services as may be required such as, but not limited to, board of equalization hearings, public hearings, and depositions. During hours in which the court is open for the transaction of judicial business, official reporters shall devote full time to the performance of regular duties and shall not engage in any other employment in their professional capacity.
- (b) Each regular official court reporter shall receive compensation at the classification and salary grade indicated:

Number Classification Salary Grade (1) Court Reporter 09-04100

- (c) For all transcripts incident to reporting services, each reporter shall receive the fees provided for in Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of Chapter 5 of this title. The initial hiring rate for each position shall be step 1, provided that the judges may appoint any such reporter at a higher initial step if, in the opinion of the majority of judges, an individual to be appointed has such experience and qualifications as to entitle him or her to such higher initial step.
- (d) A regular official court reporter shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing judge, but shall be entitled to the same benefits and privileges respecting longevity, service credits, cost-of-living or other general pay increases, retirement, vacation, sick leave, and group insurance which are provided other employees of the county. Court reporters shall be entitled to any increases

provided other employees of the county respecting longevity, service credits, cost-of-living or general pay increases, retirement, vacation, sick leave, and group insurance, but such increases shall be on an interim basis and remain in effect only until January 1, 1993, unless ratified by statute by the Legislature prior to that date.

(e) Judges of the court may appoint as many official reporters pro tempore as the business of the court requires. They shall be unsalaried but shall receive the fees provided by Article 9 (commencing with Section 69941) of Chapter 5 of this title, which fees, upon order of the court, shall be a proper charge against the general fund of the county.

#### Gov't Code §§ 74860-74868 (repealed). Tehama County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 34 (commencing with Section 74860) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74860-74868 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Tehama County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective August 1, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Section 69604.5 (number of judges in Tehama County). *Cf.* former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 34. Tehama County

74860. This article applies to the Tehama County Municipal Court, which supersedes the Corning and Red Bluff Justice Court Districts and embraces the entire County of Tehama.

74861. There are two judges. The initial judges shall be selected pursuant to Sections 71080 and 71084.

74862. The Tehama County Sheriff shall be ex officio marshal.

74863. There shall be two deputy marshals. Any person serving as an elected constable on December 31, 1992, is entitled to serve as deputy marshal with the same compensation and terms of employment he or she had as constable, for the remainder of his or her elected term.

74864. Except as otherwise provided in this article, the designated deputies of the Sheriff of Tehama County shall act as ex officio deputy marshals of the Tehama County Municipal Court.

74865. Upon recommendation of the judges of the county, and with the approval of the board of supervisors, the court may appoint such additional employees as it deems necessary for the performance of the duties and exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the court and its members. Any appointment made pursuant to this section shall be on an interim basis and shall expire January 1 of the second calendar year following the year in which the appointment was made unless ratified by the Legislature. This section does not affect the application of Section 72150.

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74866. (a) Whenever reference to a numbered salary range is made in this article, the salary and position schedule of the respective employee bargaining agreement in effect on July 1, 1992, shall

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this article, employees shall receive step advances, promotions, and demotions as prescribed pursuant to the salary and classification procedures of the county for the respective position.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the salary of any officer or employee may be increased by the board of supervisors in order to provide compensation that is comparable to that of county employees of similar qualifications and experience, holding equal or comparable positions in the Tehama County classified service, as the comparability is determined by the board. Any pay increase authorized by this section shall only be effective until January 1 of the second calendar year after the calendar year in which the change occurs, unless ratified by the Legislature.

74867. (a) The court executive officer, with the concurrence of a majority of the judges of the court, may appoint all of the following:

Number	Title	Salary Range
1	Court Services Supervisor	(M64)
2	Court Division Managers	(M57)
1	Municipal Court Clerk III	(T46)
6	Municipal Court Clerks II	(T42)
7	Municipal Court Clerks I	(T39)
2	Accounting Technicians	(T47)

(b) Employees of the Red Bluff and Corning Justice Courts assuming substantially the same positions in the Tehama County Municipal Court shall be placed at the same range and step they previously occupied.

74868. In addition to the compensation provided by this article, the employees, attaches, and other personnel of the court shall receive the same number of holidays, vacations, and other benefits as the employees of the County of Tehama pursuant to the adopted bargaining agreements of the respective units.

#### Gov't Code §§ 74900-74913 (repealed). Ventura County Municipal Court

SEC. Article 35 (commencing with Section 74900) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74900-74913 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Ventura County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 10, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212 (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69606 (number of judges in Ventura County). Cf. Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).
- (3) Enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).
- (4) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77001 (local trial court management), 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 35. Ventura County

74900. This article applies to the municipal court established in the judicial district embracing the County of Ventura, which shall be known as the Ventura County Municipal Court.

74901. There are 12 judges.

74903. A majority of the judges of the Ventura County Municipal Court may adopt rules and procedures for the conduct of judicial business and matters connected with judicial administration within the district which are not inconsistent with law or with the rules adopted and prescribed by the Judicial Council.

Note. Government Section 74904 is not reproduced here, because it was repealed by AB 1700 (Steinberg & Frommer), 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 824, § 32.

- 74905. (a) There shall be one clerk of the Ventura County Coordinated Courts, who shall be known as the court executive officer and who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges of the coordinated courts. The court executive officer shall receive the biweekly compensation of four thousand three hundred eighteen dollars (\$4,318) to four thousand eight hundred seventy-four dollars (\$4,874).
- (b) There shall be two assistant executive officers and four deputy executive officers of the Ventura County Coordinated Courts who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the court executive officer. The assistant executive officers shall receive the biweekly compensation of two thousand six hundred sixty-six dollars (\$2,666) to three thousand eight hundred thirteen dollars (\$3,813). The deputy executive officers shall receive the biweekly compensation of two thousand one hundred and one dollars (\$2,101) to three thousand and one dollars (\$3,001).
- (c) The rate of biweekly compensation to be paid to the court executive officer, within the compensation ranges set forth within subdivision (a), shall be established by a majority of the judges of the Ventura County Coordinated Courts at an amount equal to that paid county employees with comparable experience and responsibility. The rate of biweekly compensation to be paid to the assistant executive officers, and the deputy executive officers, within the compensation ranges set forth in subdivision (b), shall be established by joint action of the courts and approval of the board of supervisors or their designee, at an amount equal to that paid county employees with comparable experience and responsibility.
- 74907. Whereas the Ventura County Courts are judicially coordinated and administratively consolidated with joint job classifications, the work of the superior and municipal courts in Ventura County is to be performed, minimally, by each of the positions herein identified by the trial courts of Ventura County. The court executive officer may appoint the following positions which shall receive biweekly compensation as specified in Section 74909:
  - (a) Eight court program managers.
  - (b) Four court office systems coordinator II.
  - (c) Two financial evaluation officers II.
  - (d) Seventeen court program supervisors.
  - (e) Two court program supervisors: fiscal.
  - (f) Two court program managers: collections.
  - (g) One court program manager: facilities.
  - (h) One administrative assistant II.
  - (i) Two court personnel assistants.
- (j) Seven collections officers II.
- (k) One court program manager: fiscal.
- (l) One courier II.
  - (m) Eighty-five court services assistants II.

- (n) Thirteen court services assistants III.
- 2 (*o*) Seven fiscal assistants II.
- 3 (p) Six fiscal assistants III.

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- (q) One fiscal assistant IV.
- (r) Three fiscal technicians I.
  - (s) One court program manager: human resources.
- (t) One court office systems coordinator III.
- (u) Sixty-seven judicial assistants.
- (v) Six attorneys: 84 months.
- 10 (w) Two management assistants II.
- 11 (x) One management assistant IV: confidential.
- 12 (y) Three collections officers III.
- 13 (z) Two fiscal technicians II.
  - (aa) Two data entry operators III.
- 15 (ab) Four court interpreter/translators.
- 16 (ac) Two office assistants II.
- 17 (ad) One office assistant III.
- 18 (ae) Two senior attorneys.
- 19 (af) One senior court interpreter/translator.
- 20 (ag) One court program manager: systems.
- 21 (ah) One court personnel analyst I.
- 22 (ai) One court personnel aide.
- 23 (aj) One court program assistant.
- 24 (ak) One court program manager: family mediation.
- 25 (al) Eight family relations mediators.
  - (am) One court child care coordinator II.
  - 74908. (a) Provided that the Board of Supervisors of Ventura County has adopted a resolution pursuant to subdivision (b), in Ventura County the judges of the superior and municipal courts, by majority vote, may appoint two court commissioners to be shared by the courts, and may provide that the commissioners in addition to the powers and duties specified in Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure, may perform the duties of a probate commissioner specified in Section 69897, and if appointed by the presiding judge of the juvenile court, shall perform the duties of a juvenile court referee as specified in Section 248 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and at the direction of the judges may have the same jurisdiction and exercise the same powers and duties as the judges of the court with respect to any infraction or small claims action.
  - (b) The county shall be bound by, and the resolution adopted by the board of supervisors shall specifically recognize, the following conditions:
  - (1) The county has sufficient funds for the support of the positions and any staff who will provide direct support to the positions, agrees to assume any and all additional costs that may result therefrom, and agrees that no state funds shall be made available, or shall be used, in support of the positions or any staff who provide direct support to the positions.
  - (2) The additional commissioners shall not be deemed judicial positions for purposes of calculating trial court funding pursuant to Section 77202.
  - (3) The salaries for these positions and for any staff who provide direct support to these positions shall not be considered as part of court operations for purposes of Sections 77003 and 77204
  - (4) The county agrees not to seek funding from the state for payment of the salaries, benefits, or other compensation for these positions or for any staff who provide direct support to these positions.
  - (c) Any commissioner appointed pursuant to this section shall have been a member of the State Bar for not less than five years, shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of the superior and

municipal courts, and shall not engage in the private practice of law. They shall be ex officio deputy clerks.

- (d) The salary of these court commissioners for all duties performed pursuant to this section shall be set by the board of supervisors, not to exceed 85 percent of the annual salary of a superior court judge. The commissioners shall be members of the Ventura County Employees' Retirement System and shall receive the benefits, as set forth for court commissioners, in the County of Ventura Management, Confidential Clerical, and Other Unrepresented Employees Resolution.
- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, shared court commissioners who have been duly appointed pursuant to this section and have thereafter retired from service, may be assigned by the presiding judges of the superior and municipal courts to serve as a shared court commissioner for any period of time that there is a need for the prompt and efficient discharge of the business of the superior or municipal courts. While so serving, they shall be paid the full compensation of a court commissioner, payable as follows: they shall continue to receive their retirement allowance, and in addition the county shall pay the amount equal to the difference between the retirement allowance and full compensation. That employment shall not operate to reinstate them as a member of the county retirement system or to terminate or suspend their retirement rights or allowance, and no deductions shall be made from the compensation as contributions to the retirement system.
- (f) The shared court commissioner positions authorized by this section shall be in lieu of any court commissioner positions authorized by Section 70141. If any shared court commissioners are appointed in Ventura County pursuant to this section, Section 70141 shall be inapplicable to Ventura County.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The staff is researching whether the provisions relating to retired annuitants should be preserved. The Commission solicits comments on this issue and whether these provisions are superseded by provisions of the individual retirement plans, the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts.

74909. (a) The following biweekly salary schedule, which is consistent with the Salary Ordinance of the County of Ventura, shall apply to the personnel of the Ventura County Coordinated Courts:

 nated Courts.	
	Biweekly Rate
Court Program Manager	\$1,546.82-2,203.33
Court Program Manager-Collections	1,615.76-2,303.12
Court Program Manager-Facilities	1,725.09-2,462.23
Administrative Assistant II	1,132.99-1,588.88
Court Personnel Assistant	1,060.90-1,505.70
Court Program Manager-Fiscal	1,951.32-2,785.61
Court Program Manager-Human Resources	1,725.09-2,462.23
Court Office Systems Coordinator II	
Financial Evaluation Officer II	860.25-1,203.52
Court Program Supervisor	1,126.38-1,577.55
Collections Officer II	
Collections Officer III	860.25-1,203.52
Courier II	
Court Services Assistant II	839.44-1,175.08
Court Services Assistant III	902.70-1,263.16
Fiscal Assistant II	692.95- 968.61
Fiscal Assistant III	781.18-1,092.49
Fiscal Assistant IV	924.33-1,294.37
Fiscal Technician II	994.25-1,391.63
Attorney-84 months	2,889.77-3,106.50

1	Judicial Assistant946.80-1,325.56
2	Court Program Manager-Systems1,766.06-2,521.13
3	Management Assistant II839.44-1,175.08
4	Management Assistant IV-Confidential1,060.90-1,505.70
5	Court Program Supervisor-Fiscal1,372.30-1,925.57
6	Data Entry Operator III703.78- 983.78
7	Office Assistant II644.68- 900.70
8	Office Assistant III744.56-1,041.10
9	Senior Attorney2,475.09-3,542.48
10	Senior Court Interpreter/Translator1,801.72-1,801.72
11	Court Interpreter/Translator1,723.09-1,723.09
12	Court Personnel Analyst I
13	Court Personnel Aide826.54-1,156.91
14	Court Program Assistant
15	Court Office Systems Coordinator III1,450.04-2,033.60
16	Court Program Manager-Family Mediation1,866.90-2,662.51
17	Family Relations Mediator1,359.24-1,905.83
18	Court Child Care Coordinator II839.44-1,175.08
19	*NE-Nonexempt

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51 52 Merit increases within the salary range shall be in accordance with the salary merit increment

(b) In the event that the above biweekly salary schedule is not applicable, then Section 74912 shall apply.

74910. If an increase in the business of the court or any other emergency requires a greater number of attaches or employees for the prompt and faithful discharge of the business of the court than the number expressly provided in this article or requires the performance of duties of positions in a class not expressly provided in this article, with the approval of a majority of the judges of the coordinated courts and the board of supervisors, or their designee, the court executive officer may appoint as many additional attaches or employees as are needed. The additional attaches or employees shall be selected and appointed in the same manner as those for whom express provision is made, and they shall receive salary and compensation as prescribed in this article or as prescribed in the Ventura County Personnel and Salary Ordinance for classes not expressly provided for in this article. Additional attaches and employees may continue in such positions not longer than 90 days after the final adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature. The provisions of this section are directory only and are not mandatory and are not intended to affect the application of Section 72150.

74911. (a) All attaches and employees of the Ventura County Coordinated Courts shall be entitled to anniversary dates and salary step increases in the manner provided in the Ventura County Personnel and Salary Ordinance and shall receive the same vacation, sick leave, leave of absence, overtime and similar privileges and benefits provided for the officers and employees of Ventura County.

Except as otherwise provided in this article, the provisions of the Ventura County Ordinance Code relating to the civil service system of the county, and the rules of the civil service commission adopted pursuant thereto, shall be applicable to all attaches and employees of the Ventura County Coordinated Courts in the same manner and to the same extent as applicable generally to the officers and employees of Ventura County. The Ventura County Civil Service Commission shall exercise the same jurisdiction over the attaches and employees of the Ventura County Coordinated Courts as it exercises over the officers and employees of the county.

(b) The provisions of subdivision (a) shall not apply to the court executive officer, the assistant executive, the assistant court executive officer, or deputy executive officers. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this article, such persons shall receive the salary and benefits adjustments provided to other Ventura County Management personnel.

74912. Certain classifications in the Ventura County Coordinated Courts are deemed to be equivalent in position responsibility and salary level to certain classifications in the service of 2 Ventura County, and whenever the salary of an equivalent classification in the Ventura County 3 service is adjusted by the board of supervisors, the salary of the equivalent classification in the 4 Ventura County Coordinated Courts and the salary of the personnel in such classifications, shall 5 6 be adjusted an equivalent amount. The adjustment shall be effective on the same date as the effective date of the action by the board of supervisors as it applies to classifications in the Ventura County service. Any salary increases granted or reclassifications made pursuant to this 8 9 article shall be effective only until the effective date of general legislation enacted by the 10 Legislature at its next regular session following the date the salary increases are granted or 11 reclassifications made. Classifications deemed to be equivalent are as follows: County Classification Coordinated Courts Classification 12 13 Court Program Manager Court Program Manager Court Program Manager-Collections **Court Program Manager-Collections** 14 Court Program Manager-Facilities Court Program Manager-Facilities 15 16 Administrative Assistant II Administrative Assistant II Court Personnel Assistant Court Personnel Assistant 17 18 Court Program Manager-Fiscal Court Program Manager-Fiscal Court Program Manager-Human Resources Court Program Manager-Human Resources 19 Court Office Systems Coordinator II 20 Court Office Systems Coordinator II 21 Financial Evaluation Officer II Financial Evaluation Officer II 22 Court Program Supervisor Court Program Supervisor 23 Collections Officer II Collections Officer II Collections Officer III Collections Officer III 24 25 Courier II Courier II 26 Court Services Assistant II Court Services Assistant II 27 Court Services Assistant III Court Services Assistant III Fiscal Assistant II 28 Fiscal Assistant II 29 Fiscal Assistant III Fiscal Assistant III 30 Fiscal Assistant IV Fiscal Assistant IV 31 Fiscal Technician I Fiscal Technician I 32 Fiscal Technician II Fiscal Technician II 33 **Judicial Assistant** Judicial Assistant 34 Court Program Manager-Systems Court Program Manager-Systems Management Assistant II Management Assistant II 35 Management Assistant IV-Confidential Management Assistant IV-Confidential 36 37 Court Program Supervisor-Fiscal Court Program Supervisor-Fiscal Data Entry Operator III Data Entry Operator III 38 39 Office Assistant II Office Assistant II 40 Office Assistant III Office Assistant III 41 Attorney-84 Months Attorney-84 Months 42 Court Interpreter/Translator Court Interpreter/Translator Senior Attorney Senior Attorney 43 Senior Court Interpreter/Translator Senior Court Interpreter/Translator 44 Court Personnel Analyst I Court Personnel Analyst I 45 46 Court Personnel Aide Court Personnel Aide Court Program Assistant Court Program Assistant 47 48 Court Office Systems Coordinator III Court Office Systems Coordinator III Court Program Manager-Family Mediation Court Program Manager-Family Mediation 49 Family Relations Mediator Family Relations Mediator 50 51 Court Child Care Coordinator II Court Child Care Coordinator II

\*NE--Nonexempt

74913. A majority of the judges of the Ventura County Coordinated Courts may adopt rules for the conduct of the officers, attaches and employees of the Ventura County Coordinated Courts not inconsistent with the Ventura County Civil Service Ordinance and Rules and the Ventura County Personnel and Salary Ordinance.

# 5 Gov't Code §§ 74915-74919 (repealed). Yuba County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 35.5 (commencing with Section 74915) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74915-74919 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Yuba County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective April 16, 1999. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 38 (judicial districts), 190 *et seq.* (jury selection); Sections 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities), 69611 (number of judges in Yuba County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).

**Note.** The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 35.5. Yuba County

74915. This article applies to the municipal court established in a judicial district embracing the County of Yuba. This court shall be known as the Yuba County Municipal Court.

74915.5. There shall be two judges.

74916. (a) Facilities for the court shall be maintained at the county seat and at court facilities provided elsewhere as determined by ordinance adopted by the board of supervisors. The court shall determine the nature and frequency of sessions held at additional court locations designated by the board of supervisors.

(b) Jurors shall be drawn from the entire county.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 74916 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

- 74916.5. There shall be one clerk who shall receive the salary specified in the Yuba County Salary Resolution. The clerk may, in accordance with the Yuba County Ordinance Code, appoint the following at the salary specified in the Yuba County Salary Resolution:
  - (a) Two court clerks II who shall be deputy clerks.
  - (b) Six court clerks I who shall be deputy clerks.
  - (c) One court clerk I (Spanish speaking) who shall be a deputy clerk.

74917. The sheriff shall be ex officio marshal and shall act as such without additional compensation. The sheriff's designated deputies shall be ex officio deputy marshals of the court.

- 74917.5. (a) Whenever a reference is made to the Yuba County Salary Resolution, that resolution as it was in effect on October 1, 1980, shall apply.
- (b) In the event the board of supervisors of the County of Yuba amends the Salary Resolution or adopts a new resolution which provides a change in compensation, such changes shall be effective for the municipal court employees under this article on the effective date of the action of the board of supervisors and shall remain effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which such change is made.
- 74918. The officers and attaches of the municipal court shall be entitled to the same vacation, sick leave, and similar benefits and privileges as are granted to other employees of the County of Yuba under ordinances and resolutions of the board of supervisors.
- 74918.5. If an increase in the business of the court or any other emergency requires a greater number of attaches or employees for prompt and faithful discharge of the business of the court other than the number expressly provided in this article or requires the performance of duties of positions in a class not expressly provided in this article, with the approval of the presiding judge of the court and the board of supervisors, the clerk may appoint in accordance with the Yuba County Ordinance Code as many additional attaches or employees as are needed. The additional attaches or employees shall be selected and appointed in the same manner as those for whom express provision is made, and they shall receive salary and compensation as prescribed in this article or as prescribed by ordinance or resolution of the board of supervisors for classes not expressly provided in this article.
- 74919. All matters affecting the employment of such municipal court officers and attaches which are not specifically determined by this article or other provisions of state law shall be governed and regulated by the then current ordinances and resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Yuba.

#### Gov't Code §§ 74920-74926.7 (repealed). Tulare County Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 36 (commencing with Section 74920) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74920-74926.7 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Tulare County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 27, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Cal. Const. art. VI, §§ 15 (qualifications of judges), 16 (election of judges); Code Civ. Proc. §§ 38 (judicial districts), 190 *et seq*. (jury selection); Sections 69508 (presiding judge), 69605 (number of judges in Tulare County); Cal. R. Ct. 6.603 (authority and duties of presiding judge). *Cf*. Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 74921.9 (marshals of Tulare County municipal courts).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 195 (jury commissioners); Fam. Code §§ 4250-4253 (child support commissioners); Sections 68086 (fees for reporting services), 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter), 72190 (court commissioners).

(3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 36. Tulare County

74920. There is in the County of Tulare a single municipal court district known as the Tulare County Municipal Court District.

- 74920.1. The Tulare County Municipal Court District consists of the following divisions embracing that territory which was within the following judicial districts in the County of Tulare as they existed on December 31, 1990, and as those divisions are thereafter modified by the board of supervisors or by operation of law:
- (a) The Porterville Division, comprising the territory within the former Porterville Municipal Court District.
- (b) The Central Division, comprising the territory within the former Lindsay Judicial District, Exeter-Farmersville Judicial District and Woodlake Judicial District.
- (c) The Visalia Division, comprising the territory within the former Visalia Municipal Court District.
- (d) The Tulare-Pixley Division, comprising the territory within the former Tulare-Pixley Municipal Court District.
  - (e) The Dinuba Division, comprising the territory within the former Dinuba Judicial District.
- 74920.5. On the order of the board of supervisors, sessions of the Tulare-Pixley Division shall be held within the territory embraced by the Pixley Judicial District as it existed on December 31, 1974.

# Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 74920.5 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

74920.6. On order of the board of supervisors, sessions and services of the Central Division shall be held in the City of Woodlake, the City of Lindsay, and the City of Exeter.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 74920.6 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

- 74921. The number of judges in each division is, as follows:
- (a) Porterville Division--two.
  - (b) Central Division--one.
- (c) Visalia Division--three.
- 41 (d) Tulare-Pixley Division--two.
  - (e) Dinuba Division--one.
    - Notwithstanding subdivision (c) of Section 77200, these judges shall not be deemed to constitute judgeships authorized on or after January 1, 1990, for purposes of the Brown-Presley Trial Court Funding Act.

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- 74921.1. Notwithstanding Section 71080, upon the establishment of the Tulare County Municipal Court District, judges shall be eligible for office in the district, as follows:
- (a) Any Tulare County municipal or justice court judge who does not desire to succeed to office in the district shall file with the county clerk a written statement to that effect by January 1, 1991. Failure to file such a statement is deemed an election by the judge to assert his or her claim to eligibility to office in the district, and he or she shall automatically succeed to office in the district, as further provided in this section.
- (b) In the Porterville Division, all judges of the Porterville Municipal Court District shall automatically become judges of the Porterville Division, and shall serve until the election or appointment of their successors.
- (c) In the Central Division, the judge of the Woodlake Judicial District shall automatically become the judge of the Central Division, and shall serve until the election or appointment of his or her successor.
- (d) In the Visalia Division, all judges of the Visalia Municipal Court District shall automatically become judges of the Visalia Division, and shall serve until the election or appointment of their successors.
- (e) In the Tulare-Pixley Division, all judges of the Tulare-Pixley Municipal Court District shall automatically become judges of the Tulare-Pixley Division, and shall serve until the election or appointment of their successors.
- (f) In the Dinuba Division, the judge of the Dinuba Judicial District shall automatically become the judge of the Dinuba Division, and shall serve until the election or appointment of his or her
- (g) The time for election and qualification of the successor to any judge who becomes a judge of the district pursuant to this section, shall be that previously fixed by law for the election and qualification of the successors for the court and office superseded, had those courts not been superseded, but in no event shall any such election of successors be held within 10 months of succession to office pursuant to this section.
- (h) If, after the creation of the Tulare County Municipal Court District and the succession to office of any eligible municipal or justice court judge holding that office upon the creation of the district, a vacancy occurs in any division, the vacancy shall be filled according to otherwise applicable law and not with reference to this section.
- 74921.2. The board of supervisors may, by ordinance, create new divisions of the Tulare County Municipal Court District and may modify or enlarge the divisions created by this chapter. This section shall not be construed to limit, or be limited by, existing provisions of law conferring authority upon the board of supervisors to revise judicial division boundaries or to consolidate judicial divisions after public hearing before the board of supervisors.
- 74921.3. For purposes of the qualification and election of judges, the "division" referred to in this chapter is and shall continue to be the "district" referred to in subdivision (b) of Section 16 of Article VI of the Constitution of the State of California.
- 74921.4. Within each division, even in divisions having only one judge, there shall be a supervising judge.
- 74921.5. In Tulare County, the judges of the consolidated superior and municipal courts (hereafter referred to as the "Trial Court") shall, by majority vote, or as otherwise provided by agreement of a majority of the judges, elect one Presiding Judge and one Assistant Presiding Judge of the Trial Court. The Presiding Judge shall carry out the duties required by Rule 205 of the California Rules of Court.
- The judges shall, by majority vote, or as otherwise provided by agreement of a majority of the judges, select an Executive Committee consisting of the Presiding Judge, Assistant Presiding Judge, and two judges at-large as voting members, and the Executive Officer and Administrative Officer as nonvoting members. The Executive Committee shall advice and assist the Presiding

Judge on all matters relating to administration of the Trial Court, and exercise such other powers and duties as the majority of the judges shall designate.

74921.6. The judges of the Trial Court shall meet in February of each year at a time and place to be designated by the Presiding Judge, and more often if necessary upon call in writing of the Presiding Judge. Each judge of the Trial Court shall have one vote. Any judge who does not attend a regular or special meeting may authorize another judge to exercise his or her written proxy, general, or specific, as stated in the proxy. A quorum for the conduct of business shall require at least 50 percent of the total number of judges eligible to vote (including general but not specific proxies). Any proxy to be effective, must be submitted to the secretary of the meeting prior to the commencement of the vote.

74921.7. The judges shall by majority vote appoint an Executive Office for the Trial Court who shall serve at the pleasure of a majority vote of the judges. The Executive Officer shall perform those duties specified in Rule 207 of the California Rules of Court, shall serve as secretary at all meetings of the judges, including the Executive Committee, shall be Jury Commissioner for the Trial Court and shall perform such other duties as are assigned by the Presiding Judge or the Executive Committee.

# Note: Comment Requested

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The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 et seq.) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

74921.8. In addition to an Executive Officer, the judges shall appoint an Administrative Officer who shall serve at the pleasure of the judges. The Administrative Officer shall perform such duties as are assigned by the Presiding Judge and the Executive Committee.

74921.10. There shall also be the following court employee positions, whose numbers and salary range shall be as specified: Number Title Pange

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28	1	Administrative Services Officer I	216
29	1	Administrative Services Officer II	234
-	1		
30		Assistant Chief Deputy Court Clerk	190
31	1	Attorney, Superior Court (AW)	254
32	1	Chief Deputy Court Clerk	205
33	1	Child Support Court Commissioner	845
34	1	Collection Supervisor	177
35	7	Collector I	167
36	1	Computer Services Technician II	162
37	1	Commissioner, Municipal Court	987
38	1	Court Administrator/Court Executive Officer	875
39	1	Court Administrative Officer	871
40	14	Court Clerk II	167
41	16	Court Reporter	220
42	34	Courtroom Clerk	173
43	1	Court Commissioner	845
44	9	Deputy Clerk Administrator II	205
45	1	Director Family Court Services	235
46	4	Family Court Mediator II	219
47	1	Family Law Facilitator	254
48	1	Family Law Commissioner	845
49	1	Jury Services Supervisor	178
50	1	Law Clerk	185

1	1	Law Library Director	831
2	22	Legal Clerk II	160
3	1	Legal Clerk III	170
4	5	Legal Clerk II - Bilingual	165
5	1	Legal Processing Supervisor	190
6	2	Legal Secretary II	181
7	25	Legal Office Assistant II	147
8	2	Legal Office Assistant II - Bilingual	152
9	3	Legal Office Assistant III	157
10	1	Micro Computer Network Administrator	217
11	.6	Master Calendar Clerk	173
12	1	Municipal Court Services Analyst	221
13	2	Office Assistant II	137
14	2	Paralegal	175
15	1.45	Research Assistant - Law Library	168
16	7	Senior Account Clerk	153
17	1	Supervising Calendar Clerk	203

74921.11. Whenever reference is made to a numbered salary range in any section of this article, the salary schedule found in the salary resolution of Tulare County in effect on January 6, 1998, shall apply. The salaries of trial court officers and attaches may be adjusted upon approval of the board of supervisors. Any adjustments shall only be effective to January 1 of the second year following the year in which those adjustments are made, unless ratified by the Legislature.

74922. The then current personnel rules and ordinances of the county shall govern the hiring date; increases within range; salary on promotion, transfer, or demotion; salary on position reclassification, obligations and benefits and discipline of municipal court officers and attaches.

All other matters affecting the employment of such municipal court officers and attaches which are not specifically determined by this article or other provisions of state law shall be as determined by the board of supervisors.

74923. In the event the board of supervisors creates any new divisions or modifies any divisions pursuant to Section 74921.1, the number, classification, and compensation of additional municipal court personnel necessitated thereby shall be governed by Article 3 (commencing with Section 71080) of Chapter 6, and Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8, of this title.

74924. Trial jurors for each session of the courts of the district shall be selected from persons residing within the divisions within which those sessions are held. Upon adoption of a rule pertaining thereto by the judges, any division may use the same jury panel as that summoned for service in the superior court. When selected from the superior court panel, persons so selected for jury duty in a municipal court division need not be residents of the division.

74925. Notwithstanding Section 72190, a majority of the judges of the district may appoint one commissioner who shall hold office at the pleasure of a majority of the judges. The commissioner shall serve all the divisions by agreement of the judges. The commissioner shall receive a salary of not less than 70 nor more than 80 percent of the salary of a judge of the municipal court. The salary shall be determined by the board of supervisors within this range. The commissioner shall possess the same qualifications as the law requires of a judge of the municipal court and shall not engage in the private practice of law. The commissioner shall be an ex officio deputy clerk of the court and shall receive vacation, sick leave, and fringe benefits as determined by the board of supervisors.

Membership in the Tulare County Retirement System shall be optional at the election of the commissioner. The commissioner shall make an irrevocable election whether or not to participate in the retirement system no later than 60 days after appointment to the position.

74925.1. If an increase in the business of the court or any other emergency requires a greater number of attaches or employees for the prompt and faithful discharge of the business of the court than the number expressly provided in this chapter, or requires the performance of duties of positions in a class not expressly provided for in this chapter, with the approval of the presiding judge of the court and the board of supervisors, the clerk or the marshal may appoint as many additional attaches or employees as are needed. These additional attaches or employees shall be selected and appointed in the same manner as those for whom express provision is made, and they shall receive compensation as prescribed in this article, or as prescribed by ordinance or resolution of the board of supervisors for classes not expressly provided for in this article. If, through workload or organizational changes, duties are delegated to certain positions in classes not expressly provided for in this article, with the approval of the presiding judge of the court and the board of supervisors, those positions may be reallocated to different existing classes in the County of Tulare classification plan or allocated to new classes appropriate to the duties being performed. Attaches and employees may continue in those positions, or reallocated positions, only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which the adjustments are made, unless the adjustments are ratified by the Legislature. This section does not affect the application of Section 72150.

74925.2. (a) Notwithstanding Section 72194, each judge of the district may appoint a competent phonographic reporter, to be known as a regular official reporter of the court, and as many pro tempore reporters as are necessary to report the proceedings of the court. Regular official reporters shall hold office during the pleasure of the appointing judge. The duties of regular official reporters appointed pursuant to this section shall be performed as elsewhere provided by law.

- (b) The fee for official court reporters for reporting proceedings shall be one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) per day. All other fees of these reporters shall be as elsewhere provided by law. Where it is necessary to appoint a pro tempore reporter, the pro tempore reporter shall receive the same per diem fee paid regular official reporters of the municipal courts for the days the pro tempore reporter actually is on duty under order of the court. Regular official reporters and pro tempore reporters shall not receive more than one per diem fee per day from the county. Rates of compensation of all regular official reporters and official reporters pro tempore may be adjusted by the board of supervisors. Adjustments in compensation made pursuant to this subdivision shall be effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which the adjustments are made, unless ratified by the Legislature.
- (c) Regular official reporters may, at the election of each regular official reporter, be members of any retirement system maintained by the county. For retirement credit purposes, compensation earnable shall be deemed to be the annual total of all per diem and transcription fees paid by the county to each regular official reporter up to a maximum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) per year. Each new regular official reporter shall make an election within 60 days of his or her appointment as a regular official reporter. The election shall be an irrevocable decision not subject to later withdrawal, change, or modification.
- 74926. Upon the effective date of this chapter, an incumbent officer or attache of a superseded justice or municipal court shall be placed on the step level of the salary schedule made applicable to his or her position which pays the same rate of compensation as he or she received as an officer or attache of the superseded justice or municipal court; or, if there is no equivalent salary in the salary schedule, he or she shall be placed in the step level having a rate of compensation next higher than his or her former salary.
- 74926.5. The officers and attaches of the municipal courts, except regular official reporters and reporters pro tempore, shall be entitled to the same vacation, sick leave, leave of absence, and similar benefits and privileges as are provided for the employees of the County of Tulare under ordinances and resolutions of the board of supervisors in effect on January 1, 1991, or as thereafter revised or amended by the board of supervisors.

74926.7. All officers and attaches of the trial court shall devote their full time to the performance of their duties.

## Gov't Code §§ 74934-74945 (repealed). Butte County municipal court districts

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Article 37 (commencing with Section 74934) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74934-74945 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Butte County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 3, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Cal. Const. art. VI, § 15 (qualifications of judges); Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Sections 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities), 69581 (number of judges in Butte County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal), Section 71266 (marshals' fees paid into county treasury).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71630-71639.3 (labor relations), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 37. Municipal Court Districts in Butte County

74934. This article applies only to municipal courts established in the following judicial districts in Butte County:

- (a) A district embracing the Cities of Chico and Paradise, designated as the North Butte County Judicial District headquartered in the City of Chico.
- (b) A district embracing the Cities of Oroville, Biggs, and Gridley, designated as the South Butte County Judicial District which is hereby created and shall be headquartered in the City of Oroville.

74935. Each of the municipal court districts established in Butte County shall have the number of judges set out below opposite the name of the judicial district over which that court has jurisdiction and each judge shall be a resident of the county:

North County Judicial District .....2 South County Judicial District .....2

74935.5. There shall be maintained in both the City of Gridley and the Town of Paradise branch court facilities, including staff and other necessary personnel, so that the citizens of those communities may utilize such facilities as needed for small claims, infractions (traffic), civil matters, and misdemeanors.

# Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 74935.5 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

- 1 74935.6. Official reporters of the Butte County Municipal Court shall be appointed by the judges of each municipal court district pursuant to Section 72194 and shall serve at the pleasure 2 of the judges. 3
  - 74935.7. Pursuant to Section 72194, the judges of each municipal court district may appoint as many additional reporters as the business of the court requires, who shall be known as official reporters pro-tempore. They shall serve without salary but shall receive the fees provided by Sections 69947 to 69953.
  - 74936. There shall be one clerk/administrator in each judicial district who shall be appointed by the judges of the judicial district.
  - 74937. (a) The presiding judge of the North Butte County Municipal Court may appoint the following positions:
    - (1) One municipal court administrator.
  - (2) One assistant municipal court administrator or supervising court clerk.
- (3) Three supervising court clerks. 14

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- (4) Ten court clerks III, II or office assistant III. 15
- (5) Four court clerks II. I. or office assistant II. I. 16
- (6) One accounting specialist or senior account clerk. 17
- (7) One and one-half court reporters. 18
- 19 (b) The presiding judge of the South Butte County Municipal Court may appoint the following 20 positions: 21
  - (1) One municipal court administrator.
  - (2) One assistant municipal court administrator or supervising court clerk.
- 23 (3) Two supervising court clerks, or court clerks III, II or office assistants III.
- 24 (4) Four court clerks III, II or office assistants III.
  - (5) Seven court clerks II, I or office assistants II, I.
- (6) One accounting specialist or senior account clerk. 26
  - (7) One and one-half court reporters.
- (8) One office assistant II, I. 28
  - 74938. The Sheriff of Butte County shall be the ex officio marshal of the North County Judicial District and the South County Judicial District.
  - 74939. The bailiffs of the Sheriff of Butte County shall be the ex officio deputy marshals of the North County Judicial District and the South County Judicial District.
  - 74940. Whenever reference is made to a range number in this section of this article, the schedule of biweekly salaries shall be that as set forth in the Butte County Salary Ordinance.
    - (a) Municipal court administrator--range 1256.
  - (b) Assistant municipal court administrator--range 1196.
  - (c) Supervising court clerk--range 1148.
    - (d) Court clerk I--range 1088.
      - (e) Court clerk II--range 1108.
  - (f) Court clerk III--range 1128.
- (g) Office assistant III--range 1077. 41
- 42 (h) Office assistant II--range 1057.
- (i) Office assistant I--range 1037. 43
- 44 (j) Accounting specialist--range 1102.
- (k) Senior account clerk--range 1082. 45
- (1) Account clerk--range 1062. 46
- 47 (m) Court reporter--range 1210.
- 74941. Subject to the provisions of Section 72001, the compensation of officers and attaches 48 shall be governed by the Butte County Merit System Rules and Procedures, Salary Ordinance, 49

- and Memorandum of Understanding with the recognized labor organizations representing court employees.
  - 74942. The officers and attaches of the municipal courts shall be entitled to the same vacation, sick leave, and benefits and privileges as are granted to other comparable employees of Butte County.
    - 74943. All fees collected by the marshal or his deputies for services to the municipal courts shall be deposited with the county treasurer.
    - 74944. All officers and attaches of the municipal courts shall devote their full time to the performance of their duties.
  - 74945. All matters affecting the employment of such municipal court officers and attaches which are not specifically determined by this article or other provisions of state law shall be governed and regulated by the then current ordinances and resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of Butte County.

# Gov't Code §§ 74948-74958 (repealed). Napa County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 38 (commencing with Section 74948) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74948-74958 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Napa County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 3, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212 (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Sections 69508 (presiding judge), 69590.5 (number of judges in Napa County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Fam. Code §§ 4250-4253 (child support commissioners); Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of Section 69505 (business-related travel expenses of trial court judges and employees).
- (4) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Section 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Section 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities). For other provisions governing the deposit of fees collected by marshals and sheriffs, see Sections 24350 (fees collected by salaried county or court officer paid into county treasury), 24353 (money collected by county or court officer paid into county treasury), 71266 (marshals' fees paid into county treasury).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 38. Napa County

74948. This article applies to the municipal court district which embraces the entire County of Napa, which court shall be known as the Municipal Court for the County of Napa.

74949. There shall be three judges in the municipal court for the County of Napa. The presiding judge of the court shall be selected pursuant to the local rules of court.

74949.1. (a) In Napa County the judges of the superior and municipal courts, by majority vote, may appoint two full-time court commissioners to be shared by the courts, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges making the appointment, and shall possess the same qualifications as are required of a judge of a superior court. Within the jurisdiction of the respective courts, and to the extent the judges so direct, the shared court commissioner shall exercise the same powers and perform the same duties as a judge of the municipal court with respect to any infractions or small claims actions; shall exercise all other powers and perform all other duties of a municipal court commissioner that may be prescribed by law; shall act, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 72400, as a traffic referee, having the powers and duties specified in Article 9 (commencing with Section 72400) of Chapter 8; shall have the powers and perform the duties of a superior court commissioner specified in Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure; shall have the powers and perform the duties of a probate commissioner specified in Section 69897; if and when appointed by the presiding judge of the juvenile court to do so, shall have the powers and perform the duties of a juvenile court referee as specified in Section 248 of the Welfare and Institutions Code; shall have the powers and perform the duties of child support commissioners pursuant to Sections 4252 and 4351 of the Family Code; and shall be ex officio deputy clerks of the courts.

- (b) The salary of these shared court commissioners for all duties performed pursuant to this section shall be set by the board of supervisors, in an amount not to exceed 85 percent of the annual salary of a superior court judge. In addition to this salary, the shared court commissioners shall be entitled to and shall receive fringe benefits and travel expense reimbursement on the same basis as full-time employees of the superior court, other than the court executive officer. The shared court commissioners shall observe the same holidays as other full-time court employees. The shared court commissioners shall not engage in the private practice of the law.
- (c) The judges and court executive officer of the Napa municipal and superior courts shall periodically review the performance of the shared court commissioners and shall maintain an ongoing training program to maintain the skills of the commissioners.
- (d) The shared court commissioner positions authorized by this section shall be in lieu of any court commissioner positions authorized by Section 70141.

74950. Facilities for the court shall be maintained in the City of Napa, the City of Saint Helena, the City of Calistoga, and in such other locations within the County of Napa as are designated by the board of supervisors pursuant to the provisions of Section 71342. The court shall hold sessions at each facility as business requires.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 74950 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

74951. All officers and employees of the Municipal Court for the County of Napa shall be entitled to the privileges afforded county employees of the County of Napa generally, relative to sick leave, vacation and other benefits. All such officers and employees may be appointed, promoted, demoted, reclassified, terminated or transferred, or their status otherwise adjusted in the same manner and with the same effect as is provided by the personnel and salary ordinances of the County of Napa in effect at the time of any such adjustment in status.

74952. (a) No provision is made for a marshal or deputy marshals in the Municipal Court for the County of Napa and no compensation is established for any such marshal and deputy marshal positions. In lieu thereof, the Sheriff of the County of Napa shall be ex officio marshal and his designated deputies shall be ex officio deputy marshals of the court. All fees collected by the

sheriff or his deputies for services rendered as an ex officio marshal of the court shall be deposited in the county treasury.

74953. Official reporters of the Municipal Court for the County of Napa shall be appointed pursuant to Section 72194. For their services in reporting testimony and proceedings in court, they shall receive the same fees provided in Section 70045.7 for reporters of the Superior Court for the County of Napa.

- 74954. (a) Whenever a reference is made to a numbered salary range according to the standard salary schedule in any section of this article, the schedule found in the Napa County Table and Index of Classes shall apply, except as provided otherwise in subdivision (b).
- (b) In the event the Board of Supervisors of the County of Napa amends the resolution establishing salary ranges and monthly salary rates on the standard salary schedule for the County of Napa, effective on the date of this act, or adopts a new resolution which provides for a change in compensation for ranges or steps, such changes shall be effective for the municipal court employees under this article on the effective date of the action of the board of supervisors.
- 74954.5. (a) Whenever a reference is made to a numbered salary range according to the management and nonclassified personnel salary schedule in any section of this article, the schedule found in the Napa County Table and Index of Classes shall apply thereafter, except as provided otherwise in subdivision (b).
- (b) In the event the Board of Supervisors of the County of Napa amends the resolution establishing salary ranges and monthly salary rates for the management and nonclassified personnel of the County of Napa, or adopts a new resolution which provides for a change in compensation for ranges or steps, such changes shall be effective for the municipal court management and nonclassified personnel under this article on the effective date of the action of the board of supervisors.
- 74955. There shall be one court executive officer (clerk of the court) who shall be appointed by, and who shall serve at the pleasure of, a majority of the judges of the municipal court. The court clerk shall be paid a biweekly salary at the rate specified in range 52507A-E in the salary schedule for management and nonclassified personnel. In addition to any other duties imposed by law, the court clerk shall, at the direction of the presiding judge, perform any or all of the following duties:
  - (a) To direct and coordinate the nonjudicial activities of the court.
  - (b) To prepare and administer the budget of the court.

- (c) To coordinate with other appropriate county agencies the acquisition, utilization, maintenance, and disposition of county facilities, equipment, and supplies necessary for the operation of the court.
- (d) To collect, compare, and analyze statistical data on a continuing basis concerning the status of judicial and nonjudicial business of the court and to prepare periodic reports and recommendations based on such data.
- (e) To serve as liaison for the court with other persons, committees, boards, groups, and associations as directed by the presiding judge.

74956. (a) There shall also be the following court employee positions, whose numbers and salary range on the standard salary schedule of the County of Napa shall be as specified:

	Number	
Position	of Funded	Salary
Classification	Positions	Range
Account Clerk I	1.00	00101A-E
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.00	03706A-E
Branch Manager	1.00	43206A-E
Court Services Supervisor	1.00	54902A-E
Court Executive Officer	1.00	52507A-E

1	Court Division Supervisor	3.00	54902A-E
2	Data Clerk	1.00	26801A-E
3	Family Mediator	0.75	53001A-E
4	Legal Clerk I	1.00	14901A-E
5	Legal Clerk I-BI	2.00	14901A-E
6	Legal Clerk II	10.00	15001A-E
7	Legal Clerk II-BI	1.00	15001A-E
8	Legal Clerk I/Int.	1.00	50601A-E
9	Legal Resident Attorney	1.00	52301A-E
10	Legal Secretary	2.50	15103A-E
11	Office Assistant II	4.00	27201A-E
12	Secretary	1.00	24801A-E
13	Senior Account Clerk	1.00	00301A-E
14	Judicial Assistant I/II	13.00	25001A-E
15	Judicial Assistant III	3.00	60701A-E
16	Supervisor Account Clerk	1.00	35402A-E
17	Supervisor Mediator	1.00	08506A-E
18	Systems Coordinator	1.00	55501A-E
10	(b) Each and because and larged on the	CC	a in the affine of the alaste of

- (b) Each such person employed on the effective date of this article in the office of the clerk of the municipal court shall receive credit for prior continuous service in the office, including service in a court superseded upon establishment of the municipal court.
- (c) With the approval of the board of supervisors, a majority of the municipal court judges may establish additional positions for officers, attaches, and employees in addition to those provided by subdivision (a). The order and approval establishing any such position shall designate the position title and salary range. Such appointments shall be on an interim basis and shall expire June 30 of the following fiscal year in which such appointments are made unless ratified by the Legislature.

74957. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8 of Title 8 of this code, and notwithstanding other provisions of this article, in order to equalize the compensation of employees of the municipal court with the compensation paid to county employees with commensurate duties and responsibilities, upon recommendation of the judges of the court and with the approval of the board of supervisors of the County of Napa, any officer or employee of the court, whether appointed under the provisions of this article or under Article 4 (commencing with Section 72150) of Chapter 8 of Title 8 of this code, may be paid any compensation which is within the ranges and increments set forth in this article in excess of or less than the maximum to which such officer or employee would otherwise be entitled under the salary range established for the applicable classification as set forth in Section 74956. Any such salary adjustment shall remain effective only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which such change is made.

74958. The clerks and other clerical employees of the superseded Napa and Saint Helena Justice Courts shall become the clerks of the Napa-Saint Helena Municipal Court upon its organization so far as such equivalent positions are provided in Section 74956.

If it appears that two or more clerks of the superseded justice courts are equally entitled by virtue of the office held in any such court, to any office in the municipal court, the presiding judge of the municipal court shall determine which person is entitled to the office over which the conflict exists.

## 47 Gov't Code §§ 74960-74973 (repealed). Yolo County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 39 (commencing with Section 74960) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74960-74973 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Yolo County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 3, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations), Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69610 (number of judges in Yolo County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).
- (3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). See also Sections 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities), 69952 (payment from Trial Court Operations Fund), 69953 (payment of fees).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

# Article 39. Yolo County

74960. This article applies to the municipal court established within the municipal court district which embraces the entire territory of the County of Yolo lying within the exterior boundaries of such county, which court shall be known as the Yolo County Municipal Court.

74961. There shall be four judges.

74962. Facilities for the court shall be maintained at or near the county seat and at court facilities provided elsewhere as determined by ordinance adopted by the board of supervisors. The court shall determine the nature and frequency of sessions held at additional court locations designated by the board of supervisors.

## Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled, but Government Code Section 74962 is proposed for repeal because it falls within a municipal court article. The Commission solicits comments on whether the section should be preserved pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties.

74963. There shall be one municipal court clerk administrator who shall be appointed by, and who shall serve at the pleasure of, a majority of the judges of the municipal court. The municipal court clerk-administrator shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 34.55.

74964. By majority vote, the municipal court judges of Yolo County may appoint a court commissioner who shall meet the qualifications and have the powers and duties specified in Sections 72190, 72190.1, and 72190.2 of this code, and Section 259 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The appointment may only be made in lieu of appointing a traffic referee pursuant to Section 72400

The commissioner shall be paid biweekly, pursuant to the payroll procedures in effect in the County of Yolo, in an amount equal to 75 to 85 percent of a municipal court judge's salary. The court shall recommend to the board of supervisors the level of salary to be received by the commissioner based on qualifications, performance, and other factors deemed relevant by the court, and the board of supervisors shall determine the salary level within the specified range.

74965. The municipal court clerk-administrator may appoint:

(a) Four municipal court supervisors II, who shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 21.09, or four municipal court supervisors I, who shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 19.89, or any combination thereof not exceeding a total of four positions.

- (b) Thirty-three municipal court senior clerks, who shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 18.80, or thirty-three municipal courtroom clerks II, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 17.73, or thirty-three municipal courtroom clerks I, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 16.72, or thirty-three legal process clerks IV, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 15.78, or thirty-three legal process clerks III, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 14.88, or thirty-three legal process clerks II, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 14.03, or thirty-three legal process clerks I, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 13.24, or any combination thereof not exceeding a total of thirty-three positions, of which one shall be part-time not to exceed 20 hours per week.
- (c) Four municipal court fiscal clerks, who shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 15.14, or four account clerks II, each of whom shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 13.71, or any combination thereof not exceeding a total of four positions.
- (d) One administrative assistant, who shall receive a monthly salary at a rate specified in range 17.99.
- 74967. The sheriff and his deputies shall act as ex officio marshal and deputy marshals of the court.
- 74969. Whenever reference to a numbered salary range is made in any section of this article, the schedule of monthly salaries found in the salary resolution of the County of Yolo in effect on January 1, 1992, shall apply.
- 74970. Except as otherwise provided by law, all officers and employees of the Yolo County Municipal Court shall be entitled to the same provisions with respect to retirement, vacations, and other benefits allowed to employees of the county, and be subject to the personnel regulations, memoranda of understanding, management benefit package, and the affirmative action plan of the County of Yolo as they exist on January 1, 1992.
- 74971. The positions enumerated in Sections 74963 to 74965, inclusive, are deemed to be comparable in job and salary level to certain positions in the service of Yolo County. The following table sets forth the court classifications with the comparable county classifications shown opposite thereto:

Clerk Classification Municipal court clerk Administrator Municipal Court Supervisor II Municipal Court Supervisor I Municipal Court Senior Clerk Legal Process Clerk IV Legal Process Clerk III Legal Process Clerk II Legal Process Clerk I Municipal Court Fiscal Clerk Account Clerk II Administrative Assistant

County Classification
Municipal Court Clerk Administrator
Municipal Court Supervisor II
Municipal Court Supervisor I
Municipal Court Senior Clerk
Legal Process Clerk IV
Legal Process Clerk III
Legal Process Clerk I
Municipal Court Fiscal Clerk
Account Clerk II
Administrative Assistant

In the event that any classification, the number of positions prescribed for any classification, or the salary, benefits, personnel regulations, memorandum of understanding or affirmative action plan for any classification which is shown above is modified by the board of supervisors, a commensurate modification shall be made for the comparable court classifications. Any

adjustment made pursuant to this section shall be effective the same date as the effective date of the action applicable to the respective and comparable county classifications, but shall remain in effect only until January 1 of the second year following the year in which such change is made, unless subsequently ratified by the Legislature.

74972. The presiding judge may appoint as many reporters as the business of the court requires, who shall be known as official reporters pro tempore, and who shall hold office at his pleasure. The reporter shall serve without salary but shall receive for his services in reporting testimony and proceedings in such court, the same compensation as is paid reporters pro tempore of the superior court in Yolo County, which in criminal cases shall, upon order of the court, be a charge against the general fund of the county.

74973. Fees for transcription of testimony and proceedings in the court shall be paid by the litigants to official reporters pro tempore as otherwise provided by law. In all cases where by law the court may direct the payment of transcription fees out of the county treasury, such fees shall, upon order of the court, be paid from the general funds, including fees for transcription of testimony in proceedings in criminal cases as provided in Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive, which shall be paid from the county treasury.

## Gov't Code §§ 74980-74991 (repealed). Shasta County Municipal Court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 40 (commencing with Section 74980) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74980-74991 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Shasta County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective June 3, 1998. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69601 (number of judges in Shasta County). *Cf.* Sections 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication), 71265 (marshal's powers, duties, and liabilities).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71601(*l*) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71615(c)(5) (trial court as employer of all trial court employees), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court). See also Sections 69941 (appointment of official reporters), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

The marshal is an appointed employee of the Shasta County Superior Court. Obsolete provisions regarding the former elected marshal have been deleted.

For provisions governing the employment and compensation of county employees, see Cal. Const. art. XI, §§ 1(b) and 4 (county governing board shall provide for the number, compensation, tenure, and appointment of employees) and Section 25300 (board of supervisors shall provide for the number, compensation, tenure and appointment of county employees).

(3) Enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Sections 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). *Cf.* Section 71266 (marshals' fees paid into county treasury).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 40. Shasta County Judicial District

74980. This article applies to the municipal court established in the Shasta County Judicial District.

74981. There shall be four judges of the Shasta County Municipal Court.

- 74982. (a) If the Shasta County Board of Supervisors finds that there are sufficient funds available in the municipal court budget for the employment of a commissioner, the board by ordinance or resolution may establish the position of commissioner of the Shasta County Municipal Court.
- (b) The commissioner shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the court. A full-time commissioner shall receive an annual salary equal to 75 percent of the annual salary of a municipal court judge. The commissioner shall be provided the same employment benefits by Shasta County as the county provides to other county management employees in the county's merit personnel system. A part-time commissioner shall receive salary and employment benefits prorated on the basis of a 40-hour work week consistent with county policy regarding regular part-time employment.
- (c) The commissioner shall perform those duties and exercise those powers conferred by law and assigned to the commissioner by the court.
- (d) A full-time commissioner shall not engage in the private practice of law. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a part-time commissioner, with approval of the court, may engage in the private practice of law before any court except the Shasta County Municipal Court.
- (e) The court shall periodically review the performance of any part-time commissioner and shall maintain an ongoing training program to maintain the commissioner's skills. The part-time commissioner shall have completed, prior to appointment, an orientation program satisfactory to the presiding judge, including a review of the procedures and practices of the court, together with observation of each calendar to which the commissioner may be assigned. Each part-time commissioner shall serve on the bench an average of at least three days in each month, and the presiding judge shall ensure that the part-time commissioner maintains current knowledge of the court's personnel and procedures.
- 74983. If an official court reporter of the superior court in and for Shasta County is not available for assignment as a reporter pro tempore of the municipal court pursuant to Sections 72197 and 70045.9, the court may appoint as many additional reporters pro tempore as the business of the court requires. They shall serve without salary and without any entitlement to any benefit included in the compensation of any other officer or employee of Shasta County, but shall receive the fees provided by Sections 69947 to 69953, inclusive.
- 74984. (a) There shall be one marshal who shall be appointed by the superior and municipal courts; provided, that upon the effective date of this section, the incumbent elected marshal shall continue in office as marshal and may be removed by the court only for cause. When that marshal leaves office, the succeeding marshals shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the court.
- (b) The marshal shall receive the salary of four thousand one hundred forty-nine dollars (\$4,149) per month as set forth in the standard salary resolution of Shasta County in effect for the 1995-96 fiscal year. The marshal shall be provided the same employment benefits by Shasta County as the county provides to other county employees in an equivalent category in the county's merit personnel system.
- (c) The board of supervisors may transfer certain duties of the sheriff to the marshal pursuant to Section 26608.3.
- (d) All fees collected by the marshal's office shall be deposited with the county treasurer and credited to the general fund.
- **Note.** Government Section 74984 will be preserved, in some form. A proposed amendment to the section is reproduced below as an added section.
- 74985. (a) The marshal, with the approval of the court, may appoint the following marshal's office employees whose numbers, classifications, and salary ranges in the standard salary resolution of Shasta County in effect on January 1, 1994, are:

1	Position	Number of		
2	Title	Positions		Salary Range
3	Marshal	1	Flat	\$4,149 per mo.
4	Deputy Marshal	15	39.3	\$2,343-2,848 per mo.
5	Deputy Marshal (Probationary)		Flat	\$2,232 per mo.
6	Deputy Marshal Trainee		Flat	\$2,125 per mo.
7	Legal Process Clerk II	4	31.3	\$1,586-1,928 per mo.
8	Legal Process Clerk I		29.3	\$1,438-1,748 per mo.
9	Marshal's Civil Supervisor	1	34.3	\$1,836-2,232 per mo.
10	Marshal's Sergeant	2	41.8	\$2,647-3,218 per mo.
11	(b) Each employee of the marshal's	office shall be pro	vided th	e same employment benefits by

(b) Each employee of the marshal's office shall be provided the same employment benefits by Shasta County as the county provides to other county employees in equivalent categories and salary ranges in the county's merit personnel system.

 **Note.** Government Section 74985 will be preserved, in some form. A proposed amendment to the section is reproduced below as an added section.

74986. (a) The municipal and superior courts may appoint a court executive officer who shall be the chief administrative officer and ex officio clerk of the court. The court executive officer shall serve at the pleasure of the court and shall receive a salary of five thousand one hundred thirteen dollars (\$5,113) per month as set forth in the standard salary resolution of Shasta County in effect for the 1995-96 fiscal year. The court executive officer shall be provided the same employment benefits by Shasta County as the county provides to other county employees in an equivalent category in the county's merit personnel system.

(b) The judges of the superior and municipal courts shall prescribe and regulate the duties and authority of the court executive officer.

74987. (a) The court executive officer, with the approval of the court, may appoint the court's support staff personnel. The following employees of the court shall be compensated within the following applicable ranges established by the standard salary resolution of Shasta County in effect on January 1, 1995:

Position	Number of		
Title	Positions		Salary Range
Court Executive Officer	1	Flat	\$5,113 per mo.
Asst. Ct. Executive Officer	1	Flat	\$4,090 per mo.
Court Commissioner	1	Flat	\$6,129 per mo.
Court Services Manager	1		\$2,460-2,991 per mo.
Court Services Asst. IV	1		\$1,863-2,265 per mo.
Court Services Asst. III	5		\$1,774-2,157 per mo.
Court Services Asst. I/II	22		\$1,533-2,054 per mo.
Judicial Secretary	1		\$1,928-2,343 per mo.
Court Serv. Asst./Cal. Coord.	1		\$2,054-2,497 per mo.
Court Serv. Financial Hearing Officer	1		\$2,054-2,497 per mo.
Court Serv. Acct./Coll. Clerk I/II/III	5		\$1,586-2,157 per mo.
Court Serv. Supervisor	2		\$2,004-2,436 per mo.
Court Serv. Fiscal Officer	1		\$2,713-3,297 per mo.

(b) Each employee designated in subdivision (a) shall be provided the same employment benefits by Shasta County as the county provides to other county employees in equivalent categories and salary ranges in the county's merit personnel system.

74988. The court administrator, employees, and attaches of the court, the marshal and employees of the office of the marshal, except court reporters pro tempore and reserve deputy marshals, are employees of Shasta County for all purposes. However, nothing in this section affects the immunity from liability in damages which may otherwise attach to these employees as officers, employees, or attaches of the municipal court.

## **Note: Comment Requested**

Government Code Section 74988 will be preserved, in some form. A proposed amendment to Section 74988 is reproduced below as an added section. The Commission solicits comments on the proposed revisions in light of the enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act.

74989. The number, categories, and compensation of the officers, attaches, and employees provided by this article may be adjusted, as the need is determined, by the board of supervisors and in accordance with established county personnel and budgetary procedures. Any such adjustment shall be on an interim basis and shall expire 90 days after the adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature. Nothing in this section precludes a majority of the judges from exercising powers in accordance with Sections 72150 and 72151.

74991. The provisions of this article shall prevail over any other provisions of this title which may conflict therewith.

#### 14 Gov't Code §§ 74984-74988 (added). Shasta County

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 40 (commencing with Section 74984) is added to Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

## Article 40. Shasta County

#### § 74984. Marshal of the Shasta County Superior Court

- 74984. (a) There shall be one marshal who shall be appointed by the Shasta County Superior Court.
- (b) The board of supervisors may transfer certain duties of the sheriff to the marshal pursuant to Section 26608.3.
- (c) All fees collected by the marshal's office shall be deposited with the county treasurer and credited to the general fund.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 74984 continues the first part of the first sentence of subdivision (a) of former Section 74984, omitting the reference to the municipal court as obsolete.
  - Subdivision (b) continues subdivision (c) of former Section 74984 without change.
- 29 Subdivision (c) continues subdivision (d) of former Section 74984 without change.
- For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2. For disposition of the provisions of former Section 74984 that are not continued, see the Comment to
- former Article 40 (commencing with former Section 74980).

#### § 74985. Benefits for county employees in the Shasta County marshal's office

74985. Each employee of the marshal's office who is a county employee shall be provided the same employment benefits by Shasta County as the county provides to other county employees in equivalent categories and salary ranges in the county's merit personnel system.

**Comment.** Section 74985 continues subdivision (b) of former Section 74985, limiting the provision to county employees.

For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2. For disposition of the provisions of former Section 74985 that are not continued, see the Comment to former Article 40 (commencing with former Section 74980).

## § 74988. Status of marshal and employees of office of the marshal

74988. The marshal and employees of the office of the marshal who provide court security services, except reserve deputy marshals, are employees of the Shasta County Superior Court for all purposes.

**Comment.** Section 74988 continues the first sentence of former Section 74988, changing the status of the marshal and certain employees of the office of the marshal from county to superior court employees.

For provisions relating to restatements and continuations of existing law, see Section 2. For disposition of the provisions of former Section 74988 that are not continued, see the Comment to former Article 40 (commencing with former Section 74980).

# Gov't Code §§ 74993-74997 (repealed). Tuolumne County Municipal Court District

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Article 41 (commencing with Section 74993) of Chapter 10 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

**Comment.** Sections 74993-74997 are repealed to reflect:

- (1) Unification of the municipal and superior courts in Tuolumne County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective April 23, 1999. See Section 70211 (former municipal court judgeships continued as superior court judgeships). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts); Section 69605.5 (number of judges in Tuolumne County). *Cf.* Section 71042.5 (preservation of judicial districts for purposes of publication); former Section 71264 (municipal court served by marshal).
- (2) Enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Sections 71615(c)(1) (preservation of employees' job classifications), 71620 (trial court personnel), 71623 (salaries), 71624 (retirement plans), 71625 (accrued leave benefits), 71628 (deferred compensation plan benefits), 71629 (trial court employment benefits not affected), 71640-71645 (employment selection and advancement), 71650-71658 (employment protection system), 71673 (authority of court).

Note. The text of the repealed article is set out below.

## Article 41. Tuolumne County

74993. This article applies to the Tuolumne County Municipal Court District which supersedes the Central and West Justice Court District and embraces the entire County of Tuolumne.

74994. There are two judges of the Tuolumne County Municipal Court District.

74995. The Sheriff of the County of Tuolumne and his or her deputies specifically designated by him or her shall be ex officio marshals and deputy marshals, respectively, of the Tuolumne County Municipal Court and shall act as such without additional compensation.

74996. The employees of the Tuolumne County Municipal Court District shall be entitled to the same benefits and privileges as are granted to other employees of the County of Tuolumne, as provided by the county's ordinances, resolutions, memoranda of understanding, and rules applicable to other county employees.

74997. The employees of the Tuolumne County Municipal Court shall be governed by the personnel regulations, memoranda of understanding, and policies of the County of Tuolumne.

### Gov't Code § 75002 (unchanged). "Judge" defined

75002. "Judge" means a justice of the Supreme Court or of a court of appeal, or a judge of a superior court, municipal court, or justice court. A retired justice court judge does not

acquire status as a judge for the purposes of this chapter by reason of designation as a 1 judge pro tempore of, or assignment by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council to, any of 2

these courts. 3

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"Judge" shall not mean a justice court judge who elected pursuant to Section 75029.5 to be restored to membership in the Public Employees' Retirement System.

Note. Government Section 75002 is retirement-related, so the references to municipal and 6 justice court judges would be retained. 7

#### Gov't Code § 75029.1 (unchanged). Right to elect to receive credit for prior service

9 75029.1. On and after January 1, 1990, the right to elect to receive credit for prior service as a judge of an excluded court pursuant to Section 75029 shall apply only to a 10 justice of the Supreme Court or a court of appeal or a judge of a superior or municipal 11

court. 12

> Note. Government Section 75029.1 is retirement-related, so the reference to a municipal court judge would be retained.

## Gov't Code § 75076.2 (amended). Part-time service

\_\_\_\_. Section 75076.2 of the Government Code is amended to read:

75076.2. A judge who renders part-time service after January 1, 1990, shall receive a reduced retirement allowance. The reduction shall be based upon the relationship between the actual service rendered by the judge, including service rendered by reason of sitting on assignment, and a full-time judge's service during the period from January 1, 1990, until the date of retirement. Computations under this section and subdivision (a) of Section 75076 shall consider the salary payable to the judge of a municipal or justice court to be equal to that of a municipal 91.3225 percent of the salary of a superior court judge. For purposes of qualifying for retirement, part-time service shall be the equivalent of full-time service.

Comment. Section 75076.2 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. This change anticipates that municipal court judge salaries will not be maintained after abolition of the municipal courts through unification. A municipal court judge's salary is approximately 91.3225 percent of a superior court judge's salary. See former Section 68202 (1984 Cal. Stat. ch. 1758, § 3); see also Section 68203.

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Note. Government Section 75076.2 is retirement-related, so the references to municipal and justice court judges would be retained.

#### Gov't Code § 75095.5 (repealed). Election under specified circumstances

\_\_\_ . Section 75095.5 of the Government Code is repealed.

75095.5. Any election of any judge who became a municipal court judge on May 23, 1980, and died on September 18, 1983, to come within the provisions of this article, which was filed with the Secretary of State on September 22, 1983, shall become effective on the date filed.

The surviving spouse of the person so electing who was previously eligible to come within this article and did not do so, shall pay all of the contributions he would have made pursuant to Section 75097 had he been covered by this article as soon as eligible therefor.

## **Comment.** Section 75095.5 is repealed as obsolete.

## Note: Comment Requested

It does not appear necessary to revise Government Code Section 75095.5 to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts, enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, or enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. But the provision might be obsolete. The Commission solicits comment on whether the provision continues to serve a useful purpose.

## Gov't Code § 75103 (amended). Deduction for Judges' Retirement Fund

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 75103 of the Government Code is amended to read:

75103. Except as provided in Section 75103.3, the auditor of each county shall deduct 8 percent from the portion paid by a county of the monthly salary, not including the additional compensation pursuant to Section 68203.1, of each judge of the superior and municipal court and cause this amount to be paid into the Judges' Retirement Fund.

**Comment.** Section 75103 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Note. Government Section 75103 reflects legislative changes made in SB 742 (Escutia). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 118, § 10.

## Gov't Code § 75502 (unchanged). Definitions

75502. (a) "Judge" means a justice of the Supreme Court or of a court of appeal, or a judge of a superior court, municipal court, or justice court who is first elected or appointed to judicial office on or after November 9, 1994, and is not a member of the Judges' Retirement System pursuant to Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 75000). A retired judge does not acquire status as a judge for the purposes of this chapter by reason of designation as a temporary judge of, or assignment by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council to, any of these courts.

A former member of the Judges' Retirement System under Section 75002 who withdrew his or her contributions upon leaving office, and who takes judicial office on or after November 9, 1994, becomes a member of the system existing under Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 75000) and does not become a member of the Judges' Retirement System II. No person shall be a member of the Judges' Retirement System II who is or ever has been a member of the Judges' Retirement System pursuant to Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 75000).

- (b) "System" means the Judges' Retirement System II established by this chapter.
- (c) "Service" means the period of time a judge received a salary and made contributions to the system by reason of holding office as a judge of any one or more of the courts of this state specified in subdivision (a), computed in years and fractions of years.
- (d) "Final compensation" means the average monthly salary of a judge during the 12 months immediately preceding his or her retirement from or otherwise leaving judicial office and as limited by Section 75572.
- (e) "Benefit factor" means the percentage used in calculating a judge's monthly retirement allowance under Section 75522.
- (f) "Contributions" means the accumulated deductions from the judge's salary under Sections 75601 and 75602. References to payment to a judge of his or her contributions or to the determination of a judge's and spouse's shares in the contributions include both the contributions and interest thereon at the rates determined by the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System.

- (g) "Salary" means the compensation received by a judge as the emolument of the office of judge, but does not include any additional compensation received by reason of designation as a temporary judge or assignment by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council or the additional compensation pursuant to Section 68203.1.
- (h) "Board" means the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System.
- (i) "Fund" or "retirement fund" means the Judges' Retirement System II Fund established pursuant to Section 75600.
- 9 Note. Government Section 75502 is retirement-related, so the references to municipal and justice court judges would be retained.
- The section reflects legislative changes made in SB 724 (Escutia). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 118, § 11.

## Gov't Code § 75602 (amended). Deduction for Judges' Retirement System II Fund

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 75602 of the Government Code is amended to read:

75602. Except as provided in Section 75605, the Controller or the auditor of each county shall deduct 8 percent from the portion paid by a county, or the Controller and the auditor, if appropriate, of the monthly salary, not including the additional compensation pursuant to Section 68203.1, of each judge of the superior and municipal court and cause this amount to be paid into the Judges' Retirement System II Fund.

Comment. Section 75602 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Note. Government Section 75602 reflects legislative changes made in SB 742 (Escutia). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 118, § 14.

# Gov't Code § 76101.5 (unchanged). Transfer of deposits between funds in Los Angeles and Lassen Counties

76101.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article or Article 3 (commencing with Section 76200), following a public hearing, the board of supervisors of a county of the first class or a county of the 47th class which has established both a Courthouse Construction Fund and a Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Fund pursuant to the provisions of this chapter may by resolution provide for the transfer of deposits from one fund to the other.

### Note: Comment Requested

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Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer work on Government Code Section 76101.5 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

#### 37 Gov't Code § 76200 (amended). Alameda County courthouse construction fund

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 76200 of the Government Code is amended to read:

76200. Alameda County is authorized to establish a Courthouse Construction Fund pursuant to Section 76100 so long as the county maintains the Berkeley-Albany

- 41 Municipal Court a courtroom building in the City of Berkeley. In the event that the
- 42 Berkeley-Albany Municipal Court courtroom building in the City of Berkeley is closed,
- 43 Alameda County may not collect those funds.

**Comment.** Section 76200 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in Alameda County pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective July 31, 1998. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23 and Section 70212(b) (preexisting court locations retained as superior court locations).

### Note: Comment Requested

 Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Government Code Section 76200 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

The Commission also solicits comments on whether the provision requiring maintenance of a courtroom building in the City of Berkeley continues to serve a necessary or useful purpose.

### Gov't Code § 76219 (unchanged). Los Angeles County courthouse construction fund

76219. (a) The Courthouse Construction Fund established in Los Angeles County pursuant to Section 76100 shall be known as the Courthouse Construction Fund.

- (b) All courtroom construction in the County of Los Angeles which utilizes moneys from the Courthouse Construction Fund or moneys borrowed and owed against the Courthouse Construction Fund shall be within the boundaries of the San Fernando Valley Statistical Area and the Los Cerritos Municipal Court District, until the time that the County of Los Angeles has spent a total of at least forty-three million dollars (\$43,000,000) on courthouse construction within the San Fernando Valley Statistical Area and at least eight million dollars (\$8,000,000) within the Los Cerritos Municipal Court District for the Bellflower Courthouse.
- (c) All courtroom construction in the County of Los Angeles which utilizes moneys from the Courthouse Construction Fund or moneys borrowed against the Courthouse Construction Fund shall be within the boundaries of the San Fernando Valley Statistical Area, within the boundaries of the Los Cerritos Municipal Court District, within the boundaries of the East Los Angeles Municipal Court District, within the Downey Municipal Court District, within the community of Hollywood, or within the West Los Angeles Branch of the Los Angeles Municipal Court District, until the time that the County of Los Angeles has fulfilled the requirements of subdivision (b) and has additionally spent at least sixteen million five hundred thousand dollars (\$16,500,000) on courthouse construction within the East Los Angeles Municipal Court District, has spent at least ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) on courthouse construction within the Downey Municipal Court District, has commenced construction on a courthouse with at least six courtrooms in the West San Fernando Valley, has commenced construction on a courthouse with at least two courtrooms in the community of Hollywood, and has commenced construction on a courthouse for the West Los Angeles Branch of the Los Angeles Municipal Court District.
- (d) All courtroom construction in the County of Los Angeles which utilizes moneys from the Courthouse Construction Fund or moneys borrowed against the Courthouse Construction Fund shall be within the boundaries of the San Fernando Valley Statistical Area, within the boundaries of the Los Cerritos Municipal Court District, within the boundaries of the East Los Angeles Municipal Court District, within the Downey Municipal Court District, within the Community of Hollywood, within the West Los Angeles Branch of the Los Angeles Municipal Court District, within the Pasadena Judicial District, within the Southeast Municipal Court District, within the South Bay Judicial District, within the Santa Monica Judicial District, within the Antelope Valley Judicial District, or within the Long Beach Judicial District until the time that the County

- of Los Angeles has fulfilled the requirements of subdivisions (b) and (c), and has commenced construction of new facilities or the expansion of existing facilities for the municipal courts in the Pasadena Judicial District, the north and south branches of the Southeast Municipal Court District, and the South Bay Judicial District, has commenced construction on a courthouse for the superior court with at least 18 courtrooms in the North Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area of the City of Los Angeles or immediately adjacent thereto, and has commenced construction of new facilities for the superior and municipal courts in the Santa Monica Judicial District, the Antelope Valley Judicial District, and the Long Beach Judicial District.
- (e) For purposes of this section, the San Fernando Valley Statistical Area includes all land within the San Fernando Valley Statistical Area (as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 11093) as well as the City of San Fernando, the City of Hidden Hills, and the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County located west of the City of Los Angeles, east and south of the Ventura County line, and north of a line extended westerly from the southern boundary of the San Fernando Valley Statistical Area (as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 11093).
- (f) The moneys of the Courthouse Construction Fund together with any interest earned thereon shall be payable only for courtroom construction and land acquisition as authorized in subdivision (b) and, after the requirement of subdivision (b) has been met, shall be payable only for courtroom construction and land acquisition as authorized in subdivision (c) and, after the requirements of subdivisions (b) and (c) have been met, shall be payable only for courtroom construction and land acquisition as authorized in subdivision (d).
- (g) Deposits into the fund shall continue through and including either (1) the 25th year after the initial calendar year in which the surcharge is selected or (2) whatever period of time is necessary to repay any borrowings made by the county to pay for construction provided for in this section, whichever time is longer.
- (h) The resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles on September 2, 1980, stating that the provisions of Chapter 578 of the Statutes of 1980 are necessary to the establishment of adequate courtroom facilities in the County of Los Angeles shall be deemed a resolution stating that the provisions of this section are necessary to the establishment of adequate courtroom facilities in the county, and shall satisfy the requirements of this section.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer work on Government Code Section 76219 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

The Commission also requests input as to whether any of the courtroom construction mentioned in Section 76219 has already been completed.

# Gov't Code § 76238 (amended). City and County of San Francisco courthouse construction fund

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 76238 of the Government Code is amended to read:

76238. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, for the purpose of assisting the City and County of San Francisco in the acquisition, rehabilitation, construction, and financing of courtrooms or of a courtroom building or buildings containing facilities necessary or incidental to the operation of the justice system, the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco may require the amounts collected pursuant to subdivision (d) to

- be deposited in the Courthouse Construction Fund established pursuant to Section 76100. In the City and County of San Francisco, the moneys of the Courthouse Construction Fund together with any interest earned thereon shall be payable only for the foregoing purposes and at the time necessary therefor, and for the purposes set forth in subdivision (b) and at the time necessary therefor.
  - (b) In conjunction with the acquisition, rehabilitation, construction, or financing of courtrooms or of a courtroom building or buildings referred to in subdivision (a), the City and County of San Francisco may use the moneys of the Courthouse Construction Fund (1) to rehabilitate existing courtrooms or an existing courtroom building or buildings for other uses if new courtrooms or a courtroom building or buildings are acquired, constructed, or financed or (2) to acquire, rehabilitate, construct, or finance excess courtrooms or an excess courtroom building or buildings if that excess is anticipated to be needed at a later time.
  - (c) Any excess courtrooms or excess courtroom building or buildings that are acquired, rehabilitated, constructed, or financed pursuant to subdivision (b) may be leased or rented for uses other than the operation of the justice system until such time as the excess courtrooms or excess courtroom building or buildings are needed for the operation of the justice system. Any amounts received as lease or rental payments pursuant to this subdivision shall be deposited in the Courthouse Construction Fund.
  - (d) In the City and County of San Francisco, a surcharge for the purpose and for the time set forth in this section may be added to any filing fee in any civil action in either the municipal court or in any civil or probate action in the superior court. The surcharge shall be in an amount, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50), and shall be collected in a manner as set forth in a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.
  - **Comment.** Subdivision (d) of Section 76238 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts in the City and County of San Francisco pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, effective December 31, 1998.

#### Note: Comment Requested

 Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Government Code Section 76238 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

# Gov't Code § 76245 (amended). Shasta County courthouse and criminal justice facilities construction funds

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 76245 of the Government Code is amended to read:

76245. (a) The fund established in Shasta County pursuant to Section 76200 76100 shall be known as the Statham Courthouse Construction Fund.

(b) The fund established in Shasta County pursuant to Section 76101 shall be known as the Statham Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Fund.

**Comment.** Section 76245 is amended to correct an erroneous section reference.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving sessions and facilities are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer further work on Government Code Section 76245 pending (1) any implementation of recommendations made by the Task Force on Court Facilities, and (2) completion of negotiations among the interested parties. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

#### Gov't Code § 77003 (amended). "Court operations" defined

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 77003 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 77003. (a) As used in this chapter, "court operations" means all of the following:
- (1) Salaries, benefits, and public agency retirement contributions for superior and municipal court judges and for subordinate judicial officers. For purposes of this paragraph, "subordinate judicial officers" includes all commissioner or referee positions created prior to July 1, 1997, including positions created in the municipal court prior to July 1, 1997, which thereafter became positions in the superior court as a result of unification of the municipal and superior courts in a county, and including those commissioner positions created pursuant to former Sections 69904, 70141, 70141.9, 70142.11, 72607, 73794, 74841.5, and 74908; and includes any staff who provide direct support to commissioners; but does not include commissioners or staff who provide direct support to the commissioners whose positions were created after July 1, 1997, unless approved by the Judicial Council, subject to availability of funding.
- (2) The salary, benefits, and public agency retirement contributions for other court staff including all municipal court staff positions specifically prescribed by statute.
  - (3) Those marshals and sheriffs as the court deems necessary for court operations.
- (4) Court-appointed counsel in juvenile court dependency proceedings and counsel appointed by the court to represent a minor pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 3150) of Part 2 of Division 8 of the Family Code.
  - (5) Services and supplies relating to court operations.
- (6) Collective bargaining under Sections 71630 and 71639.3 with respect to court employees.
- (7) Subject to paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 77212, actual indirect costs for county and city and county general services attributable to court operations, but specifically excluding, but not limited to, law library operations conducted by a trust pursuant to statute; courthouse construction; district attorney services; probation services; indigent criminal defense; grand jury expenses and operations; and pretrial release services.
- (8) Except as provided in subdivision (b), other matters listed as court operations in Rule 810 of the California Rules of Court as it read on July 1, 1996.
- (b) However, "court operations" does not include collection enhancements as defined in Rule 810 of the California Rules of Court as it read on July 1, 1996.

**Comment.** Section 77003 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The section is also amended to reflect the repeal of Sections 69904, 70141, 70141.9, 70142.11, 72607, 73794, 74841.5, and 74908.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The reference to Government Code Sections 69904, 70141, 70141.9, 70142.11, 72607, 73794, 74841.5, and 74908 have been retained in Government Code Section 77003 to make clear that the commissioner positions created pursuant to those sections are "court operations" despite the proposed repeal of those sections. The Commission solicits comments on the continuing need to reference these sections.

The section reflects legislative changes made in AB 1700 (Steinberg & Frommer), 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 824, § 33.5.

#### Gov't Code § 77007 (amended). "Trial court" defined

- 47 SEC. . Section 77007 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 48 77007. As used in this chapter, "trial court" means a superior or municipal court.

Comment. Section 77007 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Gov't Code § 77008 (amended). Filing fees defined

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SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 77008 of the Government Code is amended to read:

77008. As used in this chapter, "filing fees" means any and all fees and charges, liberally construed, collected or collectible for filing, processing, including service of process, copying, endorsing, or for any other service related to court operations as defined in Section 77003. However, with respect to a county with a population of 350,000 or less as determined by the Department of Finance, "filing fees" do not include any fees collected for probation services, indigent criminal defense, or pretrial release services.

**Comment.** Section 77008 is amended to reflect the fact that probation services, indigent criminal defense, and pretrial release services are excluded from the definition of "court operations" for all counties pursuant to Section 77003(a)(7). For purposes of the application of this section, it should be noted that the only section in this chapter in which the term "filing fees" is used is Section 77206.

Note. The last sentence in Government Section 77008 could potentially apply to any of the

- 17 following counties: Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn,
- Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced,
- 19 Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Shasta,
- 20 Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba.

#### Gov't Code § 77210 (unchanged). Retired municipal court judge

77210. (a) The state shall provide municipal court judges retired under the Judges' Retirement System with retiree health, dental, and vision care plans equal to and in the same manner as the health, dental, and vision benefits provided to retired superior court judges.

(b) No judge shall have any salary or benefits reduced solely by reason of the enactment of this section.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Issues involving judicial benefits are still unsettled. The Commission proposes to defer work on Government Code Section 77210 pending further study and review by interested parties, including the Judicial Council's Task Force on Judicial Service. The Commission solicits comments on these issues.

The section is retirement-related, so the reference to municipal court judges would be retained.

## Gov't Code § 82011 (amended). "Code reviewing body" defined

SEC. . Section 82011 of the Government Code is amended to read:

80211. "Code reviewing body" means all of the following:

- (a) The commission, with respect to the conflict-of-interest code of a state agency other than an agency in the judicial branch of government, or any local government agency with jurisdiction in more than one county.
- (b) The board of supervisors, with respect to the conflict-of-interest code of any county agency other than the board of supervisors, or any agency of the judicial branch of government, and of any local government agency, other than a city agency, with jurisdiction wholly within the county.
- (c) The city council, with respect to the conflict-of-interest code of any city agency other than the city council.

- (d) The Attorney General, with respect to the conflict-of-interest code of the commission.
- (e) The Chief Justice or his or her designee, with respect to the conflict-of- interest code of the members of the Judicial Council, Commission on Judicial Performance, and Board of Governors of the State Bar of California.
- (f) The Board of Governors of the State Bar of California with respect to the conflict-of-interest code of the State Bar of California.
- (g) The Chief Justice of California, the administrative presiding judges of the courts of appeal, and the presiding judges of superior and municipal courts, or their designees, with respect to the conflict-of-interest code of any agency of the judicial branch of government subject to the immediate administrative supervision of that court.
- (h) The Judicial Council of California, with respect to the conflict-of-interest code of any state agency within the judicial branch of government not included under subdivisions (e), (f), and (g).
- **Comment.** Subdivision (g) of Section 82011 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Gov't Code § 84215 (amended). Filing of campaign statements

 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 84215 of the Government Code is amended to read:

- 84215. All candidates, elected officers, committees, and proponents of state ballot measures or the qualification of state ballot measures, except as provided in subdivision (e), shall file two copies of the campaign statements required by Section 84200 with the clerk of the county in which they are domiciled. A committee is domiciled at the address listed on its campaign statement unless it is domiciled outside California in which case its domicile shall be deemed to be Los Angeles County for the purpose of this section. In addition, campaign statements shall be filed at the following places:
- (a) Statewide elected officers and candidates for these offices other than the Board of Equalization, supreme court justices, their controlled committees, committees formed or existing primarily to support or oppose these candidates, elected officers, supreme court justices, or statewide measures, or the qualification of state ballot measures, and all state general purpose committees and filers not specified in subdivisions (b) to (e), inclusive:
  - (1) The original and one copy with the Secretary of State.
  - (2) Two copies with the Registrar-Recorder of Los Angeles County.
  - (3) Two copies with the Registrar of Voters of the City and County of San Francisco.
- (b) Members of the Legislature or Board of Equalization, court of appeal justices, superior court judges, candidates for those offices, their controlled committees, and committees formed or existing primarily to support or oppose these candidates or officeholders:
  - (1) The original and one copy with the Secretary of State.
- (2) Two copies with the clerk of the county with the largest number of registered voters in the districts affected.
- (c) Elected officers in jurisdictions other than legislative districts, Board of Equalization districts, or appellate court districts that contain parts of two or more counties, candidates for these offices, their controlled committees, and committees formed or existing primarily to support or oppose candidates or local measures to be voted upon in one of these jurisdictions shall file the original and one copy with the clerk of the county with the largest number of registered voters in the jurisdiction.
- (d) County elected officers, municipal court judges, candidates for these offices, their controlled committees, committees formed or existing primarily to support or oppose

candidates or local measures to be voted upon in any number of jurisdictions within one county, other than those specified in subdivision (e), and county general purpose committees shall file the original and one copy with the clerk of the county.

- (e) City elected officers, candidates for city office, their controlled committees, committees formed or existing primarily to support or oppose candidates or local measures to be voted upon in one city, and city general purpose committees shall file the original and one copy with the clerk of the city. These elected officers, candidates, and committees need not file with the clerk of the county in which they are domiciled.
- (f) Notwithstanding the above, a committee, candidate, or elected officer is not required to file more than the original and one copy, or two copies, of a campaign statement with any one county or city clerk or with the Secretary of State.
- (g) If a committee is required to file campaign statements required by Section 84200 or 84200.5 in places designated in subdivisions (d) and (e), it shall continue to file these statements in those places, in addition to any other places required by this title, until the end of the calendar year.

**Comment.** Subdivision (d) of Section 84215 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

### Gov't Code § 91013.5 (amended). Civil action

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 91013.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

- 91013.5. In addition to any other available remedies, the commission or the filing officer may bring a civil action and obtain a judgment in small claims, municipal, or superior court, depending on the jurisdictional amount, for the purpose of collecting any unpaid monetary penalties, fees, or civil penalties imposed pursuant to this title. The action may be filed as a small claims, limited civil, or unlimited civil case, depending on the jurisdictional amount. The venue for this action shall be in the county where the monetary penalties, fees, or civil penalties were imposed by the commission or the filing officer. In order to obtain a judgment in a proceeding under this section, the commission or filing officer shall show, following the procedures and rules of evidence as applied in ordinary civil actions, all of the following:
- (a) That the monetary penalties, fees, or civil penalties were imposed following the procedures set forth in this title and implementing regulations.
- (b) That the defendant or defendants in the action were notified, by actual or constructive notice, of the imposition of the monetary penalties, fees, or civil penalties.
- (c) That a demand for payment has been made by the commission or the filing officer and full payment has not been received.

**Comment.** Section 91013.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. For small claims jurisdiction, see Code Civ. Proc. § 116.220. For limited civil cases, see Code Civ. Proc. § 85. For unlimited civil cases, see Code Civ. Proc. § 88.

#### HARBORS AND NAVIGATION CODE

#### Harb. & Nav. Code § 515 (amended). Bond requirement

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 515 of the Harbors and Navigation Code is amended to read:

515. Before making the order, the judge shall require from the claimant a bond to the people to be approved by the judge and filed with the county clerk of the court, in a penalty double the value of the property or proceeds. The bond shall be conditioned upon

the payment of all damages that may be recovered against the claimant or the claimant's representatives, within three years after its date, by any person establishing title to the property or proceeds.

**Comment.** Section 515 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

## Harb. & Nav. Code § 664 (amended). Arrest procedures

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 664 of the Harbors and Navigation Code is amended to read:

- 664. (a) When any person is arrested for a violation of this chapter or any regulation adopted by the department pursuant to this chapter or any ordinance or local law relating to the operation and equipment of vessels, and such person is not immediately taken before a magistrate, the arresting officer shall prepare in duplicate a written notice to appear in court, containing the name and address of such person, the offense charged, and the time and place where and when such person shall appear in court.
  - (b) The time specified in the notice to appear must be at least five days after such arrest.
  - (c) The place specified in the notice to appear shall be either any of the following:
- 1. Before a municipal court judge, or superior court judge in a county in which there is no municipal court, who is within the county in which the offense charged is alleged to have been committed and who has jurisdiction of the offense and who is nearest and most accessible with reference to the place where the arrest is made; or.
- 2. Upon demand of the person arrested, before a municipal court judge, or superior court judge in a county in which there is no municipal court, having jurisdiction of such offense at the county seat of the county in which such offense is alleged to have been committed; or before a judge in the judicial district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.
- 3. Before an officer authorized by the county, city, or city and county, to receive a deposit of bail.
- 4. Before a municipal court judge, or superior court judge in a county in which there is no municipal court, who is within 50 miles by the nearest road to the place of the alleged offense who has jurisdiction of the offense and whose judicial district county contains any portion of the body of water upon which the offense charged is alleged to have been committed.
- (d) The officer shall deliver one copy of the notice to appear to the arrested person and the arrested person in order to secure release must give a written promise so to appear in court by signing the duplicate notice which shall be retained by the officer. Thereupon the arresting officer shall forthwith release the person arrested from custody.
- (e) The officer shall, as soon as practicable, file the duplicate notice with the magistrate specified therein. Thereupon the magistrate shall fix the amount of bail which in the magistrate's judgment, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1275 of the Penal Code, will be reasonable and sufficient for the appearance of the defendant and shall indorse upon the notice a statement signed by the defendant in the form set forth in Section 815a of the Penal Code. The defendant may, prior to the date upon which the defendant promised to appear in court, deposit with the magistrate the amount of bail thus set. Thereafter, at the time when the case is called for arraignment before the magistrate, if the defendant shall not appear, either in person or by counsel, the magistrate may

declare the bail forfeited, and may in the magistrate's discretion order that no further proceedings shall be had in such case.

Upon the making of such order that no further proceedings be had, all sums deposited as bail shall forthwith be paid into the county treasury for distribution pursuant to Section 1463 of the Penal Code.

(f) No warrant shall issue on such charge for the arrest of a person who has given such written promise to appear in court, unless and until the person has violated such promise or has failed to deposit bail, to appear for arraignment, trial or judgment, or to comply with the terms and provisions of the judgment, as required by law.

**Comment.** Subdivision (c) of Section 664 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Note: Comment Requested

Harbors and Navigation Code Section 664 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose further revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

The Commission is also reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the county treasury reference in subdivision (e).

#### Harb. & Nav. Code § 667 (amended). Place of trial

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 667 of the Harbors and Navigation Code is amended to read:

667. In addition to any other court which may be a proper place of trial, any municipal superior court within 50 miles by the nearest road to the place of the alleged offense having jurisdiction of the offense, or the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, shall be a proper place of trial of any person on a charge of violation of this chapter or any regulation adopted by the department pursuant to this chapter or any ordinance or local law relating to the operation and equipment of vessels if the judicial district county in which the court is located includes any portion of the body of water upon which the offense charged is alleged to have been committed.

**Comment.** Section 667 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Harbors and Navigation Code Section 667 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose further revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

#### **HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE**

#### 42 Health & Safety Code § 1428 (amended). Contest of citation or civil penalty

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1428 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

 1428. (a) If the licensee desires to contest a citation or the proposed assessment of a civil penalty therefor, the licensee shall use the processes described in subdivisions (b) and (c) for classes "AA," "A," or "B" citations. As a result of a citation review conference, a citation or the proposed assessment of a civil penalty may be affirmed, modified, or dismissed by the director or the director's designee. If the director's designee affirms, modifies, or dismisses the citation or proposed assessment of a civil penalty, he or she shall state with particularity in writing his or her reasons for that action, and shall immediately transmit a copy thereof to each party to the original complaint. If the licensee desires to contest a decision made after the citation review conference, the licensee shall inform the director in writing within 15 business days after he or she receives the decision by the director's designee.

(b) If a licensee notifies the director that he or she intends to contest a class "AA" or a class "A" citation, the licensee may first, within 15 business days after service of the citation, notify the director in writing of his or her request for a citation review conference. The licensee shall inform the director in writing, within 15 business days of the service of the citation or the receipt of the decision of the director's designee after the citation review conference, of the licensee's intent to adjudicate the validity of the citation in the municipal or superior court in the county in which the long-term health care facility is located. In order to perfect a judicial appeal of a contested citation, a licensee shall file a civil action in the municipal or superior court in the county in which the long-term health care facility is located. The action shall be filed no later than 90 calendar days after a licensee notifies the director that he or she intends to contest the citation, or no later than 90 days after the receipt of the decision by the director's designee after the citation review conference, and served not later than 90 days after filing. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a licensee prosecuting a judicial appeal shall file and serve an at-issue memorandum pursuant to Rule 209 of the California Rules of Court within six months after the state department files its answer in the appeal. Notwithstanding subdivision (d), the court shall dismiss the appeal upon motion of the state department if the at-issue memorandum is not filed by the facility within the period specified. The court may affirm, modify, or dismiss the citation, the level of the citation, or the amount of the proposed assessment of the civil penalty.

(c) If a licensee desires to contest a class "B" citation, the licensee may request, within 15 business days after service of the citation, a citation review conference, by writing the director or the director's designee of the licensee's intent to appeal the citation through the citation review conference. If the licensee wishes to appeal the citation which has been upheld in a citation review conference, the licensee shall, within 15 working days from the date the citation review conference decision was rendered, notify the director or the director's designee that he or she wishes to appeal the decision through the procedures set forth in Section 100171 or elects to submit the matter to binding arbitration in accordance with subdivision (d). The administrative law judge may affirm, modify, or dismiss the citation or the proposed assessment of a civil penalty. The licensee may choose to have his or her appeal heard by the administrative law judge or submit the matter to binding arbitration without having first appealed the decision to a citation review conference by notifying the director in writing within 15 business days of the service of the citation.

(d) If a licensee is dissatisfied with the decision of the administrative law judge, the licensee may, in lieu of seeking judicial review of the decision as provided in Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure, elect to submit the matter to binding arbitration by filing, within 60 days of its receipt of the decision, a request for arbitration with the

American Arbitration Association. The parties shall agree upon an arbitrator designated from the American Arbitration Association in accordance with the association's established rules and procedures. The arbitration hearing shall be set within 45 days of the election to arbitrate, but in no event less than 28 days from the date of selection of an arbitrator. The arbitration hearing may be continued up to 15 additional days if necessary at the arbitrator's discretion. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this subdivision, the arbitration hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the American Arbitration Association's established rules and procedures. The arbitrator shall determine whether the licensee violated the regulation or regulations cited by the department, and whether the citation meets the criteria established in Sections 1423 and 1424. If the arbitrator determines that the licensee has violated the regulation or regulations cited by the department, and that the class of the citation should be upheld, the proposed assessment of a civil penalty shall be affirmed, subject to the limitations established in Section 1424. The licensee and the department shall each bear its respective portion of the cost of arbitration. A resident, or his or her designated representative, or both, entitled to participate in the citation review conference pursuant to subdivision (f), may make an oral or written statement regarding the citation, at any arbitration hearing to which the matter has been submitted after the citation review conference.

- (e) If an appeal is prosecuted under this section, including an appeal taken in accordance with Section 100171, the state department shall have the burden of establishing by a preponderance of the evidence that (1) the alleged violation did occur, (2) the alleged violation met the criteria for the class of citation alleged, and (3) the assessed penalty was appropriate. The state department shall also have the burden of establishing by a preponderance of the evidence that the assessment of a civil penalty should be upheld. If a licensee fails to notify the director in writing that he or she intends to contest the citation, or the proposed assessment of a civil penalty therefor, or the decision made by the director's designee, after a citation review conference, within the time specified in this section, the decision by the director's designee after a citation review conference shall be deemed a final order of the state department and shall not be subject to further administrative review, except that the licensee may seek judicial relief from the time limits specified in this section. If a licensee appeals a contested citation or the assessment of a civil penalty, no civil penalty shall be due and payable unless and until the appeal is terminated in favor of the state department.
- (f) The director or the director's designee shall establish an independent unit of trained citation review conference hearing officers within the state department to conduct citation review conferences. Citation review conference hearing officers shall be directly responsible to the deputy director for licensing and certification, and shall not be concurrently employed as supervisors, district administrators, or regional administrators with the licensing and certification division. Specific training shall be provided to members of this unit on conducting an informal conference, with emphasis on the regulatory and legal aspects of long-term health care.

Where the state department issues a citation as a result of a complaint or regular inspection visit, and a resident or residents are specifically identified in a citation by name as being specifically affected by the violation, then the following persons may attend the citation review conference:

- (1) The complainant and his or her designated representative.
- (2) A personal health care provider, designated by the resident.
- (3) A personal attorney.

(4) Any person representing the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, as referred to in subdivision (d) of Section 9701 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

Where the state department determines that residents in the facility were threatened by the cited violation but does not name specific residents, any person representing the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, as referred to in subdivision (d) of Section 9701 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and a representative of the residents or family council at the facility may participate to represent all residents. In this case, these representatives shall be the sole participants for the residents in the conference. The residents or family council shall designate which representative will participate.

The complainant, affected resident, and their designated representatives shall be notified by the state department of the conference and their right to participate. The director's designee shall notify the complainant or his or her designated representative and the affected resident or his or her designated representative, of his or her determination based on the citation review conference.

- (g) In assessing the civil penalty for a violation, all relevant facts shall be considered, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
- (1) The probability and severity of the risk which the violation presents to the patient's or resident's mental and physical condition.
  - (2) The patient's or resident's medical condition.

- (3) The patient's or resident's mental condition and his or her history of mental disability.
- (4) The good faith efforts exercised by the facility to prevent the violation from occurring.
  - (5) The licensee's history of compliance with regulations.
- (h) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, an assessment of civil penalties for a class "A" or class "B" violation shall be trebled and collected for a second and subsequent violation for which a citation of the same class was issued within any 12-month period. Trebling shall occur only if the first citation issued within the 12-month period was issued in the same class, a civil penalty was assessed, and a plan of correction was submitted for the previous same-class violation occurring within the period, without regard to whether the action to enforce the previous citation has become final. However, the increment to the civil penalty required by this subdivision shall not be due and payable unless and until the previous action has terminated in favor of the state department.

If the class "B" citation is issued for a patient's rights violation, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1424, it shall not be trebled unless the state department determines the violation has a direct or immediate relationship to the health, safety, security, or welfare of long-term health care facility residents.

- (i) The director shall prescribe procedures for the issuance of a notice of violation with respect to violations having only a minimal relationship to safety or health.
- (j) Actions brought under this chapter shall be set for trial at the earliest possible date and shall take precedence on the court calendar over all other cases except matters to which equal or superior precedence is specifically granted by law. Times for responsive pleading and for hearing the proceeding shall be set by the judge of the court with the object of securing a decision as to subject matters at the earliest possible time.
- (k) If the citation is dismissed, the state department shall take action immediately to ensure that the public records reflect in a prominent manner that the citation was dismissed.

(*l*) Penalties paid on violations under this chapter shall be applied against the state department's accounts to offset any costs incurred by the state pursuant to this chapter. Any costs or penalties assessed pursuant to this chapter shall be paid within 30 days of the date the decision becomes final. If a facility does not comply with this requirement, the state department shall withhold any payment under the Medi-Cal program until the debt is satisfied. No payment shall be withheld if the state department determines that it would cause undue hardship to the facility or to patients or residents of the facility.

(m) The amendments made to subdivisions (a) and (c) of this section by Chapter 84 of the Statutes of 1988, to extend the number of days allowed for the provision of notification to the director, do not affect the right, that is also contained in those amendments, to request judicial relief from these time limits.

**Comment.** Subdivision (b) of Section 1428 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. For the jurisdictional classification of an action pursuant to this section, see Code Civ. Proc. § 86.1.

Note. Subdivision (b) of Health and Safety Code Section 1428 requires a licensee to file and serve an at-issue memorandum "within six months after the state department files its answer in the appeal." This requirement may be obsolete, because in many cases an at-issue memorandum is no longer required. See Cal. R. Ct. 209; R. Weil & I. Brown, Jr., California Practice Guide: Civil Procedure Before Trial, *Case Management and Trial Setting* § 12:101, at 12(I)-36 (2001). The Commission does not plan to address this point in the instant proposal, but the issue may be appropriate for future study.

# Health & Safety Code § 1543 (amended). Prosecution of misdemeanors by district attorney or city attorney

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1543 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

1543. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the district attorney of every county, and city attorneys in those cities which have city attorneys who have jurisdiction to prosecute misdemeanors pursuant to Sections 71099 and Section 72193 of the Government Code, shall, upon their own initiative or upon application by the state department or its authorized representative, institute and conduct the prosecution of any action for violation within his or her county of any provisions of this chapter.

**Comment.** Section 1543 is amended to reflect the repeal of Government Code Section 71099, concerning prosecution of misdemeanor cases where a court is superseded by a municipal court.

## Health & Safety Code § 1568.0823 (amended). Violation of chapter

SEC. . Section 1568.0823 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

1568.0823. (a) Any person who violates this chapter, or who willfully or repeatedly violates any rule or regulation adopted under this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed 180 days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

- (b) Operation of a residential care facility without a license shall be subject to a summons to appear in court.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the district attorney of every county, and the city attorneys in those cities which have city attorneys who have jurisdiction to prosecute misdemeanors pursuant to Sections 71099 and Section 72193 of the Government Code, shall, upon their own initiative or upon application by the

department or its authorized representative, institute and conduct the prosecution of any action for violation within his or her county of this chapter.

**Comment.** Subdivision (c) of Section 1568.0823 is amended to reflect the repeal of Government Code Section 71099, concerning prosecution of misdemeanor cases where a court is superseded by a municipal court.

# Health & Safety Code § 1569.43 (amended). Prosecution of actions for violations

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 1569.43 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

1569.43. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the district attorney of every county, and city attorneys in those cities which have city attorneys which prosecute misdemeanors pursuant to Sections 71099 and Section 72193 of the Government Code, shall, upon their own initiative or upon application by the state department or its authorized representative, institute and conduct the prosecution of any action for violation of this chapter within his or her jurisdiction.

**Comment.** Section 1569.43 is amended to reflect the repeal of Government Code Section 71099, concerning prosecution of misdemeanor cases where a court is superseded by a municipal court.

# Health & Safety Code § 11758.54 (amended). Evaluation of alcohol detoxification and intravenous drug user AIDS education pilot project

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 11758.54 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11758.54. (a) The department, in cooperation with San Luis Obispo County, shall evaluate the pilot project created pursuant to this chapter. The evaluation shall include numbers of intravenous (IV) drug users in target counties, status of HIV test results among alcoholics and IV drug users not in recovery, drug and alcohol-related jail intakes, and repeat offenses. Changes in the above data following completion of the in-home detoxification project shall be carefully scrutinized. Particular attention shall be paid to changes in incidence of HIV test results among individuals requesting testing from the San Luis Obispo County health department and repeat alcohol- and drug-related offenses as tracked by the county jail, municipal or superior court, and Department of Motor Vehicles.

- (b) Additional monitoring and outcome data shall be collected regarding clients of the in-home detoxification pilot project, that shall include each of the following:
  - (1) Clients' health status at time of intake screening.
  - (2) Clients' health status during detoxification.
  - (3) Clients' health status after detoxification.
- (4) Status and results of HIV testing for those choosing the test.
  - (5) Numbers of detoxification referrals completed.
- 37 (6) Numbers of successful referrals to followup.
  - (7) Rate of subsequent rearrest.

- (c) The degree of successful completion of program objectives shall also be analyzed and discussed. Analysis shall be based on results of monitoring instruments designed for the in-home detoxification project that shall include all of the following:
  - (1) Numbers of referrals to the in-home detoxification project initiated.
- 43 (2) Numbers of clients (both detoxification clients and family members) who successfully meet educational criteria related to AIDS education.
  - (3) Numbers of detoxification referrals completed.
  - (4) Numbers of successful referrals to followup treatment.
  - (5) Rate of subsequent rearrest.

- (d) The department shall submit an evaluation of the pilot project to the Governor and the Legislature not later than July 1, 1992.
- (e) Blood testing and test result disclosure shall be in accordance with Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 120975) and Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 121075) of Part 4 of Division 105.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 11758.54 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Note: Comment Requested

The reference to the municipal court in Health and Safety Code Section 11758.54 would be retained, because records of proceedings in the municipal courts have continuing significance despite the elimination of those courts (e.g., in evaluating the pilot project referenced in the section).

The report required by subdivision (d) was due by July 1, 1992. Similarly, Health and Safety Code Section 11758.51 provides that the pilot project "shall terminate on July 1, 1991, except as otherwise specified" by San Luis Obispo County. The Commission solicits comment on whether Section 11758.54(d) or other provisions relating to this pilot project continue to serve a useful purpose.

## Health & Safety Code § 102247 (amended). Health statistics special fund

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 102247 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 102247. (a) There is hereby created in the State Treasury the Health Statistics Special Fund. The fund shall consist of revenues including, but not limited to, all of the following:
- (1) Fees or charges remitted to the State Registrar for record search or issuance of certificates, permits, registrations, or other documents pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 26800 26801) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, and Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 102525), Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 102625), Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 103050), and Chapter 15 (commencing with Section 103600), of Part 1, of Division 102.
- (2) Funds remitted to the State Registrar by the federal Social Security Administration for participation in the enumeration at birth program.
- (3) Funds remitted to the State Registrar by the National Center for Health Statistics pursuant to the federal Vital Statistics Cooperative Program.
- (4) Any other funds collected by the State Registrar, except Children's Trust Fund fees collected pursuant to Section 18966 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, fees allocated to the Judicial Council pursuant to Section 1852 of the Family Code, and fees collected pursuant to Section 103645, all of which shall be deposited into the General Fund.
- (b) Moneys in the Health Statistics Special Fund shall be expended by the State Registrar for the purpose of funding its existing programs and programs that may become necessary to carry out its mission, upon appropriation by the Legislature.
- (c) Health Statistics Special Fund moneys shall be expended only for the purposes set forth in this section and Section 102249, and shall not be expended for any other purpose or for any other state program.
- (d) It is the intent of the Legislature that the Health Statistics Special Fund provide for the following:
- (1) Registration and preservation of vital event records and dissemination of vital event information to the public.

- (2) Data analysis of vital statistics for population projections, health trends and patterns, epidemiologic research, and development of information to support new health policies.
- (3) Development of uniform health data systems that are integrated, accessible, and useful in the collection of information on health status.
- **Comment.** Section 102247 is amended to correct the reference to former Section 26800.

Note. Health and Safety Code Section 102247 reflects legislative changes made in AB 430 (Cardenas). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 171, § 4.

### 9 Health & Safety Code § 103625 (amended). Certified copies

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 103625 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

103625. (a) A fee of three dollars (\$3) shall be paid by the applicant for a certified copy of a fetal death or death record.

- (b)(1) A fee of three dollars (\$3) shall be paid by a public agency or licensed private adoption agency applicant for a certified copy of a birth certificate that the agency is required to obtain in the ordinary course of business. A fee of seven dollars (\$7) shall be paid by any other applicant for a certified copy of a birth certificate. Four dollars (\$4) of any seven-dollar (\$7) fee is exempt from subdivision (e) and shall be paid either to a county children's trust fund or to the State Children's Trust Fund, in conformity with Article 5 (commencing with Section 18965) of Chapter 11 of Part 6 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (2) The board of supervisors of any county that has established a county children's trust fund may increase the fee for a certified copy of a birth certificate by up to three dollars (\$3) for deposit in the county children's trust fund in conformity with Article 5 (commencing with Section 18965) of Chapter 11 of Part 6 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (3) The board of supervisors of any county may increase the fee for a certified copy of a birth certificate by up to three dollars (\$3) through June 30, 1999, or until any earlier date upon which the board of supervisors finds that the fee is no longer necessary for dependency mediation funding, the proceeds of which shall be used solely for the purpose of providing dependency mediation services in the juvenile court. Public agencies shall be exempt from paying this portion of the fee. However, if a county increases this fee, neither the revenue generated from the fee increase nor the increased expenditures made for these services shall be considered in determining the court's progress towards achieving its cost reduction goals pursuant to Section 68113 of the Government Code if the net effect of the revenue and expenditures is a cost increase. In each county that increases the fee pursuant to this paragraph, up to 5 percent of the revenue generated from the fee increase may be apportioned to the county recorder for the additional accounting costs of the program.
- (c) A fee of three dollars (\$3) shall be paid by a public agency applicant for a certified copy of a marriage record, that has been filed with the county recorder or county clerk, that the agency is required to obtain in the ordinary course of business. A fee of six dollars (\$6) shall be paid by any other applicant for a certified copy of a marriage record that has been filed with the county recorder or county clerk. Three dollars (\$3) of any six-dollar (\$6) fee is exempt from subdivision (e) and shall be transmitted monthly by each local registrar, county recorder, and county clerk to the state for deposit into the General Fund as provided by Section 1852 of the Family Code.

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(d) A fee of three dollars (\$3) shall be paid by a public agency applicant for a certified copy of a marriage dissolution record obtained from the State Registrar that the agency is required to obtain in the ordinary course of business. A fee of six dollars (\$6) shall be paid by any other applicant for a certified copy of a marriage dissolution record obtained from the State Registrar.

- (e) Each local registrar, county recorder, or county clerk collecting a fee pursuant to subdivisions (a) to (d), inclusive, shall transmit 15 percent of the fee for each certified copy to the State Registrar by the 10th day of the month following the month in which the fee was received.
- (f) In addition to the fees prescribed pursuant to subdivisions (a) to (d), inclusive, all applicants for certified copies of the records described in those subdivisions shall pay an additional fee of three dollars (\$3), that shall be collected by the State Registrar, the local registrar, county recorder, or county clerk, as the case may be.
- (g) The local public official charged with the collection of the additional fee established pursuant to subdivision (f) may create a local vital and health statistics trust fund. The fees collected by local public officials pursuant to subdivision (f) shall be distributed as follows:
- (1) Forty-five percent of the fee collected pursuant to subdivision (f) shall be transmitted to the State Registrar.
- (2) The remainder of the fee collected pursuant to subdivision (f) shall be deposited into the collecting agency's vital and health statistics trust fund, except that in any jurisdiction in which a local vital and health statistics fund has not been established, the entire amount of the fee collected pursuant to subdivision (f) shall be transmitted to the State Registrar.
- (3) Moneys transmitted to the State Registrar pursuant to this subdivision shall be deposited in accordance with Section 102247.
- (h) Moneys in each local vital and health statistics trust fund shall be available to the local official charged with the collection of fees pursuant to subdivision (f) for the applicable jurisdiction for the purpose of defraying the administrative costs of collecting and reporting with respect to those fees and for other costs as follows:
- (1) Modernization of vital record operations, including improvement, automation, and technical support of vital record systems.
- (2) Improvement in the collection and analysis of health-related birth and death certificate information, and other community health data collection and analysis, as appropriate.
- (i) Funds collected pursuant to subdivision (f) shall not be used to supplant funding in existence on January 1, 2002, that is necessary for the daily operation of vital record systems. It is the intent of the Legislature that funds collected pursuant to subdivision (f) be used to enhance service to the public, to improve analytical capabilities of state and local health authorities in addressing the health needs of newborn children and maternal health problems, and to analyze the health status of the general population.
- (j) Each county shall annually submit a report to the State Registrar by March 1 containing information on the amount of revenues collected pursuant to subdivision (f) in the previous calendar year and on how the revenues were expended and for what purpose.
- (k) Each local registrar, county recorder, or county clerk collecting the fee pursuant to subdivision (f) shall transmit 45 percent of the fee for each certified copy to which subdivision (f) applies to the State Registrar by the 10th day of the month following the month in which the fee was received.

- (*l*) The additional three dollars (\$3) authorized to be charged to applicants other than public agency applicants for certified copies of marriage records by subdivision (c) may be increased pursuant to Section 114.
- (m) In providing for the expiration of the surcharge on birth certificate fees on June 30, 1999, the Legislature intends that juvenile dependency mediation programs pursue ancillary funding sources after that date.
- Comment. Section 103625 is amended to delete subdivision (b)(3) as obsolete. The period during which a board of supervisors was authorized to increase the fee for a certified copy of a birth certificate has elapsed.
  - Note. Health and Safety Code Section 103625 reflects legislative changes made in AB 430 (Cardenas). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 171, § 6.

## Health & Safety Code § 108580 (unchanged). Condemnation proceedings

108580. When a toy is alleged to be in violation of this article, the department or the local health officer shall commence proceedings in the superior court, or municipal court in whose jurisdiction the toy is located, for condemnation of the article.

### Note: Comment Requested

Health and Safety Code Section 108580 can be construed to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the municipal and superior courts. Thus, the Comment to the 1998 amendment of the section (replacing "inferior court" with "municipal court") states: "Whether a proceeding under this section is treated as a limited civil case or otherwise depends on the designation made by the person bringing it."

Further study is required to determine how to amend the section so as to provide appropriate guidance regarding jurisdictional classification, if necessary. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

The section also raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section with regard to venue.

## Health & Safety Code § 110375 (unchanged). Deceptive packaging

- 110375. (a) No container wherein commodities are packed shall have a false bottom, false sidewalls, false lid or covering, or be otherwise so constructed or filled, wholly or partially, as to facilitate the perpetration of deception or fraud.
- (b) No container shall be made, formed, or filled as to be misleading. A container that does not allow the consumer to fully view its contents shall be considered to be filled as to be misleading if it contains nonfunctional slack fill. Slack fill is the difference between the actual capacity of a container and the volume of product contained therein. Nonfunctional slack fill is the empty space in a package that is filled to less than its capacity for reasons other than the following:
  - (1) Protection of the contents of the package.
  - (2) The requirements of machines used for enclosing the contents of the package.
  - (3) Unavoidable product settling during shipping and handling.
- (4) The need to utilize a larger than required package or container to provide adequate space for the legible presentation of mandatory and necessary labeling information, such as those based on the regulations adopted by the Food and Drug Administration or state or federal agencies under federal or state law, laws or regulations adopted by foreign governments, or under an industrywide voluntary labeling program.

(5) The fact that the product consists of a commodity that is packaged in a decorative or representational container where the container is part of the presentation of the product and has value that is both significant in proportion to the value of the product and independent of its function to hold the product, such as a gift combined with a container that is intended for further use after the product is consumed, or durable commemorative or promotional packages.

- (6) An inability to increase the level of fill or to further reduce the size of the package, such as where some minimum package size is necessary to accommodate required labeling, discourage pilfering, facilitate handling, or accommodate tamper-resistant devices.
- (7) The product container bears a reasonable relationship to the actual amount of product contained inside, and the dimensions of the actual product container, the product, or the amount of product therein is visible to the consumer at the point of sale, or where obvious secondary use packaging is involved.
- (8) The dimensions of the product or immediate product container are visible through the exterior packaging, or where the actual size of the product or immediate product container is clearly and conspicuously depicted on the exterior packaging, accompanied by a clear and conspicuous disclosure that the representation is the "actual size" of the product or the immediate product container.
- (9) The presence of any head space within an immediate product container necessary to facilitate the mixing, adding, shaking, or dispensing of liquids or powders by consumers prior to use.
- (10) The exterior packaging contains a product delivery or dosing device if the device is visible, or a clear and conspicuous depiction of the device appears on the exterior packaging, or it is readily apparent from the conspicuous exterior disclosures or the nature and name of the product that a delivery or dosing device is contained in the package.
- (11) The exterior packaging or immediate product container is a kit that consists of a system, or multiple components, designed to produce a particular result that is not dependent upon the quantity of the contents, if the purpose of the kit is clearly and conspicuously disclosed on the exterior packaging.
- (12) The exterior packaging of the product is routinely displayed using tester units or demonstrations to consumers in retail stores, so that customers can see the actual, immediate container of the product being sold, or a depiction of the actual size thereof prior to purchase.
- (13) The exterior packaging consists of single or multi-unit presentation boxes of holiday or gift packages if the purchaser can adequately determine the quantity and sizes of the immediate product container at the point of sale.
- (14) The exterior packaging is for a combination of one purchased product, together with a free sample or gift, wherein the exterior packaging is necessarily larger than it would otherwise be due to the inclusion of the sample or gift, if the presence of both products and the quantity of each product are clearly and conspicuously disclosed on the exterior packaging.
- (c) Any sealer may seize a container that facilitates the perpetration of deception or fraud and the contents of the container. By order of the municipal or superior court of the city or county within which a violation of this section occurs, the containers seized shall be condemned and destroyed or released upon such conditions as the court may impose to insure against their use in violation of this chapter. The contents of any condemned

container shall be returned to the owner thereof if the owner furnishes proper facilities for the return.

## Note: Comment Requested

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Subdivision (c) of Health and Safety Code Section 110375 can be construed to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the municipal and superior courts. Further study is required to determine how to amend the section so as to provide appropriate guidance regarding jurisdictional classification, if necessary. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

The section also raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section with regard to venue.

### Health & Safety Code § 111880 (unchanged). Condemnation proceedings

111880. When a food, drug, device, or cosmetic is alleged to be adulterated, misbranded, falsely advertised, or the sale of which is otherwise in violation of this part, the department shall commence proceedings in the superior court or municipal court in whose jurisdiction the food, drug, device, or cosmetic is located, for condemnation of the article.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Health and Safety Code Section 111880 can be construed to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the municipal and superior courts. Thus, the Comment to the 1998 amendment of the section (replacing "inferior court" with "municipal court") states: "Whether a proceeding under this section is treated as a limited civil case or otherwise depends on the designation made by the person bringing it."

Further study is required to determine how to amend the section so as to provide appropriate guidance regarding jurisdictional classification, if necessary. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

The section also raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section with regard to venue.

# Health & Safety Code § 111895 (unchanged). Condemnation or destruction of food, drug, device, or cosmetic

111895. Any superior or municipal court of this state may condemn any food, drug, device, or cosmetic under provisions of this part. In the absence of such an order, the food, drug, device, or cosmetic may be destroyed under the supervision of an authorized agent of the department who has the written consent of the owner, his or her attorney, or authorized representative.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Health and Safety Code Section 111895 can be construed to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the municipal and superior courts. Thus, the Comment to the 1998 amendment of the section (replacing "inferior court" with "municipal court") states: "Whether a proceeding under this section is treated as a limited civil case or otherwise depends on the designation made by the person bringing it."

Further study is required to determine how to amend the section so as to provide appropriate guidance regarding jurisdictional classification, if necessary. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

The section also raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section with regard to venue.

## Health & Safety Code § 117070 (amended). Violation of rule or regulation of public agency

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 117070 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117070. Any violation of any such rule or regulation lawfully made by the public agency is a misdemeanor. Any judge of a municipal court within any judicial district The superior court of the county within which the reservoir lies in whole or in part, or any superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, shall have jurisdiction is a proper place for trial of all prosecutions for violations of any rules and regulations adopted by the public agency.

**Comment.** Section 117070 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Note: Comment Requested

Health and Safety Code Section 117070 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section with regard to venue.

# Health & Safety Code § 117120 (amended). Violation of rule or regulation of governmental agency

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 117120 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117120. Any violation of any rule or regulation lawfully made by the governmental agency is a misdemeanor. Any judge of a municipal court within any judicial district The superior court of the county within which the reservoir lies in whole or in part, or any superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, shall have jurisdiction is a proper place for trial of all prosecutions for violations of any such rules and regulations adopted by the governmental agency.

**Comment.** Section 117120 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Health and Safety Code Section 117120 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section with regard to venue.

#### INSURANCE CODE

# Ins. Code § 11706 (amended). Filing copy of award

SEC. . Section 11706 of the Insurance Code is amended to read:

11706. Such party may file a certified copy of any such award in the office of any eounty clerk of a superior court of this State. Upon the filing of such copy the clerk shall immediately enter a judgment thereon against the surety.

**Comment.** Section 11706 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk

- of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk
- 2 as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and
- 3 the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§
- 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

5 LABOR CODE

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#### Lab. Code § 98 (amended). Investigation of employee complaints

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 98 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

98. (a) The Labor Commissioner shall have the authority to investigate employee complaints. The Labor Commissioner may provide for a hearing in any action to recover wages, penalties, and other demands for compensation properly before the division or the Labor Commissioner including orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission, and shall determine all matters arising under his or her jurisdiction. It shall be within the jurisdiction of the Labor Commissioner to accept and determine claims from holders of payroll checks or payroll drafts returned unpaid because of insufficient funds, if, after a diligent search, the holder is unable to return the dishonored check or draft to the payee and recover the sums paid out. Within 30 days of filing of the complaint, the Labor Commissioner shall notify the parties as to whether a hearing will be held, or whether action will be taken in accordance with Section 98.3, or whether no further action will be taken on the complaint. If the determination is made by the Labor Commissioner to hold a hearing, the hearing shall be held within 90 days of the date of that determination. However, the Labor Commissioner may postpone or grant additional time before setting a hearing if the Labor Commissioner finds that it would lead to an equitable and just resolution of the dispute.

It is the intent of the Legislature that hearings held pursuant to this section be conducted in an informal setting preserving the right of the parties.

- (b) When a hearing is set, a copy of the complaint, which shall include the amount of compensation requested, together with a notice of time and place of the hearing, shall be served on all parties, personally or by certified mail.
- (c) Within 10 days after service of the notice and the complaint, a defendant may file an answer with the Labor Commissioner in any form as the Labor Commissioner may prescribe, setting forth the particulars in which the complaint is inaccurate or incomplete and the facts upon which the defendant intends to rely.
- (d) No pleading other than the complaint and answer of the defendant or defendants shall be required. Both shall be in writing and shall conform to the form and the rules of practice and procedure adopted by the Labor Commissioner.
- (e) Evidence on matters not pleaded in the answer shall be allowed only on terms and conditions the Labor Commissioner shall impose. In all these cases, the claimant shall be entitled to a continuance for purposes of review of the new evidence.
- (f) If the defendant fails to appear or answer within the time allowed under this chapter, no default shall be taken against him or her, but the Labor Commissioner shall hear the evidence offered and shall issue an order, decision, or award in accordance with the evidence. A defendant failing to appear or answer, or subsequently contending to be aggrieved in any manner by want of notice of the pendency of the proceedings, may apply to the Labor Commissioner for relief in accordance with Section 473 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The Labor Commissioner may afford this relief. No right to relief, including the claim that the findings or award of the Labor Commissioner or judgment

entered thereon are void upon their face, shall accrue to the defendant in any court unless prior application is made to the Labor Commissioner in accordance with this chapter.

- (g) All hearings conducted pursuant to this chapter are governed by the division and by the rules of practice and procedure adopted by the Labor Commissioner.
- (h) Whenever a claim is filed under this chapter against a person operating or doing business under a fictitious business name, as defined in Section 17900 of the Business and Professions Code, which relates to the person's business, the division shall inquire at the time of the hearing whether the name of the person is the legal name under which the business or person has been licensed, registered, incorporated, or otherwise authorized to do business.

The division may amend an order, decision, or award to conform to the legal name of the business or the person who is the defendant to a wage claim, provided it can be shown that proper service was made on the defendant or his or her agent, unless a judgment had been entered on the order, decision, or award pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 98.2. The Labor Commissioner may apply to the clerk of the municipal or superior court to amend a judgment that has been issued pursuant to a final order, decision, or award to conform to the legal name of the defendant, provided it can be shown that proper service was made on the defendant or his or her agent.

**Comment.** Subdivision (h) of Section 98 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. On unification of the municipal and superior courts in a county, preexisting records of the municipal court automatically became records of the superior court. Cal. Const. art. VI, § 23(c)(3); Gov't Code § 70212(c).

#### Lab. Code § 98.1 (amended). Order, decision or award

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 98.1 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

- 98.1. (a) Within 15 days after the hearing is concluded, the Labor Commissioner shall file in the office of the division a copy of the order, decision, or award. The order, decision, or award shall include a summary of the hearing and the reasons for the decision. Upon filing of the order, decision, or award, the Labor Commissioner shall serve a copy of the decision personally or by first-class mail on the parties. The notice shall also advise the parties of their right to appeal the decision or award and further advise the parties that failure to do so within the period prescribed by this chapter shall result in the decision or award becoming final and enforceable as a judgment by the appropriate municipal or superior court, in accordance with the appropriate rules of jurisdiction.
- (b) For the purpose of this section, an award shall include any sums found owing, damages proved, and any penalties awarded pursuant to this code.
- (c) All awards granted pursuant to a hearing under this chapter shall accrue interest on all due and unpaid wages at the same rate as prescribed by subdivision (b) of Section 3289 of the Civil Code. The interest shall accrue until the wages are paid from the date that the wages were due and payable as provided in Part 1 (commencing with Section 200) of Division 2.

**Comment.** Section 98.1 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission solicits comment on whether it is necessary to refer to "the appropriate superior court" in the last sentence of Labor Code Section 98.1(a). Would a reference to "the superior court" suffice, or would it generate confusion regarding which superior court to contact

regarding enforcement of the judgment (e.g., where to apply for a writ of execution)? Would it be better to refer to "the *proper* superior court" (as in most venue statutes) than to "the *appropriate* superior court"?

#### Lab. Code § 98.2 (amended). Review

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 98.2 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

- 98.2. (a) Within 10 days after service of notice of an order, decision, or award the parties may seek review by filing an appeal to the municipal or superior court, in accordance with the appropriate rules of jurisdiction, where the appeal shall be heard de novo. A copy of the appeal request shall be served upon the Labor Commissioner by the appellant. For purposes of computing the 10-day period after service, Section 1013 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be applicable.
- (b) Whenever an employer files an appeal pursuant to this section, the employer shall post an undertaking with the reviewing court in the amount of the order, decision, or award. The undertaking shall consist of an appeal bond issued by a licensed surety or a cash deposit with the court in the amount of the order, decision, or award. The employer shall provide written notification to the other parties and the Labor Commissioner of the posting of the undertaking. The undertaking shall be on the condition that, if any judgment is entered in favor of the employee, the employer shall pay the amount owed pursuant to the judgment, and if the appeal is withdrawn or dismissed without entry of judgment, the employer shall pay the amount owed pursuant to the order, decision, or award of the Labor Commissioner unless the parties have executed a settlement agreement for payment of some other amount, in which case the employer shall pay the amount that the employer is obligated to pay under the terms of the settlement agreement. If the employer fails to pay the amount owed within 10 days of entry of the judgment, dismissal, or withdrawal of the appeal, or the execution of a settlement agreement, a portion of the undertaking equal to the amount owed, or the entire undertaking if the amount owed exceeds the undertaking, shall be forfeited to the employee.
- (c) If the party seeking review by filing an appeal to the municipal or superior court is unsuccessful in the appeal, the court shall determine the costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the other parties to the appeal, and assess that amount as a cost upon the party filing the appeal.
- (d) If no notice of appeal of the order, decision, or award is filed within the period set forth in subdivision (a), the order, decision, or award shall, in the absence of fraud, be deemed the final order.
- (e) The Labor Commissioner shall file, within 10 days of the order becoming final pursuant to subdivision (d), a certified copy of the final order with the clerk of the municipal or superior court, in accordance with the appropriate rules of jurisdiction, of the appropriate county unless a settlement has been reached by the parties and approved by the Labor Commissioner. Judgment shall be entered immediately by the court clerk in conformity therewith. The judgment so entered shall have the same force and effect as, and shall be subject to all of the provisions of law relating to, a judgment in a civil action, and may be enforced in the same manner as any other judgment of the court in which it is entered. Enforcement of the judgment shall receive court priority.
- (f) In order to ensure that judgments are satisfied, the Labor Commissioner may serve upon the judgment debtor, personally or by first-class mail at the last known address of the judgment debtor listed with the division, a form similar to, and requiring the reporting of the same information as, the form approved or adopted by the Judicial Council for

purposes of subdivision (a) of Section 116.830 of the Code of Civil Procedure to assist in identifying the nature and location of any assets of the judgment debtor.

The judgment debtor shall complete the form and cause it to be delivered to the division at the address listed on the form within 35 days after the form has been served on the judgment debtor, unless the judgment has been satisfied. In case of willful failure by the judgment debtor to comply with this subdivision, the division or the judgment creditor may request the court to apply the sanctions provided in Section 708.170 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

- (g) Notwithstanding subdivision (e), the Labor Commissioner may stay execution of any judgment entered upon an order, decision, or award that has become final upon good cause appearing therefor and may impose the terms and conditions of the stay of execution. A certified copy of the stay of execution shall be filed with the clerk entering the judgment.
- (h) When a judgment is satisfied in fact, otherwise than by execution, the Labor Commissioner may, upon the motion of either party or on its own motion, order entry of satisfaction of judgment. The clerk of the court shall enter a satisfaction of judgment upon the filing of a certified copy of the order.
- (i) The Labor Commissioner shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that judgments are satisfied, including taking all appropriate legal action and requiring the employer to deposit a bond as provided in Section 240.
- (j) The judgment creditor, or the Labor Commissioner as assignee of the judgment creditor, shall be entitled to court costs and reasonable attorney fees for enforcing the judgment that is rendered pursuant to this section.

**Comment.** Subdivisions (a), (c), and (e) of Section 98.2 are amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. Where a dispute is tried de novo pursuant to this provision, a further appeal may be taken from the court's decision. Post v. Palo/Haklar & Associates, 23 Cal. 4th 942, 948, 4 P. 3d 928, 98 Cal. Rptr. 2d 671 (2000). Before unification, the proper forum for resolution of this second appeal depended on which court conducted the trial de novo. *Id.* If the trial de novo was held in municipal court, appeal would be to the appellate division of the superior court. If the trial de novo was held in superior court, appeal would be to the court of appeal.

Due to unification, all trials de novo pursuant to this section are now in superior court. Under subdivision (a), the jurisdictional classification of a trial de novo (whether the proceeding is a limited civil case or an unlimited civil case) is determined pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure Section 85 (limited civil cases). See also Code Civ. Proc. § 86(a) (case at law in which demand is \$25,000 or less is limited civil case). If a further appeal is taken, the proper appeal path depends on the jurisdictional classification of the trial de novo. See Code Civ. Proc. §§ 32.5 (jurisdictional classification), 904.1 (taking appeal), 904.2 (taking appeal in limited civil case).

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Labor Code Section 98.2.

#### Lab. Code § 1181 (amended). Public notice

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1181 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

1181. Upon the fixing of the time and place for the holding of a hearing for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposed regulations or any matters referred to in Sections 1176 to 1180, inclusive, the commission shall:

(a) Give public notice thereof by advertisement in at least one newspaper published in each of the cities of Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, San Jose, Fresno, Eureka, San Diego, Long Beach, Alameda, Berkeley, Stockton, San Bernardino, and San Francisco.

(b) Mail a copy of the notice and the proposed regulations to the county clerk of the superior court of each county in the state to be posted at the courthouse; to each association of employers or employees which, in the opinion of the commission, would be affected by the hearing; and to any person or organization within this state filing with the commission a written request for notice of such hearing. Failure to mail such notice shall not invalidate any order of the commission issued after such hearing.

The notice shall also state the time and place fixed for the hearing, which shall not be less than 30 days from the date of publication and mailing of such notices.

**Comment.** Section 1181 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

## Lab. Code § 1701.10 (amended). Bond or deposit

SEC. . Section 1701.10 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

1701.10. (a) Prior to engaging in the business or acting in the capacity of an advance-fee talent service, a person shall file with the Labor Commissioner a bond in the amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or a deposit in lieu of the bond pursuant to Section 995.710 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The bond shall be executed by a corporate surety qualified to do business in this state and conditioned upon compliance with this chapter. The total aggregate liability on the bond shall be limited to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). The bond may be terminated pursuant to Section 995.440 of, or Article 13 (commencing with Section 996.310) of Chapter 2 of Title 14 of Part 2 of, the Code of Civil Procedure.

- (b) The bond required by this section shall be in favor of, and payable to, the people of the State of California and shall be for the benefit of any person damaged by any fraud, misstatement, misrepresentation, unlawful act or omission, or failure to provide the services of the advance-fee talent service while acting within the scope of that employment or agency.
- (c) The Labor Commissioner shall charge and collect a filing fee to cover the cost of filing the bond or deposit.
- (d) The Labor Commissioner shall enforce the provisions of this chapter that govern the filing and maintenance of bonds and deposits.
- (e)(1) Whenever a deposit is made in lieu of the bond otherwise required by this section, the person asserting the claim against the deposit shall establish the claim by furnishing evidence to the Labor Commissioner of a money judgment entered by a court, together with evidence that the claimant is a person described in subdivision (b).
- (2) When a claimant has established the claim with the Labor Commissioner, the Labor Commissioner shall review and approve the claim and enter the date of the approval thereon. The claim shall be designated an approved claim.
- (3) When the first claim against a particular deposit has been approved, it shall not be paid until the expiration of a period of 240 days after the date of its approval by the Labor Commissioner. Subsequent claims that are approved by the Labor Commissioner within the same 240-day period shall similarly not be paid until the expiration of that 240-day period. Upon the expiration of the 240-day period, the Labor Commissioner shall pay all approved claims from that 240-day period in full unless the deposit is insufficient, in which case every approved claim shall be paid a pro rata share of the deposit.

- (4) Whenever the Labor Commissioner approves the first claim against a particular deposit after the expiration of a 240-day period, the date of approval of that claim shall begin a new 240-day period to which paragraph (3) applies with respect to any amount remaining in the deposit.
- (5) After a deposit is exhausted, no further claims shall be paid by the Labor Commissioner. Claimants who have had claims paid in full or in part pursuant to paragraph (3) or (4) shall not be required to return funds received from the deposit for the benefit of other claimants.
- (6) Whenever a deposit has been made in lieu of a bond, the amount of the deposit shall not be subject to attachment, garnishment, or execution with respect to an action or judgment against the assignor of the deposit, other than as to an amount as no longer needed or required for the purposes of this chapter and that would otherwise be returned to the assignor of the deposit by the Labor Commissioner.
- (7) The Labor Commissioner shall return a deposit two years from the date it receives written notification from the assignor of the deposit that the assignor has ceased to engage in the business or act in the capacity of an advance-fee talent service or has filed a bond pursuant to subdivision (a), provided that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit. The written notice shall include all of the following:
  - (A) The name, address, and telephone number of the assignor.
- (B) The name, address, and telephone number of the bank at which the deposit is located.
  - (C) The account number of the deposit.

- (D) A statement that the assignor is ceasing to engage in the business or act in the capacity of an advance-fee talent service or has filed a bond with the Labor Commissioner. The Labor Commissioner shall forward an acknowledgement of receipt of the written notice to the assignor at the address indicated therein, specifying the date of receipt of the written notice and the anticipated date of release of the deposit, provided there are then no outstanding claims against the deposit.
- (8) A municipal or superior court may order the return of the deposit prior to the expiration of two years upon evidence satisfactory to the court that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit, or order the Labor Commissioner to retain the deposit for a specified period beyond the two years to resolve outstanding claims against the deposit.
- (9) This subdivision applies to all deposits retained by the Labor Commissioner. The Labor Commissioner shall notify each assignor of a deposit it retains and of the applicability of this section.
- (10) Compliance with Sections 1700.15 and 1700.16 of this code or Section 1812.503, 1812.510, or 1812.515 of the Civil Code shall satisfy the requirements of this section.

**Comment.** Subdivision (e) of Section 1701.10 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Note: Comment Requested

Labor Code Section 1701.10 does not specify the procedure for seeking a court order requiring return of a deposit. Would it be helpful to address this point? Is it necessary to provide guidance regarding the jurisdictional classification of such a request? See Code Civ. Proc. § 86(a) (case at law in which demand or value of property in controversy is \$25,000 or less is limited civil case); see also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases), 88 (unlimited civil cases). The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

## Lab. Code § 2691 (amended). Compliance or appeal

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 2691 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

2691. Within 10 days of receipt of notice of the award, the party or parties who are required to comply with the terms of the award shall so comply and file proof of such compliance with the commissioner or shall file a notice of appeal with the municipal or superior court for the county in which the hearing was held, in accordance with the appropriate rules of jurisdiction. Upon the filing of such an appeal, a trial de novo shall be held, provided, however, that the decision reached by the panel as stated in the award shall be received as evidence by the trial court.

**Comment.** Section 2691 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. For the jurisdictional classification of an action pursuant to this section, see Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases) & Comment, 88 (unlimited civil cases); see also Code Civ. Proc. § 86 (miscellaneous limited civil cases).

## Lab. Code § 3301 (unchanged). Exclusion of certain sponsors

- 3301. As used in this division, "employer" excludes the following:
- (a) Any person while acting solely as the sponsor of a bowling team.
- (b) Any private, nonprofit organization while acting solely as the sponsor of a person who, as a condition of sentencing by a superior or municipal court, is performing services for the organization.

The exclusions of this section do not exclude any person or organization from the application of this division which is otherwise an employer for the purposes of this division.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The reference to sentencing by a municipal court would be retained, because it might be premature to conclude that all municipal court sentences have been completely served. The Commission solicits comment on when Labor Code Section 3301 will be ripe for revision.

#### Lab. Code § 5600 (amended). Writ of attachment

SEC. . Section 5600 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

5600. The appeals board may, upon the filing of an application by or on behalf of an injured employee, the employee's dependents, or any other party in interest, direct the eounty clerk of the superior court of any county to issue writs of attachment authorizing the sheriff to attach the property of the defendant as security for the payment of any compensation which may be awarded in any of the following cases:

- (a) In any case mentioned in Section 415.50 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (b) Where the employer has failed to secure the payment of compensation as required by Article 1 (commencing with Section 3700) of Chapter 4 of Part 1.

The attachment shall be in an amount fixed by the appeals board, not exceeding the greatest probable award against the defendant in the matter.

**Comment.** Section 5600 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Lab. Code § 6436 (amended). Criminal complaint for failure to check for asbestos materials

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 6436 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

6436. The criminal complaint regarding a violation of Section 6505.5 may be brought by the Attorney General or by the district attorney or prosecuting attorney of any city, in the <u>municipal superior</u> court of any county in the state with jurisdiction over the contractor or employer, by reason of the contractor's or employer's act or failure to act within that <u>jurisdiction county</u>. Any penalty assessed by the court shall be paid to the office of the prosecutor bringing the complaint, but if the case was referred to the prosecutor by the division, or some other governmental unit, one-half of the civil or criminal penalty assessed shall be paid to that governmental unit.

**Comment.** Section 6436 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Labor Code Section 6436 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose further revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

#### MILITARY AND VETERANS CODE

# Mil. & Vet. Code § 395.3 (amended). Return of public employee who resigned to enter military service

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 395.3 of the Military and Veterans Code is amended to read:

395.3. In the event that any public officer or employee has resigned or resigns his or her office or employment to serve or to continue to serve in the armed forces of the United States or in the armed forces of this state, he or she shall have a right to return to and reenter the office or employment prior to the time at which his or her term of office or his or her employment would have ended if he or she had not resigned, on serving a written notice to that effect upon the authorized appointing power, or if there is no authorized appointing power, upon the officer or agency having power to fill a vacancy in the office or employment, within six months of the termination of his or her active service with the armed forces; provided, that the right to return and reenter upon the office or position shall not extend to or be granted to any public officer or employee, who shall fail to return to and reenter upon his or her office or position within 12 months after the first date upon which he or she could terminate or could cause to have terminated his or her active service with the armed forces of the United States or of the militia of this state.

As used in this section, "public officers and employees" includes all of the following:

- (a) Members of the Senate and of the Assembly.
- (b) Justices of the Supreme Court and the courts of appeal, judges of the superior courts and of the municipal courts, and all other judicial officers.
- (c) All other state officers and employees not within Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 19770) of Part 2 of Division 5 of Title 2 of the Government Code, including all officers for whose selection and term of office provision is made in the Constitution and laws of this state.
- (d) All officers and employees of any county, city and county, city, township, district, political subdivision, authority, commission, board, or other public agency within this state

The right of reentry into public office or employment provided for in this section shall include the right to be restored to the civil service status as the officer or employee would

have if he or she had not so resigned; and no other person shall acquire civil service status in the same position so as to deprive the officer or employee of his or her right to restoration as provided for herein.

This section shall be retroactively applied to extend the right of reentry into public office or employment to public officers and employees who resigned prior to its effective date.

This section does not apply to any public officer or employee to whom the right to reenter public office or employment after service in the armed forces has been granted by any other provision of law.

If any provision of this section, or the application of this section to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this section, or the application of this section to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

If the provisions of this section are in conflict with the provisions of a memorandum of understanding reached pursuant to Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 3560) of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code, the memorandum of understanding shall be controlling without further legislative action, except that if such provisions of a memorandum of understanding require the expenditure of funds, the provisions shall not become effective unless approved by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act.

**Comment.** Section 395.3 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. The reference to "judges of the municipal courts" is deleted as unnecessary, because municipal courts no longer exist and a former municipal court judge would be covered by the reference to "all other judicial officers."

24 PENAL CODE

### Penal Code § 28 (amended). Evidence of mental disease, mental defect or mental disorder

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 28 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 28. (a) Evidence of mental disease, mental defect, or mental disorder shall not be admitted to show or negate the capacity to form any mental state, including, but not limited to, purpose, intent, knowledge, premeditation, deliberation, or malice aforethought, with which the accused committed the act. Evidence of mental disease, mental defect, or mental disorder is admissible solely on the issue of whether or not the accused actually formed a required specific intent, premeditated, deliberated, or harbored malice aforethought, when a specific intent crime is charged.
- (b) As a matter of public policy there shall be no defense of diminished capacity, diminished responsibility, or irresistible impulse in a criminal action or juvenile adjudication hearing.
- (c) This section shall not be applicable to an insanity hearing pursuant to Section 1026 or 1429.5.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall limit a court's discretion, pursuant to the Evidence Code, to exclude psychiatric or psychological evidence on whether the accused had a mental disease, mental defect, or mental disorder at the time of the alleged offense.

**Comment.** Subdivision (c) of Section 28 is amended to reflect the repeal of Section 1429.5, concerning a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity in a municipal court.

Note. Penal Code Section 28 reflects a legislative change made in S.B. 205 (McPherson). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 854, § 18.

# Penal Code § 190.7 (unchanged). Record of capital case on appeal

- 190.7. (a) The "entire record" referred to in Section 190.6 includes, but is not limited to, the following:
- (1) The normal and additional record prescribed in the rules adopted by the Judicial Council pertaining to an appeal taken by the defendant from a judgment of conviction.
- (2) A copy of any other paper or record on file or lodged with the superior or municipal court and a transcript of any other oral proceeding reported in the superior or municipal court pertaining to the trial of the cause.
- (b) Notwithstanding this section, the Judicial Council may adopt rules, not inconsistent with the purpose of Section 190.6, specifically pertaining to the content, preparation and certification of the record on appeal when a judgment of death has been pronounced.

Note. Penal Code Section 190.7 would be left in its current form, because records of proceedings in the municipal courts have continuing significance despite the elimination of those courts.

## Penal Code § 190.9 (amended). Record in death penalty cases

SEC. . Section 190.9 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

190.9. (a)(1) In any case in which a death sentence may be imposed, all proceedings conducted in the municipal and superior courts court, including all conferences and proceedings, whether in open court, in conference in the courtroom, or in chambers, shall be conducted on the record with a court reporter present. The court reporter shall prepare and certify a daily transcript of all proceedings commencing with the preliminary hearing. Proceedings prior to the preliminary hearing shall be reported but need not be transcribed until the municipal or superior court receives notice as prescribed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a).

- (2) Upon receiving notification from the prosecution that the death penalty is being sought, the superior court shall notify the court in which the preliminary hearing took place. Upon this notification, the court in which the preliminary hearing took place clerk shall order the transcription and preparation of the record of all proceedings prior to and including the preliminary hearing in the manner prescribed by the Judicial Council in the rules of court. The record of all proceedings prior to and including the preliminary hearing shall be certified by the court no later than 120 days following notification by the superior court unless the superior court grants an extension of time is extended pursuant to rules of court adopted by the Judicial Council. Upon certification, the court in which the preliminary hearing took place shall forward the record to the superior court for incorporation the record of all proceedings is incorporated into the superior court record.
- (b)(1) The court shall assign a court reporter who uses computer-aided transcription equipment to report all proceedings under this section.
- (2) Failure to comply with the requirements of this section relating to the assignment of court reporters who use computer-aided transcription equipment shall not be a ground for reversal.
- (c) Any computer-readable transcript produced by court reporters pursuant to this section shall conform to the requirements of subdivision (c) of Section 269 Section 271 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 190.9 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Subdivision (a) is also amended to make clear that the clerk of the superior court is responsible for ordering transcription and preparation of the record in a death penalty case.

Subdivision (c) is amended to correct a cross-reference. The substance of former Code of Civil Procedure Section 269(c) is continued in Code of Civil Procedure Section 271.

## Penal Code § 412 (amended). Boxing contests

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SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 412 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

412. Any person, who, within this state, engages in, or instigates, aids, encourages, or does any act to further, a pugilistic contest, or fight, or ring or prize fight, or sparring or boxing exhibition, taking or to take place either within or without this state, between two or more persons, with or without gloves, for any price, reward or compensation, directly or indirectly, or who goes into training preparatory to such pugilistic contest, or fight, or ring or prize fight, or sparring or boxing exhibition, or acts as aider, abettor, backer, umpire, referee, trainer, second, surgeon, or assistant, at such pugilistic contest, or fight, or ring or prize fight, or sparring or boxing exhibition, or who sends or publishes a challenge or acceptance of a challenge, or who knowingly carries or delivers such challenge or acceptance, or who gives or takes or receives any tickets, tokens, prize, money, or thing of value, from any person or persons, for the purpose of seeing or witnessing any such pugilistic contest, or fight, or ring or prize fight, or sparring or boxing exhibition, or who, being the owner, lessee, agent, or occupant of any vessel, building, hotel, room, enclosure or ground, or any part thereof, whether for gain, hire, reward or gratuitously or otherwise, permits the same to be used or occupied for such a pugilistic contest, or fight, or ring or prize fight, or sparring or boxing exhibition, or who lays, makes, offers or accepts, a bet or bets, or wager or wagers, upon the result or any feature of any pugilistic contest, or fight, or ring or prize fight, or sparring or boxing exhibition, or acts as stakeholder of any such bet or bets, or wager or wagers, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor exceeding one year; provided, however, that amateur boxing exhibitions may be held within this state, of a limited number of rounds, not exceeding four of the duration of three minutes each; the interval between each round shall be one minute, and the contestants weighing one hundred and forty-five pounds or over shall wear gloves of not less than eight ounces each in weight, and contestants weighing under one hundred and forty-five pounds may wear gloves of not less than six ounces each in weight. All gloves used by contestants in such amateur boxing exhibitions shall be so constructed, as that the soft padding between the outside coverings shall be evenly distributed over the back of said gloves and cover the knuckles and back of the hands. And no bandages of any kind shall be used on the hands or arms of the contestants. For the purpose of this statute an amateur boxing exhibition shall be and is hereby defined as one in which no contestant has received or shall receive in any form, directly or indirectly, any money, prize, reward or compensation either for the expenses of training for such contest or for taking part therein, except as herein expressly provided. Nor shall any person appear as contestant in such amateur exhibition who prior thereto has received any compensation or reward in any form for displaying, exercising or giving any example of his the person's skill in or knowledge of athletic exercises, or for rendering services of any kind to any athletic organization or to any person or persons as trainer, coach, instructor or otherwise, or who shall have been employed in any manner professionally by reason of his the person's athletic skill or knowledge; provided, however, that a medal or trophy may be awarded to each contestant in such amateur boxing exhibitions, not to exceed in value the sum of \$35.00 each, which such medal or trophy must have engraved thereon the name of the winner and the date of the event; but no portion of any admission

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47 48 fee or fees charged or received for any amateur boxing exhibition shall be paid or given to any contestant in such amateur boxing exhibition, either directly or indirectly, nor shall any gift be given to or received by such contestants for participating in such boxing exhibition, except said medal or trophy. At every amateur boxing exhibition held in this state and permitted by this section of the Penal Code, any sheriff, constable, marshal, policeman or other peace officer of the city, county or other political subdivision, where such exhibition is being held, shall have the right to, and it is hereby declared to be his the officer's duty to stop such exhibition, whenever it shall appear to him the officer that the contestants are so unevenly matched or for any other reason, the said contestants have been, or either of them, has been seriously injured or there is danger that said contestants, or either of them, will be seriously injured if such contest continues, and he the officer may call to his for assistance in enforcing his an order to stop said exhibition, as many peace officers or male citizens of the state as may be necessary for that purpose. Provided, further, that any contestant who shall continue to participate in such exhibition after an order to stop such exhibition shall have been given by such peace officer, or who shall violate any of the regulations herein prescribed, for governing amateur boxing exhibitions, shall be deemed guilty of violating this section of the Penal Code and subject to the punishment herein provided.

Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent any county, city and county, or incorporated city or town from prohibiting, by ordinance, the holding or conducting of any boxing exhibition, or any person from engaging in any such boxing exhibition therein.

**Comment.** Section 412 is amended to reflect elimination of the justice court and of the office of constable pursuant to Article VI, Sections 1 and 5(b), of the California Constitution.

## Penal Code § 413 (amended). Spectator at prohibited boxing contest

SEC. . Section 413 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

413. Every person wilfully present as spectator at any fight or contention prohibited in the preceding section, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

An information may be laid before any of the magistrates mentioned in section eight hundred and eight of this code, that a person has taken steps toward promoting or participating in a contemplated pugilistic contest, or fight, or ring or prize fight, or sparring or boxing exhibition, prohibited under the provision of section four hundred and twelve of this code, or is about to commit an offense under said section four hundred and twelve. When said information is laid before said magistrate, he the magistrate must examine, on oath, the informer, and any witness or witnesses he the informer may produce, and must take their depositions in writing and cause them to be subscribed by the parties making them. If it appears from the deposition that there is just reason to fear the commission of the offense contemplated by the person so informed against, the magistrate must issue a warrant directed generally to the sheriff of the county, or any constable, marshal, or policeman in the state, reciting the substance of the information and commanding the officer forthwith to arrest the person informed against and bring him the person before the magistrate. When the person informed against is brought before the magistrate, if the charge be controverted, the magistrate must take testimony in relation thereto. The evidence must be reduced to writing and subscribed by the witnesses. If it appears there is no just reason to fear the commission of the offense alleged to have been contemplated, the person complained against must be discharged. If, however, there is just reason to fear the commission of the offense, the person complained of must be required to enter into an undertaking in such sum, not less than three thousand dollars, as

- the magistrate may direct, with one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned that such
- 2 person will not, for a period of one year thereafter, commit any such contemplated
- 3 offense.

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- Comment. Section 413 is amended to reflect elimination of the justice court and of the office
- of constable pursuant to Article VI, Sections 1 and 5(b), of the California Constitution.

## 6 Penal Code § 808 (amended). Magistrates

- 7 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 808 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 8 808. The following persons are magistrates:
- 9 1. The judges of the Supreme Court.
  - 2. The judges of the courts of appeal.
- 3. The judges of the superior courts.
- 12 4. The judges of the municipal courts.
- 13 **Comment.** Section 808 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Penal Code § 810 (amended). Availability of magistrate

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 810 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 810. (a) The presiding judge of the superior court and the presiding judge of each municipal court in a county shall, as often as is necessary, designate on a schedule not less than one judge of the superior court or municipal court to be reasonably available on call as a magistrate for the setting of orders for discharge from actual custody upon bail, the issuance of search warrants, and for such other matters as may by the magistrate be deemed appropriate, at all times when a court is not in session in the county.
- (b) The officer in charge of a jail, or a person the officer designates, in which an arrested person is held in custody shall assist the arrested person or the arrested person's attorney in contacting the magistrate on call as soon as possible for the purpose of obtaining release on bail.
- (c) Any telephone call made pursuant to this section by an arrested person while in custody or by such person's attorney shall not count or be considered as a telephone call for purposes of Section 851.5 of the Penal Code.
- Comment. Section 810 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

### Penal Code § 830.1 (amended). Peace officers

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 830.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 830.1. (a) Any sheriff, undersheriff, or deputy sheriff, employed in that capacity, of a county, any chief of police of a city or chief, director, or chief executive officer of a consolidated municipal public safety agency which performs police functions, any police officer, employed in that capacity and appointed by the chief of police or chief, director, or chief executive of a public safety agency, of a city, any chief of police, or police officer of a district (including police officers of the San Diego Unified Port District Harbor Police) authorized by statute to maintain a police department, any marshal or deputy marshal of a municipal superior court or county, any port warden or special officer of the Harbor Department of the City of Los Angeles, or any inspector or investigator employed in that capacity in the office of a district attorney, is a peace officer. The authority of these peace officers extends to any place in the state, as follows:

(1) As to any public offense committed or which there is probable cause to believe has been committed within the political subdivision which employs the peace officer or in which the peace officer serves.

- (2) Where the peace officer has the prior consent of the chief of police or chief, director, or chief executive officer of a consolidated municipal public safety agency, or person authorized by him or her to give consent, if the place is within a city or of the sheriff, or person authorized by him or her to give consent, if the place is within a county.
- (3) As to any public offense committed or which there is probable cause to believe has been committed in the peace officer's presence, and with respect to which there is immediate danger to person or property, or of the escape of the perpetrator of the offense.
- (b) Special agents and Attorney General investigators of the Department of Justice are peace officers, and those assistant chiefs, deputy chiefs, chiefs, deputy directors, and division directors designated as peace officers by the Attorney General are peace officers. The authority of these peace officers extends to any place in the state where a public offense has been committed or where there is probable cause to believe one has been committed.
- (c) Any deputy sheriff of a county of the first class the County of Los Angeles, and any deputy sheriff of the Counties of Riverside and San Diego, who is employed to perform duties exclusively or initially relating to custodial assignments with responsibilities for maintaining the operations of county custodial facilities, including the custody, care, supervision, security, movement, and transportation of inmates, is a peace officer whose authority extends to any place in the state only while engaged in the performance of the duties of his or her respective employment and for the purpose of carrying out the primary function of employment relating to his or her custodial assignments, or when performing other law enforcement duties directed by his or her employing agency during a local state-of-emergency.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 830.1 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. Subdivision (a) is also amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Gov't Code §§ 71601(*l*) ("trial court employee" defined), 71615(c)(5) (trial court as employer of all trial court employees), 71620 (trial court personnel).

The reference to a county of the first class in subdivision (c) is revised to refer to Los Angeles County by name.

Note. Penal Code Section 830.1 reflects legislative changes made in SB 926 (Battin). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 68, § 1.

# Penal Code § 851.8 (amended). Sealing and destruction of arrest records on determination of factual innocence

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 851.8 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

851.8. (a) In any case where a person has been arrested and no accusatory pleading has been filed, the person arrested may petition the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the offense to destroy its records of the arrest. A copy of such petition shall be served upon the district attorney of the county having jurisdiction over the offense. The law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the offense, upon a determination that the person arrested is factually innocent, shall, with the concurrence of the district attorney, seal its arrest records, and the petition for relief under this section for three years from the date of the arrest and thereafter destroy its arrest records and the petition. The law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the offense shall notify the Department of Justice, and any law enforcement agency which arrested the petitioner or

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48 49 participated in the arrest of the petitioner for an offense for which the petitioner has been found factually innocent under this subdivision, of the sealing of the arrest records and the reason therefor. The Department of Justice and any law enforcement agency so notified shall forthwith seal their records of the arrest and the notice of sealing for three years from the date of the arrest, and thereafter destroy their records of the arrest and the notice of sealing. The law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the offense and the Department of Justice shall request the destruction of any records of the arrest which they have given to any local, state, or federal agency or to any other person or entity. Each such agency, person, or entity within the State of California receiving such a request shall destroy its records of the arrest and such request, unless otherwise provided in this section.

(b) If, after receipt by both the law enforcement agency and the district attorney of a petition for relief under subdivision (a), the law enforcement agency and district attorney do not respond to the petition by accepting or denying such petition within 60 days after the running of the relevant statute of limitations or within 60 days after receipt of the petition in cases where the statute of limitations has previously lapsed, then the petition shall be deemed to be denied. In any case where the petition of an arrestee to the law enforcement agency to have an arrest record destroyed is denied, petition may be made to the municipal court or the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court which would have had territorial jurisdiction over the matter. A copy of such petition shall be served on the district attorney of the county having jurisdiction over the offense at least 10 days prior to the hearing thereon. The district attorney may present evidence to the court at such hearing. Notwithstanding Section 1538.5 or 1539, any judicial determination of factual innocence made pursuant to this section may be heard and determined upon declarations, affidavits, police reports, or any other evidence submitted by the parties which is material, relevant and reliable. A finding of factual innocence and an order for the sealing and destruction of records pursuant to this section shall not be made unless the court finds that no reasonable cause exists to believe that the arrestee committed the offense for which the arrest was made. In any court hearing to determine the factual innocence of a party, the initial burden of proof shall rest with the petitioner to show that no reasonable cause exists to believe that the arrestee committed the offense for which the arrest was made. If the court finds that this showing of no reasonable cause has been made by the petitioner, then the burden of proof shall shift to the respondent to show that a reasonable cause exists to believe that the petitioner committed the offense for which the arrest was made. If the court finds the arrestee to be factually innocent of the charges for which the arrest was made, then the court shall order the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the offense, the Department of Justice, and any law enforcement agency which arrested the petitioner or participated in the arrest of the petitioner for an offense for which the petitioner has been found factually innocent under this section to seal their records of the arrest and the court order to seal and destroy such records, for three years from the date of the arrest and thereafter to destroy their records of the arrest and the court order to seal and destroy such records. The court shall also order the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the offense and the Department of Justice to request the destruction of any records of the arrest which they have given to any local, state, or federal agency, person or entity. Each state or local agency, person or entity within the State of California receiving such a request shall destroy its records of the arrest and the request to destroy such records, unless otherwise provided in this section. The court shall give to the petitioner a copy of any court order concerning the destruction of the arrest records.

- (c) In any case where a person has been arrested, and an accusatory pleading has been filed, but where no conviction has occurred, the defendant may, at any time after dismissal of the action, petition the court which dismissed the action for a finding that the defendant is factually innocent of the charges for which the arrest was made. A copy of such petition shall be served on the district attorney of the county in which the accusatory pleading was filed at least 10 days prior to the hearing on the petitioner's factual innocence. The district attorney may present evidence to the court at such hearing. Such hearing shall be conducted as provided in subdivision (b). If the court finds the petitioner to be factually innocent of the charges for which the arrest was made, then the court shall grant the relief as provided in subdivision (b).
- (d) In any case where a person has been arrested and an accusatory pleading has been filed, but where no conviction has occurred, the court may, with the concurrence of the district attorney, grant the relief provided in subdivision (b) at the time of the dismissal of the accusatory pleading.
- (e) Whenever any person is acquitted of a charge and it appears to the judge presiding at the trial wherein such acquittal occurred that the defendant was factually innocent of such charge, the judge may grant the relief provided in subdivision (b).
- (f) In any case where a person who has been arrested is granted relief pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b), the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the offense or court shall issue a written declaration to the arrestee stating that it is the determination of the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the offense or court that the arrestee is factually innocent of the charges for which the person was arrested and that the arrestee is thereby exonerated. Thereafter, the arrest shall be deemed not to have occurred and the person may answer accordingly any question relating to its occurrence.
- (g) The Department of Justice shall furnish forms to be utilized by persons applying for the destruction of their arrest records and for the written declaration that one person was found factually innocent under subdivisions (a) and (b).
- (h) Documentation of arrest records destroyed pursuant to subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) which are contained in investigative police reports shall bear the notation "Exonerated" whenever reference is made to the arrestee. The arrestee shall be notified in writing by the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the offense of the sealing and destruction of the arrest records pursuant to this section.
- (i) Any finding that an arrestee is factually innocent pursuant to subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) shall not be admissible as evidence in any action.
- (j) Destruction of records of arrest pursuant to subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) shall be accomplished by permanent obliteration of all entries or notations upon such records pertaining to the arrest, and the record shall be prepared again so that it appears that the arrest never occurred. However, where (1) the only entries on the record pertain to the arrest and (2) the record can be destroyed without necessarily effecting the destruction of other records, then the document constituting the record shall be physically destroyed.
- (k) No records shall be destroyed pursuant to subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) if the arrestee or a codefendant has filed a civil action against the peace officers or law enforcement jurisdiction which made the arrest or instituted the prosecution and if the agency which is the custodian of such records has received a certified copy of the complaint in such civil action, until the civil action has been resolved. Any records sealed pursuant to this section by the court in the civil actions, upon a showing of good cause, may be opened and submitted into evidence. The records shall be confidential and shall be available for inspection only by the court, jury, parties, counsel for the parties and any other person authorized by the court. Immediately following the final resolution of the

civil action, records subject to subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) shall be sealed and destroyed pursuant to subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e).

- (1) For arrests occurring on or after January 1, 1981, and for accusatory pleadings filed on or after January 1, 1981, petitions for relief under this section may be filed up to two years from the date of the arrest or filing of the accusatory pleading, whichever is later. Until January 1, 1983, petitioners can file for relief under this section for arrests which occurred or accusatory pleadings which were filed up to five years prior to the effective date of the statute. Any time restrictions on filing for relief under this section may be waived upon a showing of good cause by the petitioner and in the absence of prejudice.
- (m) Any relief which is available to a petitioner under this section for an arrest shall also be available for an arrest which has been deemed to be or described as a detention under Section 849.5 or 851.6.
- (n) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any offense which is classified as an infraction.
- (o)(1) The provisions of this section shall be repealed on the effective date of a final judgment based on a claim under the California or United States Constitution holding that evidence which is relevant, reliable, and material may not be considered for purposes of a judicial determination of factual innocence under this section. For purposes of this subdivision, a judgment by the appellate division of a superior court is a final judgment if it is published and if it is not reviewed on appeal by a court of appeal. A judgment of a court of appeal is a final judgment if it is published and if it is not reviewed by the California Supreme Court.
  - (2) Any such decision referred to in this subdivision shall be stayed pending appeal.
- (3) If not otherwise appealed by a party to the action, any such decision referred to in this subdivision which is a judgment by the appellate division of the superior court, shall be appealed by the Attorney General.
- (p) A judgment of the court under subdivision (b), (c), (d), or (e) is subject to the following appeal path:
  - (1) In a felony case, appeal is to the court of appeal.

- (2) In a misdemeanor case, or in a case in which no accusatory pleading was filed, appeal is to the appellate division of the superior court.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (b) of Section 851.8 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Penal Code § 859a (amended). Plea in non-capital felony case

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 859a of the Penal Code is amended to read:

859a. (a) If the public offense charged is a felony not punishable with death, the magistrate shall immediately upon the appearance of counsel for the defendant read the complaint to the defendant and ask him or her whether he or she pleads guilty or not guilty to the offense charged therein and to a previous conviction or convictions of crime if charged. While the charge remains pending before the magistrate and when the defendant's counsel is present, the defendant may plead guilty to the offense charged, or, with the consent of the magistrate and the district attorney or other counsel for the people, plead nolo contendere to the offense charged or plead guilty or nolo contendere to any other offense the commission of which is necessarily included in that with which he or she is charged, or to an attempt to commit the offense charged and to the previous conviction or convictions of crime if charged upon a plea of guilty or nolo contendere. The magistrate may then fix a reasonable bail as provided by this code, and upon failure to deposit the bail or surety, shall immediately commit the defendant to the sheriff. Upon

accepting the plea of guilty or nolo contendere the magistrate shall certify the case, including a copy of all proceedings therein and any testimony that in his or her discretion he or she may require to be taken, to the court in which judgment is to be pronounced at the time specified under subdivision (b), and thereupon the proceedings shall be had as if the defendant had pleaded guilty in that court. This subdivision shall not be construed to authorize the receiving of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere from any defendant not represented by counsel. If the defendant subsequently files a written motion to withdraw the plea under Section 1018, the motion shall be heard and determined by the court before which the plea was entered.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 1191 or 1203, the magistrate shall, upon the receipt of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere and upon the performance of the other duties of the magistrate under this section, immediately appoint a time for pronouncing judgment in the superior court or municipal court and refer the case to the probation officer if eligible for probation, as prescribed in Section 1191.

**Comment.** Subdivision (b) of Section 859a is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Penal Code § 869 (amended). Deposition or testimony before magistrate

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 869 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

 869. The testimony of each witness in cases of homicide shall be reduced to writing, as a deposition, by the magistrate, or under his or her direction, and in other cases upon the demand of the prosecuting attorney, or the defendant, or his or her counsel. The magistrate before whom the examination is had may, in his or her discretion, order the testimony and proceedings to be taken down in shorthand in all examinations herein mentioned, and for that purpose he or she may appoint a shorthand reporter. The deposition or testimony of the witness shall be authenticated in the following form:

- (a) It shall state the name of the witness, his or her place of residence, and his or her business or profession; except that if the witness is a peace officer, it shall state his or her name, and the address given in his or her testimony at the hearing.
- (b) It shall contain the questions put to the witness and his or her answers thereto, each answer being distinctly read to him or her as it is taken down, and being corrected or added to until it conforms to what he or she declares is the truth, except in cases where the testimony is taken down in shorthand, the answer or answers of the witness need not be read to him or her.
- (c) If a question put be objected to on either side and overruled, or the witness declines answering it, that fact, with the ground on which the question was overruled or the answer declined, shall be stated.
- (d) The deposition shall be signed by the witness, or if he or she refuses to sign it, his or her reason for refusing shall be stated in writing, as he or she gives it, except in cases where the deposition is taken down in shorthand, it need not be signed by the witness.
- (e) The reporter shall, within 10 days after the close of the examination, if the defendant be held to answer the charge of a felony, or in any other case if either the defendant or the prosecution orders the transcript, transcribe his or her shorthand notes, making an original and one copy and as many additional copies thereof as there are defendants (other than fictitious defendants), regardless of the number of charges or fictitious defendants included in the same examination, and certify and deliver the original and all copies to the county clerk of the superior court in the county in which the defendant was examined. The reporter shall, before receiving any compensation as a reporter, file with the auditor of the county his or her affidavit setting forth that the

transcript has been delivered to the county clerk within the time herein provided for. The compensation of the reporter for any services rendered by him or her as the reporter in any court of this state shall be reduced one-half if the provisions of this section as to the time of filing said transcript have not been complied with by him or her.

- (f) In every case in which a transcript is delivered as provided in this section, the eounty clerk clerk of the court shall file the original of the transcript with the papers in the case, and shall deliver a copy of the transcript to the district attorney immediately upon his or her receipt thereof and shall deliver a copy of said transcript to each defendant (other than a fictitious defendant) at least five days before trial or upon earlier demand by him or her without cost to him or her; provided, that if any defendant be held to answer to two or more charges upon the same examination and thereafter the district attorney shall file separate informations upon said several charges, the delivery to each such defendant of one copy of the transcript of the examination shall be a compliance with this section as to all of those informations.
- (g) If the transcript is delivered by the reporter within the time hereinbefore provided for, the reporter shall be entitled to receive the compensation fixed and allowed by law to reporters in the superior courts of this state.

**Comment.** Section 869 is amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Gov't Code § 77001 (local trial court management). See also Gov't Code §§ 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

The section is also amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is reviewing whether to retain the references to the county clerk. The Commission solicits comments on this question.

#### Penal Code § 870 (amended). Transcript of deposition

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 870 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

870. The magistrate or his or her clerk shall keep the depositions taken on the information or the examination, until they are returned to the proper court; and shall not permit them to be examined or copied by any person except a judge of a court having jurisdiction of the offense, or authorized to issue writs of habeas corpus, the Attorney General, district attorney, or other prosecuting attorney, and the defendant and his or her counsel; provided however, upon demand by the defendant or his or her attorney the magistrate shall order a transcript of the depositions taken on the information, or on the examination, to be immediately furnished the defendant or his or her attorney, after the commitment of the defendant as provided by Sections 876 and 877, and the reporter furnishing the depositions, shall receive compensation and be paid by the county for the same as provided by subdivision (f) of in accordance with Section 869.

**Comment.** Section 870 is amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Gov't Code § 77001 (local trial court management). See also Gov't Code §§ 68073 (responsibility for court operations and facilities), 69947 (compensation of official reporter).

The section is also amended to correct the reference to former subdivision (f) of Section 869.

Note. Penal Code Section 870 may require further revision to reflect current practice. That inquiry is beyond the scope of the present project.

# Penal Code § 896 (amended). Selection of grand jurors

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 896 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

896. (a) Immediately after such order is made, the court shall select the grand jurors required by personal interview for the purpose of ascertaining whether they possess the qualifications prescribed by subdivision (a) of Section 893. If a person so interviewed, in the opinion of the court, possesses such qualifications, in order for his name to be listed he the person shall sign a statement declaring that he the person will be available for jury service for the number of hours usually required of a member of the grand jury in that county.

(b) The selections shall be made of men and women who are not exempt from serving and who are suitable and competent to serve as grand jurors pursuant to Sections 893, 898, and 899. The court shall list the persons so selected and required by the order to serve as grand jurors during the ensuing fiscal year of the county, or until a new list of grand jurors is provided, and shall at once place this list in the possession of the county clerk of the court.

**Comment.** Section 896 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

#### Penal Code § 900 (amended). Duties of clerk

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 900 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

900. On receiving the list of persons selected by the court, the county clerk of the court shall file it in his office and have such list, which shall include the name of the judge who selected each person on the list, published one time in a newspaper of general circulation, as defined in Section 6000 of the Government Code, in the county. The county clerk shall thereupon do either of the following:

- (a) Write down the names on the list onto separate pieces of paper of the same size and appearance, fold each piece so as to conceal the name thereon, and deposit the pieces in a box to be called the "grand jury box."
- (b) Assign a number to each name on the list and place, in a box to be called the "grand jury box," markers of the same size, shape, and color, each containing a number which corresponds with a number on the list.

**Comment.** Section 900 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Penal Code § 903.2 (unchanged). Jury commissioner

903.2. The jury commissioner shall diligently inquire and inform himself in respect to the qualifications of persons resident in his county who may be liable to be summoned for grand jury duty. He may require any person to answer, under oath to be administered by

him, all such questions as he may address to such person, touching his name, age, residence, occupation, and qualifications as a grand juror, and also all questions as to similar matters concerning other persons of whose qualifications for grand jury duty he has knowledge.

The commissioner and his assistants, referred to in Sections 69895 and 69896 of the Government Code, shall have power to administer oaths and shall be allowed actual traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Such traveling expenses shall be audited, allowed, and paid out of the general fund of the county.

### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is researching several issues pertaining to jury commissioners, including whether jury commissioner provisions in the Government and Penal Codes should be relocated to the Trial Jury Selection and Management Act (Code Civ. Proc. § 190 *et seq.*) or are superseded by that Act. The Commission solicits comments on these points.

## 14 Penal Code § 904 (amended). Drawing of grand jury

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 904 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

904. Every superior court, whenever in its opinion the public interest so requires, shall make and file with the county clerk of the court an order directing a grand jury to be drawn. Such order shall designate the number of grand jurors to be drawn, which shall not be less than 29 or more than 40 in counties having a population exceeding four million and not less than 25 nor more than 30 in other counties.

**Comment.** Section 904 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Sections 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Penal Code § 924.4 (amended). Grand jury succession

SEC. . Section 924.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

924.4. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 924.1 and 924.2, any grand jury or, if the grand jury is no longer empaneled impaneled, the presiding or sole judge of the superior court, may pass on and provide the succeeding grand jury with any records, information, or evidence acquired by the grand jury during the course of any investigation conducted by it during its term of service, except any information or evidence that relates to a criminal investigation or that could form part or all of the basis for issuance of an indictment. Transcripts of testimony reported during any session of the grand jury shall be made available to the succeeding grand jury upon its request.

**Comment.** Section 924.4 is amended to delete language referring to the sole judge. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Gov't Code § 69580 *et seq.* (number of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or otherwise, the reference to the "presiding judge" means the sole judge of the court. See Gov't Code § 69508.5 (presiding judge).

## Penal Code § 932 (amended). Order of grand jury

SEC. . Section 932 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

932. After investigating the books and accounts of the various officials of the county, as provided in the foregoing sections of this article, the grand jury may order the district

attorney of the county to institute suit to recover any money that, in the judgment of the grand jury, may from any cause be due the county. The order of the grand jury, certified by the foreman of the grand jury and filed with the eounty clerk of the superior court of the county, shall be full authority for the district attorney to institute and maintain any such suit.

**Comment.** Section 932 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

## Penal Code § 933 (amended). Final report of grand jury

 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 933 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 933. (a) Each grand jury shall submit to the presiding judge of the superior court a final report of its findings and recommendations that pertain to county government matters during the fiscal or calendar year. Final reports on any appropriate subject may be submitted to the presiding judge of the superior court at any time during the term of service of a grand jury. A final report may be submitted for comment to responsible officers, agencies, or departments, including the county board of supervisors, when applicable, upon finding of the presiding judge that the report is in compliance with this title. For 45 days after the end of the term, the foreperson and his or her designees shall, upon reasonable notice, be available to clarify the recommendations of the report.
- (b) One copy of each final report, together with the responses thereto, found to be in compliance with this title shall be placed on file with the county clerk of the court and remain on file in the office of the county clerk. The county clerk shall immediately forward a true copy of the report and the responses to the State Archivist who shall retain that report and all responses in perpetuity.
- (c) No later than 90 days after the grand jury submits a final report on the operations of any public agency subject to its reviewing authority, the governing body of the public agency shall comment to the presiding judge of the superior court on the findings and recommendations pertaining to matters under the control of the governing body, and every elected county officer or agency head for which the grand jury has responsibility pursuant to Section 914.1 shall comment within 60 days to the presiding judge of the superior court, with an information copy sent to the board of supervisors, on the findings and recommendations pertaining to matters under the control of that county officer or agency head and any agency or agencies which that officer or agency head supervises or controls. In any city and county, the mayor shall also comment on the findings and recommendations. All of these comments and reports shall forthwith be submitted to the presiding judge of the superior court who impaneled the grand jury. A copy of all responses to grand jury reports shall be placed on file with the clerk of the public agency and the office of the county clerk, or the mayor when applicable, and shall remain on file in those offices. One copy shall be placed on file with the applicable grand jury final report by, and in the control of the currently impaneled grand jury, where it shall be maintained for a minimum of five years.
  - (d) As used in this section "agency" includes a department.

**Comment.** Section 933 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as

- ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the
- 2 county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840
- 3 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Penal Code § 938.1 (amended). Transcript of grand jury proceedings

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- SEC. . Section 938.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 938.1. (a) If an indictment has been found or accusation presented against a defendant, such stenographic reporter shall certify and deliver to the county clerk of the superior court an original transcription of his the reporter's shorthand notes and a copy thereof and as many additional copies as there are defendants, other than fictitious defendants, regardless of the number of charges or fictitious defendants included in the same investigation. The reporter shall complete such certification and delivery within 10 days after the indictment has been found or the accusation presented unless the court for good cause makes an order extending the time. The time shall not be extended more than 20 days. The county clerk shall file the original of the transcript, deliver a copy of the transcript to the district attorney immediately upon his receipt thereof and deliver a copy of such transcript to each such defendant or his the defendant's attorney. If the copy of the testimony is not served as provided in this section the court shall on motion of the defendant continue the trial to such time as may be necessary to secure to the defendant receipt of a copy of such testimony 10 days before such trial. If several criminal charges are investigated against a defendant on one investigation and thereafter separate indictments are returned or accusations presented upon said several charges, the delivery to such defendant or his the defendant's attorney of one copy of the transcript of such investigation shall be a compliance with this section as to all of such indictments or accusations.
- (b) The transcript shall not be open to the public until 10 days after its delivery to the defendant or his the defendant's attorney. Thereafter the transcript shall be open to the public unless the court orders otherwise on its own motion or on motion of a party pending a determination as to whether all or part of the transcript should be sealed. If the court determines that there is a reasonable likelihood that making all or any part of the transcript public may prejudice a defendant's right to a fair and impartial trial, that part of the transcript shall be sealed until the defendant's trial has been completed.
- **Comment.** Section 938.1 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

#### Penal Code § 938.3 (amended). Payment of reporter

- SEC. . Section 938.3 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 938.3. The services of the stenographic reporter shall constitute a charge against the county, and the stenographic reporter shall be compensated for reporting and transcribing at the same rates as prescribed in Sections 69947 to 69954, inclusive, Section 69947 of the Government Code, to be paid out of the county treasury on a warrant of the county auditor when ordered by the judge of the superior court, except to the extent otherwise provided for in Section 69947 of the Government Code.
- **Comment.** Section 938.3 is amended to recognize the possibility that in some counties the duties of the official reporter for which the reporter receives compensation from the court may

- 1 include grand jury reporting and transcription. In that circumstance, reimbursement is due to the
- 2 court from the county. See Gov't Code § 69947 & Comment (compensation of official reporter).
- *Cf.* Gov't Code § 77003, Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined to exclude grand jury expenses and operations).

#### Penal Code § 977 (amended). Presence of defendant and counsel

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 977 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 977. (a)(1) In all cases in which the accused is charged with a misdemeanor only, he or she may appear by counsel only, except as provided in paragraph (2). If the accused agrees, the initial court appearance, arraignment, and plea may be by video, as provided by subdivision (c).
- (2) If the accused is charged with a misdemeanor offense involving domestic violence, as defined in Section 6211 of the Family Code, or a misdemeanor violation of Section 273.6, the accused shall be present for arraignment and sentencing.
- (b)(1) In all cases in which a felony is charged, the accused shall be present at the arraignment, at the time of plea, during the preliminary hearing, during those portions of the trial when evidence is taken before the trier of fact, and at the time of the imposition of sentence. The accused shall be personally present at all other proceedings unless he or she shall, with leave of court, execute in open court, a written waiver of his or her right to be personally present, as provided by paragraph (2). If the accused agrees, the initial court appearance, arraignment, and plea may be by video, as provided by subdivision (c).
- (2) The accused may execute a written waiver of his or her right to be personally present, approved by his or her counsel, and the waiver shall be filed with the court. However, the court may specifically direct the defendant to be personally present at any particular proceeding or portion thereof. The waiver shall be substantially in the following form:

## "Waiver of Defendant's Personal Presence"

"The undersigned defendant, having been advised of his or her right to be present at all stages of the proceedings, including, but not limited to, presentation of and arguments on questions of fact and law, and to be confronted by and cross-examine all witnesses, hereby waives the right to be present at the hearing of any motion or other proceeding in this cause. The undersigned defendant hereby requests the court to proceed during every absence of the defendant that the court may permit pursuant to this waiver, and hereby agrees that his or her interest is represented at all times by the presence of his or her attorney the same as if the defendant were personally present in court, and further agrees that notice to his or her attorney that his or her presence in court on a particular day at a particular time is required is notice to the defendant of the requirement of his or her appearance at that time and place."

(c) The court may permit the initial court appearance and arraignment in municipal or superior court of defendants held in any state, county, or local facility within the county on felony or misdemeanor charges, except for those defendants who were indicted by a grand jury, to be conducted by two-way electronic audiovideo communication between the defendant and the courtroom in lieu of the physical presence of the defendant in the courtroom. If the defendant is represented by counsel, the attorney shall be present with the defendant at the initial court appearance and arraignment, and may enter a plea during the arraignment. However, if the defendant is represented by counsel at an initial hearing in superior court in a felony case, and if the defendant does not plead guilty or nolo contendere to any charge, the attorney shall be present with the defendant or if the attorney is not present with the defendant, the attorney shall be present in court during the

hearing. The defendant shall have the right to make his or her plea while physically present in the courtroom if he or she so requests. If the defendant decides not to exercise the right to be physically present in the courtroom, he or she shall execute a written waiver of that right. A judge may order a defendant's personal appearance in court for the initial court appearance and arraignment. In a misdemeanor case, a judge may, pursuant to this subdivision, accept a plea of guilty or no contest from a defendant who is not physically in the courtroom. In a felony case, a judge may, pursuant to this subdivision, accept a plea of guilty or no contest from a defendant who is not physically in the courtroom if the parties stipulate thereto.

(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (c), if the defendant is represented by counsel, the attorney shall be present with the defendant in any county exceeding 4,000,000 persons in population.

**Comment.** Subdivision (c) of Section 977 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Note. Penal Code Section 977 reflects legislative changes made in AB 477 (Cohn). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 82, § 1.

# Penal Code § 977.2 (amended). Appearance and arraignment by two-way electronic audiovideo communication

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 977.2 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

977.2. (a) Notwithstanding Section 977 or any other law, in all cases in which the defendant is charged with a misdemeanor or a felony and is currently incarcerated in the state prison, the Department of Corrections may arrange for the initial court appearance and arraignment in municipal or superior court to be conducted by two-way electronic audiovideo communication between the defendant and the courtroom in lieu of the physical presence of the defendant in the courtroom. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to eliminate the authority of the court to issue an order requiring the defendant to be physically present in the courtroom in those cases where the court finds circumstances that require the physical presence of the defendant in the courtroom.

- (b) If the defendant is represented by counsel, the attorney shall be present with the defendant at the initial court appearance and arraignment, and may enter a plea during the arraignment. However, if the defendant is represented by counsel at an initial hearing in superior court in a felony case, and if the defendant does not plead guilty or nolo contendere to any charge, the attorney shall be present with the defendant or if the attorney is not present with the defendant, the attorney shall be present in court during the hearing.
- (c) In lieu of the physical presence of the defendant's counsel at the institution with the defendant, the court and the department shall establish a confidential telephone and facsimile transmission line between the court and the institution for communication between the defendant's counsel in court and the defendant at the institution. In this case, counsel for the defendant shall not be required to be physically present at the institution during the initial court appearance and arraignment via electronic audiovideo communication. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the physical presence of the defense counsel with the defendant at the state prison.

**Comment.** Subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 977.2 are amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Penal Code § 987.2 (amended). Appointment and compensation of counsel

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 987.2 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 987.2. (a) In any case in which a person, including a person who is a minor, desires but is unable to employ counsel, and in which counsel is assigned in the superior or municipal court to represent the person in a criminal trial, proceeding, or appeal, the following assigned counsel shall receive a reasonable sum for compensation and for necessary expenses, the amount of which shall be determined by the court, to be paid out of the general fund of the county:
  - (1) In a county or city and county in which there is no public defender.
- (2) In a county of the first, second, or third class where there is no contract for criminal defense services between the county and one or more responsible attorneys.
- (3) In a case in which the court finds that, because of a conflict of interest or other reasons, the public defender has properly refused.
- (4) In a county of the first, second, or third class where attorneys contracted by the county are unable to represent the person accused.
- (b) The sum provided for in subdivision (a) may be determined by contract between the court and one or more responsible attorneys after consultation with the board of supervisors as to the total amount of compensation and expenses to be paid, which shall be within the amount of funds allocated by the board of supervisors for the cost of assigned counsel in those cases.
- (c) In counties that utilize an assigned private counsel system as either the primary method of public defense or as the method of appointing counsel in cases where the public defender is unavailable, the county, the courts, or the local county bar association working with the courts are encouraged to do all of the following:
  - (1) Establish panels that shall be open to members of the State Bar of California.
  - (2) Categorize attorneys for panel placement on the basis of experience.
- (3) Refer cases to panel members on a rotational basis within the level of experience of each panel, except that a judge may exclude an individual attorney from appointment to an individual case for good cause.
  - (4) Seek to educate those panel members through an approved training program.
- (5) Establish a cost-efficient plan to ensure maximum recovery of costs pursuant to Section 987.8.
- (d) In a county of the first, second, or third class, the court shall first utilize the services of the public defender to provide criminal defense services for indigent defendants. In the event that the public defender is unavailable and the county and the courts have contracted with one or more responsible attorneys or with a panel of attorneys to provide criminal defense services for indigent defendants, the court shall utilize the services of the county-contracted attorneys prior to assigning any other private counsel. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to require the appointment of counsel in any case in which the counsel has a conflict of interest. In the interest of justice, a court may depart from that portion of the procedure requiring appointment of a county-contracted attorney after making a finding of good cause and stating the reasons therefor on the record.
- (e) In a county of the first, second, or third class, the court shall first utilize the services of the public defender to provide criminal defense services for indigent defendants. In the event that the public defender is unavailable and the county has created a second public defender and contracted with one or more responsible attorneys or with a panel of attorneys to provide criminal defense services for indigent defendants, and if the quality of representation provided by the second public defender is comparable to the quality of representation provided by the public defender, the court shall next utilize the services of

the second public defender and then the services of the county-contracted attorneys prior to assigning any other private counsel. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to require the appointment of counsel in any case in which the counsel has a conflict of interest. In the interest of justice, a court may depart from that portion of the procedure requiring appointment of the second public defender or a county-contracted attorney after making a finding of good cause and stating the reasons therefor on the record.

- (f) In any case in which counsel is assigned as provided in subdivision (a), that counsel appointed by the court and any court-appointed licensed private investigator shall have the same rights and privileges to information as the public defender and the public defender investigator. It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this subdivision to equalize any disparity that exists between the ability of private, court-appointed counsel and investigators, and public defenders and public defender investigators, to represent their clients. This subdivision is not intended to grant to private investigators access to any confidential Department of Motor Vehicles' information not otherwise available to them. This subdivision is not intended to extend to private investigators the right to issue subpoenas.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, where an indigent defendant is first charged in one county and establishes an attorney-client relationship with the public defender, defense services contract attorney, or private attorney, and where the defendant is then charged with an offense in a second or subsequent county, the court in the second or subsequent county may appoint the same counsel as was appointed in the first county to represent the defendant when all of the following conditions are met:
- (1) The offense charged in the second or subsequent county would be joinable for trial with the offense charged in the first if it took place in the same county, or involves evidence which would be cross-admissible.
- (2) The court finds that the interests of justice and economy will be best served by unitary representation.
  - (3) Counsel appointed in the first county consents to the appointment.
- (h) The county may recover costs of public defender services under Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 4750) of Title 5 of Part 3 for any case subject to Section 4750.
- (i) Counsel shall be appointed to represent, in a misdemeanor case, a person who desires but is unable to employ counsel, when it appears that the appointment is necessary to provide an adequate and effective defense for the defendant. Appointment of counsel in an infraction case is governed by Section 19.6.
- (j) As used in this section, "county of the first, second, or third class" means the county of the first class, county of the second class, and county of the third class as provided by Sections 28020, 28022, 28023, and 28024 of the Government Code.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 987.2 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Note: Comment Requested

Under subdivision (a), assigned counsel is to be paid out of the general fund of the county. This reference still appears to be proper, because "court operations" as defined in Government Code Section 77003 does not include indigent criminal defense. Cal. R. Ct. 810(b). The Commission solicits comments on this issue.

#### Penal Code § 1000 (amended). Application of chapter to certain violations

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1000 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 1000. (a) This chapter shall apply whenever a case is before any court upon an accusatory pleading for a violation of Section 11350, 11357, 11364, 11365, 11377, or 11550 of the Health and Safety Code, or Section 11358 of the Health and Safety Code if the marijuana planted, cultivated, harvested, dried, or processed is for personal use, or Section 11368 of the Health and Safety Code if the narcotic drug was secured by a fictitious prescription and is for the personal use of the defendant and was not sold or furnished to another, or subdivision (d) of Section 653f if the solicitation was for acts directed to personal use only, or Section 381 or subdivision (f) of Section 647 of the Penal Code, if for being under the influence of a controlled substance, or Section 4060 of the Business and Professions Code, and it appears to the prosecuting attorney that, except as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 11357 of the Health and Safety Code, all of the following apply to the defendant:
- (1) The defendant has no conviction for any offense involving controlled substances prior to the alleged commission of the charged offense.
  - (2) The offense charged did not involve a crime of violence or threatened violence.
- (3) There is no evidence of a violation relating to narcotics or restricted dangerous drugs other than a violation of the sections listed in this subdivision.
- (4) The defendant's record does not indicate that probation or parole has ever been revoked without thereafter being completed.
- (5) The defendant's record does not indicate that he or she has successfully completed or been terminated from diversion or deferred entry of judgment pursuant to this chapter within five years prior to the alleged commission of the charged offense.
- (6) The defendant has no prior felony conviction within five years prior to the alleged commission of the charged offense.
- (b) The prosecuting attorney shall review his or her file to determine whether or not paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive, of subdivision (a) apply to the defendant. Upon the agreement of the prosecuting attorney, law enforcement, the public defender, and the presiding judge of the criminal division of the municipal court or of the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, or a judge designated by the presiding judge, this procedure shall be completed as soon as possible after the initial filing of the charges. If the defendant is found eligible, the prosecuting attorney shall file with the court a declaration in writing or state for the record the grounds upon which the determination is based, and shall make this information available to the defendant and his or her attorney. This procedure is intended to allow the court to set the hearing for deferred entry of judgment at the arraignment. If the defendant is found ineligible for deferred entry of judgment, the prosecuting attorney shall file with the court a declaration in writing or state for the record the grounds upon which the determination is based, and shall make this information available to the defendant and his or her attorney. The sole remedy of a defendant who is found ineligible for deferred entry of judgment is a postconviction appeal.
- (c) All referrals for deferred entry of judgment granted by the court pursuant to this chapter shall be made only to programs that have been certified by the county drug program administrator pursuant to Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 1211) of Title 8, or to programs that provide services at no cost to the participant and have been deemed by the court and the county drug program administrator to be credible and effective. The defendant may request to be referred to a program in any county, as long as that program meets the criteria set forth in this subdivision.
- (d) Deferred entry of judgment for a violation of Section 11368 of the Health and Safety Code shall not prohibit any administrative agency from taking disciplinary action

against a licensee or from denying a license. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to expand or restrict the provisions of section 1000.4.

(e) Any defendant who is participating in a program referred to in this section may be required to undergo analysis of his or her urine for the purpose of testing for the presence of any drug as part of the program. However, urine analysis results shall not be admissible as a basis for any new criminal prosecution or proceeding.

**Comment.** Subdivision (b) of Section 1000 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

9 Note. Penal Code Section 1000 reflects legislative changes made in SB 485 (Committee on Public Safety). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 473, § 7.

### Penal Code § 1000.5 (amended). Preguilty plea drug court program

SEC. . Section 1000.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1000.5. (a) The presiding judge of the superior or municipal court, or a judge designated by the presiding judge, together with the district attorney and the public defender, may agree in writing to establish and conduct a preguilty plea drug court program pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, wherein criminal proceedings are suspended without a plea of guilty for designated defendants. The drug court program shall include a regimen of graduated sanctions and rewards, individual and group therapy, urine analysis testing commensurate with treatment needs, close court monitoring and supervision of progress, educational or vocational counseling as appropriate, and other requirements as agreed to by the presiding judge or his or her designee, the district attorney, and the public defender. If there is no agreement in writing for a preguilty plea program by the presiding judge or his or her designee, the district attorney, and the public defender, the program shall be operated as a deferred entry of judgment program as provided in this chapter.

(b) The provisions of Section 1000.3 and Section 1000.4 regarding satisfactory and unsatisfactory performance in a program shall apply to preguilty plea programs. If the court finds that (1) the defendant is not performing satisfactorily in the assigned program, (2) the defendant is not benefiting from education, treatment, or rehabilitation, (3) the defendant has been convicted of a crime specified in Section 1000.3, or (4) the defendant has engaged in criminal conduct rendering him or her unsuitable for the preguilty plea program, the court shall reinstate the criminal charge or charges. If the defendant has performed satisfactorily during the period of the preguilty plea program, at the end of that period, the criminal charge or charges shall be dismissed and the provisions of Section 1000.4 shall apply.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 1000.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Penal Code § 1034 (repealed). Change of venue in criminal action pending in municipal court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1034 of the Penal Code is repealed.

1034. In a criminal action pending in a municipal court, the court shall order a change of venue:

(a) On motion of the defendant, to another judicial district when it appears that there is a reasonable likelihood that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the judicial district. When a change of venue is ordered by a municipal court, it shall be for the trial itself. All proceedings before trial shall occur in the judicial district of original venue, except when

it is evident that a particular proceeding must be heard by the judge who is to preside over the trial.

- (b) On its own motion or on motion of any party, to an adjoining judicial district in the same county when it appears as a result of the exhaustion of all of the jury panels called that it will be impossible to secure a jury to try the cause in the judicial district or, when for the same reason it appears that it will be impossible to try the cause in any judicial district in the county, to a judicial district in an adjoining county.
- (c) On its own motion, to an adjoining judicial district in the same county, when it appears as a result of the unavailability of all the courts within a judicial district such that it will be unable to try the cause within the requirements of Section 1382. The court shall state its findings on the record. This subdivision is limited to those judicial districts operating under Judicial Council-approved trial court coordination plans.

**Comment.** Section 1034 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. For change of venue in a criminal action pending in superior court, see Section 1033. See also Section 1038 (Judicial Council rules for change of venue in criminal action).

### Note: Comment Requested

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Penal Code Section 1034 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose additional legislation to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

#### Penal Code § 1035 (amended). Change of venue and consent to venue

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1035 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 1035. (a)(1) In a criminal action pending in a municipal court, the court shall order a change of venue to another judicial district in the same county on motion of the prosecution if it appears that the change will be for the convenience of all parties to the action and the defendant and his attorney, if any, consent in writing to the change.
- (2) In a misdemeanor criminal case pending in a municipal court, upon a motion by any party, the court may order a change of venue, for changes of plea, to the judicial district in the same county where an action filed first in time is pending against the defendant, when the court finds that the transfer would increase efficiency and advance the court's coordination plan. The court shall state its findings on the record. If the change of venue is from one prosecutorial agency to another within the same county, the transferring agency shall approve in writing the transfer to the other prosecuting agency. This subdivision shall apply only to those judicial districts operating under Judicial Council-approved trial court coordination plans.
- (b) A defendant arrested, held, or present in a county other than that in which an indictment, information, felony complaint, or felony probation violation is pending against the defendant, may state in writing his or her agreement to plead guilty or nolo contendere to some or all of the pending charges, to waive trial or hearing in the county in which the pleading is pending, and to consent to disposition of the case in the county in which that defendant was arrested, held, or present, subject to the approval of the district attorney for each county. Upon receipt of the defendant's statement and of the written approval of the district attorneys, the clerk of the court in which the pleading is pending shall transmit the papers in the proceeding or certified copies thereof to the clerk of the court for the county in which the defendant is arrested, held, or present, and the prosecution shall continue in that county. However, the proceedings shall be limited solely to the purposes of plea and sentencing and not for trial. If, after the proceeding has been transferred pursuant to this section, the defendant pleads not guilty, the clerk shall

return the papers to the court in which the prosecution was commenced and the 1 proceeding shall be restored to the docket of that court. The defendant's statement that 2 the defendant wishes to plead guilty or nolo contendere shall not be used against the 3 defendant. 4

Comment. Subdivision (a) of Section 1035 is deleted to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. For change of venue in a criminal action pending in superior court, see Section 1033. See also Section 1038 (Judicial Council rules for change of venue in criminal action).

#### Note: Comment Requested

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Penal Code Section 1035 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose additional legislation to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

## Penal Code § 1036.5 (amended). Setting aside order to change venue

. Section 1036.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1036.5. Following the resolution of pre-trial motions, and prior to the issuance of an order under Section 1036 or the transmittal of the case file for the purpose of trial to the court to which venue has been ordered transferred, the court may, upon its own motion or the motion of any party and on appropriate notice to the court to which venue has been transferred, set aside its order to change venue on the ground that the conditions which originally required the order to change venue, as set forth in Section 1033 or 1034, no longer apply.

Comment. Section 1036.5 is amended to reflect the repeal of Section 1034, concerning a change of venue in a criminal action pending in a municipal court.

## Penal Code § 1038 (amended). Judicial Council rules on change of venue in criminal actions

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1038 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1038. (a) The Judicial Council shall adopt rules of practice and procedure for the change of venue in criminal actions.

(b) Judicial Council rules may provide for transfer of a misdemeanor or infraction case in the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court to another branch or location of the superior court in the same county.

Comment. Section 1038 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. Former subdivision (b) was a transitional provision, to emphasize that there was to be no disparity of treatment between a party appearing in a municipal court and a similarly situated party appearing in a unified superior court. See Section 1038 Comment (1998). It is no longer necessary. For authority of the superior court to assign a case to a court location within the county, see Gov't Code § 69508(a). See also Cal. R.

37 Ct. 6.603(c)(1)(D).

# Note: Comment Requested

Penal Code Section 1038 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose further revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

## Penal Code § 1039 (repealed). Change of venue in misdemeanor or infraction case

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1039 of the Penal Code is repealed.

1039. A change of venue in a misdemeanor or infraction case shall be to a municipal court in the county to which the case is transferred or to the superior court if there is no municipal court in that county.

**Comment.** Section 1039 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Note: Comment Requested

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46 47 Penal Code Section 1039 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose additional legislation to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

## Penal Code § 1050 (amended). Expediting trial

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1050 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1050. (a) The welfare of the people of the State of California requires that all proceedings in criminal cases shall be set for trial and heard and determined at the earliest possible time. To this end the Legislature finds that the criminal courts are becoming increasingly congested with resulting adverse consequences to the welfare of the people and the defendant. Excessive continuances contribute substantially to this congestion and cause substantial hardship to victims and other witnesses. Continuances also lead to longer periods of presentence confinement for those defendants in custody and the concomitant overcrowding and increased expenses of local jails. It is therefore recognized that the people, the defendant, and the victims and other witnesses have the right to an expeditious disposition, and to that end it shall be the duty of all courts and judicial officers and of all counsel, both for the prosecution and the defense, to expedite these proceedings to the greatest degree that is consistent with the ends of justice. In accordance with this policy, criminal cases shall be given precedence over, and set for trial and heard without regard to the pendency of, any civil matters or proceedings. In further accordance with this policy, death penalty cases in which both the prosecution and the defense have informed the court that they are prepared to proceed to trial shall be given precedence over, and set for trial and heard without regard to the pendency of, other criminal cases and any civil matters or proceedings, unless the court finds in the interest of justice that it is not appropriate.

(b) To continue any hearing in a criminal proceeding, including the trial, (1) a written notice shall be filed and served on all parties to the proceeding at least two court days before the hearing sought to be continued, together with affidavits or declarations detailing specific facts showing that a continuance is necessary and (2) within two court days of learning that he or she has a conflict in the scheduling of any court hearing, including a trial, an attorney shall notify the calendar clerk of each court involved, in writing, indicating which hearing was set first. A party shall not be deemed to have been served within the meaning of this section until that party actually has received a copy of the documents to be served, unless the party, after receiving actual notice of the request for continuance, waives the right to have the documents served in a timely manner. Regardless of the proponent of the motion, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the people's witnesses and the defense attorney shall notify the defense's witnesses of the notice of motion, the date of the hearing, and the witnesses' right to be heard by the court. The superior and municipal courts of a county may adopt rules, which shall be consistent, regarding the method of giving the notice or waiver of service required by this subdivision, where a continuance is sought because of a conflict between scheduled appearances in the courts of that county.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a party may make a motion for a continuance without complying with the requirements of that subdivision. However, unless the moving party shows good cause for the failure to comply with those requirements, the court may impose sanctions as provided in Section 1050.5.

- (d) When a party makes a motion for a continuance without complying with the requirements of subdivision (b), the court shall hold a hearing on whether there is good cause for the failure to comply with those requirements. At the conclusion of the hearing the court shall make a finding whether good cause has been shown and, if it finds that there is good cause, shall state on the record the facts proved that justify its finding. A statement of the finding and a statement of facts proved shall be entered in the minutes. If the moving party is unable to show good cause for the failure to give notice, the motion for continuance shall not be granted.
- (e) Continuances shall be granted only upon a showing of good cause. Neither the convenience of the parties nor a stipulation of the parties is in and of itself good cause.
- (f) At the conclusion of the motion for continuance, the court shall make a finding whether good cause has been shown and, if it finds that there is good cause, shall state on the record the facts proved that justify its finding. A statement of facts proved shall be entered in the minutes.
- (g)(1) When deciding whether or not good cause for a continuance has been shown, the court shall consider the general convenience and prior commitments of all witnesses, including peace officers. Both the general convenience and prior commitments of each witness also shall be considered in selecting a continuance date if the motion is granted. The facts as to inconvenience or prior commitments may be offered by the witness or by a party to the case.
- (2) For purposes of this section, "good cause" includes, but is not limited to, those cases involving murder, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 187, allegations that stalking, as defined in Section 646.9, a violation of one or more of the sections specified in subdivision (a) of Section 11165.1 or Section 11165.6, or domestic violence as defined in Section 13700, or a case being handled in the Career Criminal Prosecution Program pursuant to Sections 999b through 999h, has occurred and the prosecuting attorney assigned to the case has another trial, preliminary hearing, or motion to suppress in progress in that court or another court. A continuance under this paragraph shall be limited to a maximum of 10 additional court days.
- (3) Only one continuance per case may be granted to the people under this subdivision for cases involving stalking or cases handled under the Career Criminal Prosecution Program. Any continuance granted to the people in a case involving stalking or handled under the Career Prosecution Program shall be for the shortest time possible, not to exceed 10 court days.
- (h) Upon a showing that the attorney of record at the time of the defendant's first appearance in the superior court on an indictment or information is a Member of the Legislature of this state and that the Legislature is in session or that a legislative interim committee of which the attorney is a duly appointed member is meeting or is to meet within the next seven days, the defendant shall be entitled to a reasonable continuance not to exceed 30 days.
- (i) A continuance shall be granted only for that period of time shown to be necessary by the evidence considered at the hearing on the motion. Whenever any continuance is granted, the court shall state on the record the facts proved that justify the length of the continuance, and those facts shall be entered in the minutes.

- (j) Whenever it shall appear that any court may be required, because of the condition of its calendar, to dismiss an action pursuant to Section 1382, the court must immediately notify the Chair of the Judicial Council.
- (k) This section shall not apply when the preliminary examination is set on a date less than 10 court days from the date of the defendant's arraignment on the complaint, and the prosecution or the defendant moves to continue the preliminary examination to a date not more than 10 court days from the date of the defendant's arraignment on the complaint.

**Comment.** Subdivision (b) of Section 1050 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Penal Code § 1089 (amended). Alternate jurors

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1089 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1089. Whenever, in the opinion of a judge of a superior or of a municipal court about to try a defendant against whom has been filed any indictment or information or complaint, the trial is likely to be a protracted one, the court may cause an entry to that effect to be made in the minutes of the court, and thereupon, immediately after the jury is impaneled and sworn, the court may direct the calling of one or more additional jurors, in its discretion, to be known as "alternate jurors."

Such alternate jurors must be drawn from the same source, and in the same manner, and have the same qualifications as the jurors already sworn, and be subject to the same examination and challenges; provided, that the prosecution and the defendant shall each be entitled to as many peremptory challenges to such alternate jurors as there are alternate jurors called. When two or more defendants are tried jointly each defendant shall be entitled to as many peremptory challenges to such alternate jurors as there are alternate jurors called. The prosecution shall be entitled to additional peremptory challenges equal to the number of all the additional separate challenges allowed the defendant or defendants to such alternate jurors.

Such alternate jurors shall be seated so as to have equal power and facilities for seeing and hearing the proceedings in the case, and shall take the same oath as the jurors already selected, and must attend at all times upon the trial of the cause in company with the other jurors; and for a failure so to do are liable to be punished for contempt.

They shall obey the orders of and be bound by the admonition of the court, upon each adjournment of the court; but if the regular jurors are ordered to be kept in the custody of the sheriff or marshal during the trial of the cause, such alternate jurors shall also be kept in confinement with the other jurors; and upon final submission of the case to the jury such alternate jurors shall be kept in the custody of the sheriff or marshal and shall not be discharged until the original jurors are discharged, except as hereinafter provided.

If at any time, whether before or after the final submission of the case to the jury, a juror dies or becomes ill, or upon other good cause shown to the court is found to be unable to perform his duty, or if a juror requests a discharge and good cause appears therefor, the court may order him the juror to be discharged and draw the name of an alternate, who shall then take his a place in the jury box, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as though he the alternate juror had been selected as one of the original jurors.

**Comment.** Section 1089 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Penal Code § 1203.1b (amended). Defendant's obligation to pay for probation supervision or conditional sentence

SEC. . Section 1203.1b of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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1203.1b. (a) In any case in which a defendant is convicted of an offense and is the subject of any preplea or presentence investigation and report, whether or not probation supervision is ordered by the court, and in any case in which a defendant is granted probation or given a conditional sentence, the probation officer, or his or her authorized representative, taking into account any amount that the defendant is ordered to pay in fines, assessments, and restitution, shall make a determination of the ability of the defendant to pay all or a portion of the reasonable cost of any probation supervision or a conditional sentence, of conducting any preplea investigation and preparing any preplea report pursuant to Section 1203.7, of conducting any presentence investigation and preparing any presentence report made pursuant to Section 1203, and of processing a jurisdictional transfer pursuant to Section 1203.9 or of processing a request for interstate compact supervision pursuant to Sections 11175 to 11179, inclusive, whichever applies. The reasonable cost of these services and of probation supervision or a conditional sentence shall not exceed the amount determined to be the actual average cost thereof. A payment schedule for the reimbursement of the costs of preplea or presentence investigations based on income shall be developed by the probation department of each county and approved by the presiding judges of the municipal and superior courts judge of the superior court. The court shall order the defendant to appear before the probation officer, or his or her authorized representative, to make an inquiry into the ability of the defendant to pay all or a portion of these costs. The probation officer, or his or her authorized representative, shall determine the amount of payment and the manner in which the payments shall be made to the county, based upon the defendant's ability to pay. The probation officer shall inform the defendant that the defendant is entitled to a hearing, that includes the right to counsel, in which the court shall make a determination of the defendant's ability to pay and the payment amount. The defendant must waive the right to a determination by the court of his or her ability to pay and the payment amount by a knowing and intelligent waiver.

- (b) When the defendant fails to waive the right provided in subdivision (a) to a determination by the court of his or her ability to pay and the payment amount, the probation officer shall refer the matter to the court for the scheduling of a hearing to determine the amount of payment and the manner in which the payments shall be made. The court shall order the defendant to pay the reasonable costs if it determines that the defendant has the ability to pay those costs based on the report of the probation officer, or his or her authorized representative. The following shall apply to a hearing conducted pursuant to this subdivision:
- (1) At the hearing, the defendant shall be entitled to have, but shall not be limited to, the opportunity to be heard in person, to present witnesses and other documentary evidence, and to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses, and to disclosure of the evidence against the defendant, and a written statement of the findings of the court or the probation officer, or his or her authorized representative.
- (2) At the hearing, if the court determines that the defendant has the ability to pay all or part of the costs, the court shall set the amount to be reimbursed and order the defendant to pay that sum to the county in the manner in which the court believes reasonable and compatible with the defendant's financial ability.

- (3) At the hearing, in making a determination of whether a defendant has the ability to pay, the court shall take into account the amount of any fine imposed upon the defendant and any amount the defendant has been ordered to pay in restitution.
- (4) When the court determines that the defendant's ability to pay is different from the determination of the probation officer, the court shall state on the record the reason for its order.
- (c) The court may hold additional hearings during the probationary or conditional sentence period to review the defendant's financial ability to pay the amount, and in the manner, as set by the probation officer, or his or her authorized representative, or as set by the court pursuant to this section.
- (d) If practicable, the court shall order or the probation officer shall set payments pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b) to be made on a monthly basis. Execution may be issued on the order issued pursuant to this section in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action. The order to pay all or part of the costs shall not be enforced by contempt.
- (e) The term "ability to pay" means the overall capability of the defendant to reimburse the costs, or a portion of the costs, of conducting the presentence investigation, preparing the preplea or presentence report, processing a jurisdictional transfer pursuant to Section 1203.9, processing requests for interstate compact supervision pursuant to Sections 11175 to 11179, inclusive, and probation supervision or conditional sentence, and shall include, but shall not be limited to, the defendant's:
  - (1) Present financial position.

- (2) Reasonably discernible future financial position. In no event shall the court consider a period of more than one year from the date of the hearing for purposes of determining reasonably discernible future financial position.
- (3) Likelihood that the defendant shall be able to obtain employment within the one-year period from the date of the hearing.
- (4) Any other factor or factors that may bear upon the defendant's financial capability to reimburse the county for the costs.
- (f) At any time during the pendency of the judgment rendered according to the terms of this section, a defendant against whom a judgment has been rendered may petition the probation officer for a review of the defendant's financial ability to pay or the rendering court to modify or vacate its previous judgment on the grounds of a change of circumstances with regard to the defendant's ability to pay the judgment. The probation officer and the court shall advise the defendant of this right at the time of rendering of the terms of probation or the judgment.
- (g) All sums paid by a defendant pursuant to this section shall be allocated for the operating expenses of the county probation department.
- (h) The board of supervisors in any county, by resolution, may establish a fee for the processing of payments made in installments to the probation department pursuant to this section, not to exceed the administrative and clerical costs of the collection of those installment payments as determined by the board of supervisors, except that the fee shall not exceed fifty dollars (\$50).
- (i) This section shall be operative in a county upon the adoption of an ordinance to that effect by the board of supervisors.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 1203.1b is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Note. Penal Code Section 1203.1b reflects legislative changes made in SB 485 (Committee on Public Safety). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 473, § 8.

# Penal Code § 1203.1c (amended). Defendant's obligation to pay for cost of incarceration in local detention facility

SEC. . Section 1203.1c of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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1203.1c. (a) In any case in which a defendant is convicted of an offense and is ordered to serve a period of confinement in a county jail, city jail, or other local detention facility as a term of probation or a conditional sentence, the court may, after a hearing, make a determination of the ability of the defendant to pay all or a portion of the reasonable costs of such incarceration, including incarceration pending disposition of the case. The reasonable cost of such incarceration shall not exceed the amount determined by the board of supervisors, with respect to the county jail, and by the city council, with respect to the city jail, to be the actual average cost thereof on a per-day basis. The court may, in its discretion, hold additional hearings during the probationary period. The court may, in its discretion before such hearing, order the defendant to file a statement setting forth his or her assets, liability and income, under penalty of perjury, and may order the defendant to appear before a county officer designated by the board of supervisors to make an inquiry into the ability of the defendant to pay all or a portion of such costs. At the hearing, the defendant shall be entitled to have the opportunity to be heard in person or to be represented by counsel, to present witnesses and other evidence, and to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses. A defendant represented by counsel appointed by the court in the criminal proceedings shall be entitled to such representation at any hearing held pursuant to this section. If the court determines that the defendant has the ability to pay all or a part of the costs, the court may set the amount to be reimbursed and order the defendant to pay that sum to the county, or to the city with respect to incarceration in the city jail, in the manner in which the court believes reasonable and compatible with the defendant's financial ability. Execution may be issued on the order in the same manner as on a judgment in a civil action. The order to pay all or part of the costs shall not be enforced by contempt.

If practicable, the court shall order payments to be made on a monthly basis and the payments shall be made payable to the county officer designated by the board of supervisors, or to a city officer designated by the city council with respect to incarceration in the city jail.

A payment schedule for reimbursement of the costs of incarceration pursuant to this section based upon income shall be developed by the county officer designated by the board of supervisors, or by the city council with respect to incarceration in the city jail, and approved by the presiding judges of the municipal and superior courts judge of the superior court in the county.

- (b) "Ability to pay" means the overall capability of the defendant to reimburse the costs, or a portion of the costs, of incarceration and includes, but is not limited to, the defendant's:
- (1) Present financial obligations, including family support obligations, and fines, penalties and other obligations to the court.
- (2) Reasonably discernible future financial position. In no event shall the court consider a period of more than one year from the date of the hearing for purposes of determining reasonable discernible future position.
- (3) Likelihood that the defendant shall be able to obtain employment within the one-year period from the date of the hearing.
- (4) Any other factor or factors which may bear upon the defendant's financial ability to reimburse the county or city for the costs.

- (c) All sums paid by a defendant pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the general fund of the county or city.
- (d) This section shall be operative in a county upon the adoption of an ordinance to that effect by the board of supervisors, and shall be operative in a city upon the adoption of an ordinance to that effect by the city council. Such ordinance shall include a designation of the officer responsible for collection of moneys ordered pursuant to this section and shall include a determination, to be reviewed annually, of the average per-day costs of incarceration in the county jail, city jail, or other local detention facility.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 1203.1c is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Penal Code § 1203.6 (amended). Adult probation officer

SEC. . Section 1203.6 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1203.6. The adult probation officer shall be appointed and may be removed for good cause by the judge of the superior court or, in a county with two superior court judges, by the <u>presiding</u> judge who is senior in point of service. In the case of a superior court of more than two judges, a majority of the judges shall make the appointment, and may effect removal.

The salary of the probation officer shall be established by the board of supervisors.

The adult probation officer shall appoint and may remove all assistants, deputies and other persons employed in his the officer's department, and their compensation shall be established, according to the merit system or civil service system provisions of the county. If no merit system or civil service system exists in the county, the board of supervisors shall provide for appointment, removal, and compensation of such personnel.

This section is applicable in a charter county whose charter establishes the office of adult probation officer and provides that such officer shall be appointed in accordance with general law subject to the merit system provisions of the charter.

**Comment.** Section 1203.6 is amended to delete language referring to "the judge" of the court. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Gov't Code § 69580 *et seq.* (number of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or otherwise, a reference to the "presiding judge" means the sole judge of the court. See Gov't Code § 69508.5 (presiding judge).

The section is also amended to replace language referring to the senior judge with a reference to the presiding judge. Every superior court has a presiding judge. See Gov't Code §§ 69508, 69508.5.

## Penal Code § 1203.7 (amended). Probation records

SEC. . Section 1203.7 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1203.7. Either at the time of the arrest for a crime of any person over 16 years of age, or at the time of the plea or verdict of guilty, the probation officer of the county of the jurisdiction of the crime shall, when so directed by the court, inquire into the antecedents, character, history, family environment and offense of that person, and must report the same to the court and file a report in writing in the records of the court. The report shall contain his or her recommendation for or against the release of the person on probation. If that person is released on probation and committed to the care of the probation officer, the officer shall keep a complete and accurate record in suitable books of the history of the case in court and of the name of the probation officer, and his or her acts in connection with the case; also the age, sex, nativity, residence, education, habits of temperance, whether married or single, and the conduct, employment and occupation and

the parents' occupation and the condition of the person committed to his or her care during the term of probation, and the result of probation, which record shall be and constitute a part of the records of the court and shall at all times be open to the inspection of the court or any person appointed by the court for that purpose, as well as of all magistrates and the chief of police or other head of the police, unless otherwise ordered by the court. Those books of record shall be furnished by the courty clerk probation department, and shall be paid for out of the county treasury.

Five years after termination of probation in any case subject to this section, the probation officer may destroy any records and papers in his or her possession relating to the case.

The probation officer shall furnish to each person released on probation and committed to his or her care, a written statement of the terms and conditions of probation, and shall report to the court or judge appointing him or her, any violation or breach of the terms and conditions imposed by the court on the person placed in his or her care.

**Comment.** Section 1203.7 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The books of record of the probation officer are more appropriately furnished by the county probation department.

### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission solicits comment on the question whether Penal Code Section 1203.7 should be amended to substitute the county probation department for the county clerk.

# Penal Code § 1214 (amended). Enforcement of judgment for restitution fine or other fine

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 1214 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 1214. (a) If the judgment is for a fine, including a restitution fine ordered pursuant to

Section 1202.4 or Section 1203.04 as operative on or before August 2, 1995, or Section 13967 of the Government Code, as operative on or before September 28, 1994, with or without imprisonment, the judgment may be enforced in the manner provided for the enforcement of money judgments generally. Any portion of a restitution fine that remains unsatisfied after a defendant is no longer on probation or parole is enforceable by the State Board of Control pursuant to this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law prohibiting disclosure, the state, as defined in Section 900.6 of the Government Code, a local public entity, as defined in Section 900.4 of the Government Code, or any other entity, may provide the State Board of Control any and all information to assist in the collection of unpaid portions of a restitution fine for terminated probation or parole cases. For purposes of the preceding sentence, "state, as defined in Section 900.6 of the Government Code," and "any other entity" shall not include the Franchise Tax Board.

(b) In any case in which a defendant is ordered to pay restitution, the order to pay restitution (1) is deemed a money judgment if the defendant was informed of his or her right to have a judicial determination of the amount and was provided with a hearing, waived a hearing, or stipulated to the amount of the restitution ordered, and (2) shall be fully enforceable by a victim as if the restitution order were a civil judgment, and enforceable in the same manner as is provided for the enforcement of any other money judgment. Upon the victim's request, the court shall provide the victim in whose favor the order of restitution is entered with a certified copy of that order and a copy of the defendant's disclosure pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (f) of Section 1202.4, affidavit or information pursuant to paragraph (5) of subdivision (f) of Section 1202.4, or report pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (f) of Section 1202.4. The court also shall

provide this information to the district attorney upon request in connection with an investigation or prosecution involving perjury or the veracity of the information contained within the defendant's financial disclosure. In addition, upon request, the court shall provide the State Board of Control with a certified copy of any order imposing a restitution fine or order and a copy of the defendant's disclosure pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (f) of Section 1202.4, affidavit or information pursuant to paragraph (5) of subdivision (f) of Section 1202.4, or report pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (f) of Section 1202.4. A victim shall have access to all resources available under the law to enforce the restitution order, including, but not limited to, access to the defendant's financial records, use of wage garnishment and lien procedures, information regarding the defendant's assets, and the ability to apply for restitution from any fund established for the purpose of compensating victims in civil cases. Any portion of a restitution order that remains unsatisfied after a defendant is no longer on probation or parole is enforceable by the victim pursuant to this section. Victims and the State Board of Control shall inform the court whenever an order to pay restitution is satisfied.

- (c) Except as provided in subdivision (d), and notwithstanding the amount in controversy limitation of Section 85 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a restitution order or restitution fine that was imposed pursuant to Section 1202.4 by a municipal court, or by the superior court acting pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 1462, in any of the following cases may be enforced in the same manner as a money judgment in a limited civil case:
  - (1) In a misdemeanor case.

- (2) In a case involving violation of a city or town ordinance.
- (3) In a noncapital criminal case where the court has received a plea of guilty or nolo contendre.
- (d) Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 683.010) of Division 1 of Title 9 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to a judgment for any fine or restitution ordered pursuant to Section 1202.4 or Section 1203.04 as operative on or before August 2, 1995, or Section 13967 of the Government Code, as operative on or before September 28, 1994.
- (e)(1) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2000, and shall be applicable to all courts, except when all of the following apply:
  - (A) A majority of judges of a court apply to the Judicial Council for an extension.
- (B) The judicial application described in paragraph (1) documents the need for time to adjust restitution procedures and practices, as well as to facilitate judicial education and training in direct restitution to victims under subdivision (f) of Section 1202.4.
  - (C) The Judicial Council grants the extension upon finding good cause.
- (2) Upon the grant of an extension pursuant to the application of a court under this subdivision, the provisions of former Section 1202.4 shall continue to apply with respect to that court. The extension may be for any period of time set by the Judicial Council, but shall not exceed January 1, 2002, in any case.

**Comment.** Subdivision (c) of Section 1214 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution, and to reflect the repeal of Section 1462, concerning the jurisdiction of the municipal and superior courts. Subdivisions (c)(1)-(c)(3) are drawn from former Section 1462(a)-(b).

# Note: Comment Requested

The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Penal Code Section 1214.

# Penal Code § 1237.5 (amended). Required documents for appeal

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1237.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 1237.5. No appeal shall be taken by the defendant from a judgment of conviction upon a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, or a revocation of probation following an admission of violation, except where both of the following are met:
- (a) The defendant has filed with the trial court a written statement, executed under oath or penalty of perjury showing reasonable constitutional, jurisdictional, or other grounds going to the legality of the proceedings.
- (b) The trial court has executed and filed a certificate of probable cause for such appeal with the eounty clerk of the court.

This section shall become operative on January 1, 1992.

**Comment.** Section 1237.5 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

### Penal Code § 1240.1 (amended). Duties of defendant's counsel regarding appeal

SEC. . Section 1240.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1240.1 (a) In any noncapital criminal, juvenile court, or civil commitment case wherein the defendant would be entitled to the appointment of counsel on appeal if indigent, it shall be the duty of the attorney who represented the person at trial to provide counsel and advice as to whether arguably meritorious grounds exist for reversal or modification of the judgment on appeal. The attorney shall admonish the defendant that he or she is not able to provide advice concerning his or her own competency, and that the State Public Defender or other counsel should be consulted for advice as to whether an issue regarding the competency of counsel should be raised on appeal. The trial court may require trial counsel to certify that he or she has counseled the defendant as to whether arguably meritorious grounds for appeal exist at the time a notice of appeal is filed. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any person having a right to appeal from doing so.

(b) It shall be the duty of every attorney representing an indigent defendant in any criminal, juvenile court, or civil commitment case to execute and file on his or her client's behalf a timely notice of appeal when the attorney is of the opinion that arguably meritorious grounds exist for a reversal or modification of the judgment or orders to be appealed from, and where, in the attorney's judgment, it is in the defendant's interest to pursue any relief that may be available to him or her on appeal; or when directed to do so by a defendant having a right to appeal.

With the notice of appeal the attorney shall file a brief statement of the points to be raised on appeal and a designation of any document, paper, pleading, or transcript of oral proceedings necessary to properly present those points on appeal when the document, paper, pleading or transcript of oral proceedings would not be included in the normal record on appeal according to the applicable provisions of the California Rules of Court. The executing of the notice of appeal by the defendant's attorney shall not constitute an undertaking to represent the defendant on appeal unless the undertaking is expressly stated in the notice of appeal.

If the defendant was represented by appointed counsel on the trial level, or if it appears that the defendant will request the appointment of counsel on appeal by reason of indigency, the trial attorney shall also assist the defendant in preparing and submitting a

motion for the appointment of counsel and any supporting declaration or affidavit as to the defendant's financial condition. These documents shall be filed with the trial court at the time of filing a notice of appeal, and shall be transmitted by the clerk of the trial court to the clerk of the appellate court within three judicial days of their receipt. The appellate court shall act upon that motion without unnecessary delay. An attorney's failure to file a motion for the appointment of counsel with the notice of appeal shall not foreclose the defendant from filing a motion at any time it becomes known to him or her that the attorney has failed to do so, or at any time he or she shall become indigent if he or she was not previously indigent.

- (c) The State Public Defender shall, at the request of any attorney representing a prospective indigent appellant or at the request of the prospective indigent appellant himself or herself, provide counsel and advice to the prospective indigent appellant or attorney as to whether arguably meritorious grounds exist on which the judgment or order to be appealed from would be reversed or modified on appeal.
- (d) The failure of a trial attorney to perform any duty prescribed in this section, assign any particular point or error in the notice of appeal, or designate any particular thing for inclusion in the record on appeal shall not foreclose any defendant from filing a notice of appeal on his or her own behalf or from raising any point or argument on appeal; nor shall it foreclose the defendant or his or her counsel on appeal from requesting the augmentation or correction of the record on appeal in the reviewing court.
- (e)(1) In order to expedite certification of the entire record on appeal in all capital cases, the defendant's trial counsel, whether retained by the defendant or court-appointed, and the prosecutor shall continue to represent the respective parties. Each counsel's obligations extend to taking all steps necessary to facilitate the preparation and timely certification of the record of both municipal and superior all trial court proceedings.
- (2) The duties imposed on trial counsel in paragraph (1) shall not foreclose the defendant's appellate counsel from requesting additions or corrections to the record on appeal in either the trial court or the Supreme Court in a manner provided by rules of court adopted by the Judicial Council.

**Comment.** Subdivision (e) of Section 1214 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. Where proceedings in a case were held in municipal court before unification, the reference to "all trial court proceedings" encompasses both the municipal and the superior court proceedings in the case.

### Penal Code § 1269 (unchanged). Taking of bail

1269. The taking of bail consists in the acceptance, by a competent court or magistrate, of the undertaking of sufficient bail for the appearance of the defendant, according to the terms of the undertaking, or that the bail will pay to the people of this state a specified sum. Upon filing, the clerk shall enter in the register of actions the date and amounts of such bond and the name or names of the surety or sureties thereon. In the event of the loss or destruction of such bond, such entries so made shall be prima facie evidence of the due execution of such bond as required by law.

Whenever any bail bond has been deposited in any criminal action or proceeding in a municipal or superior court or in any proceeding in habeas corpus in a superior court, and it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court by affidavit or by testimony in open court that more than three years have elapsed since the exoneration or release of said bail, the court must direct that such bond be destroyed.

# Note: Comment Requested

 Penal Code Section 1269 calls for destruction of any bail bond deposited in any criminal action or proceeding in a municipal court whenever "it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court by affidavit or by testimony in open court that *more than three years* have elapsed since the exoneration or release of said bail." (Emphasis added.) The Commission proposes to defer work on the section until February 8, 2005, or later (i.e., four years after unification of the last remaining municipal court). The Commission solicits comment on this approach.

### Penal Code § 1269b (amended). Bail

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1269b of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1269b. (a) The officer in charge of a jail where an arrested person is held in custody, an officer of a sheriff's department or police department of a city who is in charge of a jail or is employed at a fixed police or sheriff's facility and is acting under an agreement with the agency that keeps the jail wherein an arrested person is held in custody, an employee of a sheriff's department or police department of a city who is assigned by the department to collect bail, the clerk of the municipal superior court of the judicial district county in which the offense was alleged to have been committed, and the clerk of the superior court in which the case against the defendant is pending may approve and accept bail in the amount fixed by the warrant of arrest, schedule of bail, or order admitting to bail in cash or surety bond executed by a certified, admitted surety insurer as provided in the Insurance Code, to issue and sign an order for the release of the arrested person, and to set a time and place for the appearance of the arrested person before the appropriate court and give notice thereof.

- (b) If a defendant has appeared before a judge of the court on the charge contained in the complaint, indictment, or information, the bail shall be in the amount fixed by the judge at the time of the appearance; if that appearance has not been made, the bail shall be in the amount fixed in the warrant of arrest or, if no warrant of arrest has been issued, the amount of bail shall be pursuant to the uniform countywide schedule of bail for the county in which the defendant is required to appear, previously fixed and approved as provided in subdivisions (c) and (d).
- (c) It is the duty of the superior and municipal court judges in each county to prepare, adopt, and annually revise, by a majority vote, at a meeting called by the presiding judge of the superior court of the county, a uniform countywide schedule of bail for all bailable felony offenses.

In adopting a uniform countywide schedule of bail for all bailable offenses the judges shall consider the seriousness of the offense charged. In considering the seriousness of the offense charged the judges shall assign an additional amount of required bail for each aggravating or enhancing factor chargeable in the complaint, including, but not limited to, additional bail for charges alleging facts that would bring a person within any of the following sections:

Section 667.5, 667.51, 667.6, 667.8, 667.85, 667.9, 667.10, 12022, 12022.1, 12022.2, 12022.3, 12022.4, 12022.5, 12022.53, 12022.6, 12022.7, 12022.8, or 12022.9, or Section 11356.5, 11370.2, or 11370.4 of the Health and Safety Code.

In considering offenses wherein a violation of Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 11350) of Division 10 of the Health and Safety Code is alleged, the judge shall assign an additional amount of required bail for offenses involving large quantities of controlled substances.

(d) The municipal court judges in each county, at a meeting called by the presiding judge of the municipal court at each county seat, or the superior court judges in each

county in which there is no municipal court, at a meeting called by the presiding judge of the superior court, shall prepare, adopt, and annually revise, by a majority vote, a uniform, countywide schedule of bail for all misdemeanor and infraction offenses except Vehicle Code infractions. The penalty schedule for infraction violations of the Vehicle Code shall be established by the Judicial Council in accordance with Section 40310 of the Vehicle Code.

- (e) Each countywide bail schedule shall contain a list of the offenses and the amounts of bail applicable thereto as the judges determine to be appropriate. If the schedules do not list all offenses specifically, they shall contain a general clause for designated amounts of bail as the judges of the county determine to be appropriate for all the offenses not specifically listed in the schedules. A copy of the countywide bail schedule shall be sent to the officer in charge of the county jail, to the officer in charge of each city jail within the county, to each superior and municipal court judge and commissioner in the county, and to the Judicial Council.
- (f) Upon posting bail, the defendant or arrested person shall be discharged from custody as to the offense on which the bail is posted.

All money and surety bonds so deposited with an officer authorized to receive bail shall be transmitted immediately to the judge or clerk of the court by which the order was made or warrant issued or bail schedule fixed. If, in the case of felonies, an indictment is filed, the judge or clerk of the court shall transmit all of the money and surety bonds to the clerk of the court.

(g) If a defendant or arrested person so released fails to appear at the time and in the court so ordered upon his or her release from custody, Sections 1305 and 1306 apply.

**Comment.** Subdivisions (a), (c), (d), and (e) of Section 1269b are amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. *Cf.* Code Civ. Proc. § 38 (judicial districts).

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission solicits comments on the actual procedures used by courts in adopting bail schedules and whether the statutory procedure should be modified.

This section reflects legislative changes made in S.B. 210 (Committee on Local Government). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 176, § 42.

#### Penal Code § 1281a (amended). Bail in felony cases

SEC. . Section 1281a of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1281a. A judge of any municipal the superior court within the county, wherein a cause is pending against any person charged with a felony, may justify and approve bail in the said cause, and may execute an order for the release of the defendant which shall authorize the discharge of the defendant by any officer having said defendant in custody.

**Comment.** Section 1281a is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission solicits input on whether a comparable superior court provision already exists and whether the proposed treatment of Penal Code Section 1281a is appropriate.

#### Penal Code § 1428 (amended). Docket

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1428 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1428. A docket must be kept by the clerk of each municipal court having jurisdiction of eriminal actions or proceedings, in which must be entered In misdemeanor and infraction cases, the clerk of the superior court may keep a docket, instead of minutes pursuant to Section 69844 of the Government Code and a register of actions pursuant to Section 69845 or 69845.5 of the Government Code. In the docket, the clerk shall enter the title of each criminal action or proceeding and under each title all the orders and proceedings in such action or proceeding. Wherever by any other section of this code made applicable to such courts court an entry of any judgment, order or other proceeding in the minutes or register of actions is required, an entry thereof in the docket shall be made and shall be deemed a sufficient entry in the minutes or register of actions for all purposes.

**Comment.** Section 1428 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Note: Comment Requested

Instead of eliminating the recordkeeping procedure used by municipal courts in criminal actions and proceedings, the proposed amendment would give superior courts the option of keeping a docket in such cases rather than minutes and a register of actions. The Commission solicits comment on this approach.

# Penal Code § 1429.5 (repealed). Plea of not guilty by reason of insanity to misdemeanor charge in municipal court

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1429.5 of the Penal Code is repealed.

1429.5. When a defendant pleads not guilty by reason of insanity to a misdemeanor charge in a municipal court, and also joins with it another plea or pleas, the defendant shall first be tried as if the defendant had entered such other plea or pleas only, and in such trial the defendant shall be conclusively presumed to have been sane at the time the offense is alleged to have been committed. If the defendant shall be found guilty, or if the defendant pleads only not guilty by reason of insanity, then the defendant shall be certified to the superior court of the county for prompt trial to determine the question whether the defendant was sane or insane at the time the offense was committed. The superior court shall proceed as provided in Sections 1026 and 1027. If the verdict or finding be that the defendant was sane at the time the offense was committed the superior court shall remand the defendant to the court from which the defendant was certified which court shall sentence the defendant as provided by law. If the verdict or finding be that the defendant was insane at the time the offense was committed the superior court shall proceed as provided in Section 1026.

**Comment.** Section 1429.5 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. For a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity to a misdemeanor or other criminal charge in superior court, see Section 1026.

### Penal Code § 1462 (repealed). Municipal court jurisdiction

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1462 of the Penal Code is repealed.

1462. (a) Each municipal court shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases amounting to misdemeanor, where the offense charged was committed within the county in which the municipal court is established. Each municipal court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases involving the violation of ordinances of cities or towns situated within the district in which the court is established.

(b) Each municipal court shall have jurisdiction in all noncapital criminal cases to receive a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, appoint a time for pronouncing judgment

under Section 859a, pronounce judgment, and refer the case to the probation officer if eligible for probation.

- (c) The superior courts shall have jurisdiction in all misdemeanor criminal cases to receive a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, appoint a time for pronouncing judgment, and pronounce judgment.
- (d) The superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court has the jurisdiction provided in subdivisions (a) and (b).

**Comment.** Section 1462 is repealed to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. The provision is no longer necessary, because the superior court has original jurisdiction of all causes in a unified court system. See Cal. Const. art. VI, § 10 (original jurisdiction).

# Penal Code § 1462.2 (amended). Place of misdemeanor trial

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1462.2 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1462.2. Except as otherwise provided in the Vehicle Code, the proper court for the trial of criminal cases amounting to misdemeanor shall be determined as follows: Any municipal court, having jurisdiction of the subject matter of the case, established the superior court in the county within which the offense charged was committed, or the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, is the proper court for the trial of the case.

If an action or proceeding is commenced in a court having jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof other than the court herein designated as the proper court for the trial, the action may, notwithstanding, be tried in the court where commenced, unless the defendant, at the time of pleading, requests an order transferring the action or proceeding to the proper court. If after such request it appears that the action or proceeding was not commenced in the proper court, the court shall order the action or proceeding transferred to the proper court. The judge must, at the time of arraignment, inform the defendant of the right to be tried in the county wherein the offense was committed.

**Comment.** Section 1462.2 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Note: Comment Requested

Penal Code Section 1462.2 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose further revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

#### Penal Code § 1463 (amended). Definitions

- SEC. . Section 1463 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 1463. All fines and forfeitures imposed and collected for crimes shall be distributed in accordance with Section 1463.001.
  - The following definitions shall apply to terms used in this chapter:
  - (a) "Arrest" means any law enforcement action, including issuance of a notice to appear or notice of violation, which results in a criminal charge.
  - (b) "City" includes any city, city and county, district, including any enterprise special district, community service district, or community service area engaged in police protection activities as reported to the Controller for inclusion in the 1989-90 edition of the Financial Transactions Report Concerning Special Districts under the heading of Police Protection and Public Safety, authority, or other local agency (other than a county)

- which employs persons authorized to make arrests or to issue notices to appear or notices of violation which may be filed in court.
- (c) "City arrest" means an arrest by an employee of a city, or by a California Highway Patrol officer within the limits of a city.
  - (d) "County" means the county in which the arrest took place.

- (e) "County arrest" means an arrest by a California Highway Patrol officer outside the limits of a city, or any arrest by a county officer or by any other state officer.
- (f) "Court" means the superior or municipal court or a juvenile forum established under Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, in which the case arising from the arrest is filed.
- (g) "Division of moneys" means an allocation of base fine proceeds between agencies as required by statute including, but not limited to, Sections 1463.003, 1463.9, 1463.23, 1463.26, and Sections 13001, 13002, and 13003 of the Fish and Game Code, and Section 11502 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (h) "Offense" means any infraction, misdemeanor, or felony, and any act by a juvenile leading to an order to pay a financial sanction by reason of the act being defined as an infraction, misdemeanor, or felony, whether defined in this or any other code, except any parking offense as defined in subdivision (i).
- (i) "Parking offense" means any offense charged pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 40200) of Chapter 1 of Division 17 of the Vehicle Code, including registration and equipment offenses included on a notice of parking violation.
- (j) "Penalty allocation" means the deposit of a specified part of moneys to offset designated processing costs, as provided by Section 1463.16 and by Section 68090.8 of the Government Code.
- (k) "Total parking penalty" means the total sum to be collected for a parking offense, whether as fine, forfeiture of bail, or payment of penalty to the Department of Motor Vehicles. It may include the following components:
- (1) The base parking penalty as established pursuant to Section 40203.5 of the Vehicle Code.
- (2) The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) fees added upon the placement of a hold pursuant to Section 40220 of the Vehicle Code.
  - (3) The surcharges required by Section 76000 of the Government Code.
- (4) The notice penalty added to the base parking penalty when a notice of delinquent parking violations is given.
- (1) "Total fine or forfeiture" means the total sum to be collected upon a conviction, or the total amount of bail forfeited or deposited as cash bail subject to forfeiture. It may include, but is not limited to, the following components as specified for the particular offense:
- (1) The "base fine" upon which the state penalty and additional county penalty is calculated.
  - (2) The "county penalty" required by Section 76000 of the Government Code.
- (3) The "service charge" permitted by Section 853.7 of the Penal Code and Section 40508.5 of the Vehicle Code.
- (4) The "special penalty" dedicated for blood alcohol analysis, alcohol program services, traumatic brain injury research, and similar purposes.
  - (5) The "state penalty" required by Section 1464.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (f) of Section 1463 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Penal Code § 1463.22 (amended). Moneys deposited with county

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1463.22 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1463.22. (a) Notwithstanding Section 1463, of the moneys deposited with the county treasurer pursuant to Section 1463, seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$17.50) for each conviction of a violation of Section 16028 of the Vehicle Code shall be deposited by the county treasurer in a special account and allocated to defray costs of municipal and superior courts incurred in administering Sections 16028, 16030, and 16031 of the Vehicle Code. Any moneys in the special account in excess of the amount required to defray those costs shall be redeposited and distributed by the county treasurer pursuant to Section 1463.

- (b) Notwithstanding Section 1463, of the moneys deposited with the county treasurer pursuant to Section 1463, three dollars (\$3) for each conviction for a violation of Section 16028 of the Vehicle Code shall be initially deposited by the county treasurer in a special account, and shall be transmitted once per month to the Controller for deposit in the Motor Vehicle Account in the State Transportation Fund. These moneys shall be available, when appropriated, to defray the administrative costs incurred by the Department of Motor Vehicles pursuant to Sections 16031, 16032, 16034, and 16035 of the Vehicle Code. It is the intent of this subdivision to provide sufficient revenues to pay for all of the department's costs in administering those sections of the Vehicle Code.
- (c) Notwithstanding Section 1463, of the moneys deposited with the county treasurer pursuant to Section 1463, ten dollars (\$10) upon the conviction of, or upon the forfeiture of bail from, any person arrested or notified for a violation of Section 16028 of the Vehicle Code shall be deposited by the county treasurer in a special account and shall be transmitted monthly to the Controller for deposit in the General Fund.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 1463.22 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

### Note: Comment Requested

 The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the funding aspects of Penal Code Section 1463.22.

The Commission also solicits comment on the proper treatment of the references to Vehicle Code Sections 16031, 16032, 16034, and 16035, all of which have been repealed. Should these references be replaced with references to other provisions, or simply deleted? If there are no corresponding references currently in the code, should subdivision (b) be deleted altogether?

### Penal Code § 1524.1 (amended). HIV testing of accused's blood

SEC. . Section 1524.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1524.1. (a) The primary purpose of the testing and disclosure provided in this section is to benefit the victim of a crime by informing the victim whether the defendant is infected with the HIV virus. It is also the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to protect the health of both victims of crime and those accused of committing a crime. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize mandatory testing or disclosure of test results for the purpose of a charging decision by a prosecutor, nor, except as specified in subdivisions (g) and (i), shall this section be construed to authorize breach of the

confidentiality provisions contained in Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 120975) of Part 4 of Division 105 of the Health and Safety Code.

- (b)(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 120975) of Part 4 of Division 105 of the Health and Safety Code, when a defendant has been charged by complaint, information, or indictment with a crime, or a minor is the subject of a petition filed in juvenile court alleging the commission of a crime, the court, at the request of the victim, may issue a search warrant for the purpose of testing the accused's blood with any HIV test, as defined in Section 120775 of the Health and Safety Code only under the following circumstances: when the court finds, upon the conclusion of the hearing described in paragraph (3), or in those cases in which a preliminary hearing is not required to be held, the court also finds that there is probable cause to believe that the accused committed the offense, and that there is probable cause to believe that blood, semen, or any other body fluid identified by the State Department of Health Services in appropriate regulations as capable of transmitting the human immunodeficiency virus has been transferred from the accused to the victim.
- (2) Notwithstanding Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 120975) of Part 4 of Division 105 of the Health and Safety Code, when a defendant has been charged by complaint, information, or indictment with a crime under Section 220, 261, 261, 262, 264.1, 286, 288, 288a, 288.5, 289, or 289.5, and is the subject of a police report alleging the commission of a separate, uncharged offense that could be charged under Section 220, 261, 261.5, 262, 264.1, 286, 288, 288a, 288.5, 289, or 289.5, or a minor is the subject of a petition filed in juvenile court alleging the commission of a crime under Section 220, 261, 261.5, 262, 264.1, 286, 288, 288a, 288.5, 289, or 289.5, and is the subject of a police report alleging the commission of a separate, uncharged offense that could be charged under Section 220, 261, 261.5, 262, 264.1, 286, 288, 288a, 288.5, 289, or 289.5, the court, at the request of the victim of the uncharged offense, may issue a search warrant for the purpose of testing the accused's blood with any HIV test, as defined in Section 120775 of the Health and Safety Code only under the following circumstances: when the court finds that there is probable cause to believe that the accused committed the uncharged offense, and that there is probable cause to believe that blood, semen, or any other body fluid identified by the State Department of Health Services in appropriate regulations as capable of transmitting the human immunodeficiency virus has been transferred from the accused to the victim.
- (3)(A) Prior to the issuance of a search warrant pursuant to paragraph (1), the court, where applicable and at the conclusion of the preliminary examination if the defendant is ordered to answer pursuant to Section 872, shall conduct a hearing at which both the victim and the defendant have the right to be present. During the hearing, only affidavits, counter affidavits, and medical reports regarding the facts that support or rebut the issuance of a search warrant under paragraph (1) shall be admissible.
- (B) Prior to the issuance of a search warrant pursuant to paragraph (2), the court, where applicable, shall conduct a hearing at which both the victim and the defendant are present. During the hearing, only affidavits, counter affidavits, and medical reports regarding the facts that support or rebut the issuance of a search warrant under paragraph (2) shall be admissible.
- (4) A request for a probable cause hearing made by a victim under paragraph (2) shall be made before sentencing in the municipal or superior court, or before disposition on a petition in a juvenile court, of the criminal charge or charges filed against the defendant.
- (c)(1) In all cases in which the person has been charged by complaint, information, or indictment with a crime, or is the subject of a petition filed in a juvenile court alleging the

commission of a crime, the prosecutor shall advise the victim of his or her right to make this request. To assist the victim of the crime to determine whether he or she should make this request, the prosecutor shall refer the victim to the local health officer for prerequest counseling to help that person understand the extent to which the particular circumstances of the crime may or may not have put the victim at risk of transmission of HIV from the accused, to ensure that the victim understands both the benefits and limitations of the current tests for HIV, to help the victim decide whether he or she wants to request that the accused be tested, and to help the victim decide whether he or she wants to be tested.

- (2) The Department of Justice, in cooperation with the California District Attorneys Association, shall prepare a form to be used in providing victims with the notice required by paragraph (1).
- (d) If the victim decides to request HIV testing of the accused, the victim shall request the issuance of a search warrant, as described in subdivision (b).

Neither the failure of a prosecutor to refer or advise the victim as provided in this subdivision, nor the failure or refusal by the victim to seek or obtain counseling, shall be considered by the court in ruling on the victim's request.

- (e) The local health officer shall make provision for administering all HIV tests ordered pursuant to subdivision (b).
- (f) Any blood tested pursuant to subdivision (b) shall be subjected to appropriate confirmatory tests to ensure accuracy of the first test results, and under no circumstances shall test results be transmitted to the victim or the accused unless any initially reactive test result has been confirmed by appropriate confirmatory tests for positive reactors.
- (g) The local health officer shall have the responsibility for disclosing test results to the victim who requested the test and to the accused who was tested. However, no positive test results shall be disclosed to the victim or to the accused without also providing or offering professional counseling appropriate to the circumstances.
- (h) The local health officer and victim shall comply with all laws and policies relating to medical confidentiality subject to the disclosure authorized by subdivisions (g) and (i). Any individual who files a false report of sexual assault in order to obtain test result information pursuant to this section shall, in addition to any other liability under law, be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as provided in subdivision (c) of Section 120980 of the Health and Safety Code. Any individual as described in the preceding sentence who discloses test result information obtained pursuant to this section shall also be guilty of an additional misdemeanor punishable as provided for in subdivision (c) of Section 120980 of the Health and Safety Code for each separate disclosure of that information.
- (i) Any victim who receives information from the health officer pursuant to subdivision (g) may disclose the test results as the victim deems necessary to protect his or her health and safety or the health and safety of his or her family or sexual partner.
- (j) Any person transmitting test results or disclosing information pursuant to this section shall be immune from civil liability for any actions taken in compliance with this section.
- (k) The results of any blood tested pursuant to subdivision (b) shall not be used in any criminal proceeding as evidence of either guilt or innocence.

**Comment.** Subdivision (b)(4) of Section 1524.1 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Penal Code § 1538.5 (amended). Suppression motion

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1538.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1538.5. (a)(1) A defendant may move for the return of property or to suppress as evidence any tangible or intangible thing obtained as a result of a search or seizure on either of the following grounds:

- (A) The search or seizure without a warrant was unreasonable.
- (B) The search or seizure with a warrant was unreasonable because any of the following apply:
  - (i) The warrant is insufficient on its face.

- (ii) The property or evidence obtained is not that described in the warrant.
- (iii) There was not probable cause for the issuance of the warrant.
- (iv) The method of execution of the warrant violated federal or state constitutional standards.
  - (v) There was any other violation of federal or state constitutional standards.
- (2) A motion pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be made in writing and accompanied by a memorandum of points and authorities and proof of service. The memorandum shall list the specific items of property or evidence sought to be returned or suppressed and shall set forth the factual basis and the legal authorities that demonstrate why the motion should be granted.
- (b) When consistent with the procedures set forth in this section and subject to the provisions of Section 170 to 170.6, inclusive, of the Code of Civil Procedure, the motion should first be heard by the magistrate who issued the search warrant if there is a warrant.
- (c) Whenever a search or seizure motion is made in the municipal or superior court as provided in this section, the judge or magistrate shall receive evidence on any issue of fact necessary to determine the motion.
- (d) If a search or seizure motion is granted pursuant to the proceedings authorized by this section, the property or evidence shall not be admissible against the movant at any trial or other hearing unless further proceedings authorized by this section, Section 871.5, 1238, or 1466 are utilized by the people.
- (e) If a search or seizure motion is granted at a trial, the property shall be returned upon order of the court unless it is otherwise subject to lawful detention. If the motion is granted at a special hearing, the property shall be returned upon order of the court only if, after the conclusion of any further proceedings authorized by this section, Section 1238 or 1466, the property is not subject to lawful detention or if the time for initiating the proceedings has expired, whichever occurs last. If the motion is granted at a preliminary hearing, the property shall be returned upon order of court after 10 days unless the property is otherwise subject to lawful detention or unless, within that time, further proceedings authorized by this section, Section 871.5 or 1238 are utilized; if they are utilized, the property shall be returned only if, after the conclusion of the proceedings, the property is no longer subject to lawful detention.
- (f)(1) If the property or evidence relates to a felony offense initiated by a complaint, the motion shall be made in the superior court only upon filing of an information, except that the defendant may make the motion at the preliminary hearing in the municipal court or in the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, but the motion shall be restricted to evidence sought to be introduced by the people at the preliminary hearing.
- (2) The motion may be made at the preliminary examination only if at least five court days before the date set for the preliminary examination the defendant has filed and personally served on the people a written motion accompanied by a memorandum of points and authorities as required by paragraph (2) of subdivision (a). At the preliminary examination, the magistrate may grant the defendant a continuance for the purpose of filing the motion and serving the motion upon the people, at least five court days before

resumption of the examination, upon a showing that the defendant or his or her attorney of record was not aware of the evidence or was not aware of the grounds for suppression before the preliminary examination.

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- (3) Any written response by the people to the motion described in paragraph (2) shall be filed with the court and personally served on the defendant or his or her attorney of record at least two court days prior to the hearing at which the motion is to be made.
- (g) If the property or evidence relates to a misdemeanor complaint, the motion shall be made in the municipal court or in the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court before trial and heard prior to trial at a special hearing relating to the validity of the search or seizure. If the property or evidence relates to a misdemeanor filed together with a felony, the procedure provided for a felony in this section and Sections 1238 and 1539 shall be applicable.
- (h) If, prior to the trial of a felony or misdemeanor, opportunity for this motion did not exist or the defendant was not aware of the grounds for the motion, the defendant shall have the right to make this motion during the course of trial in the municipal or superior court.
- (i) If the property or evidence obtained relates to a felony offense initiated by complaint and the defendant was held to answer at the preliminary hearing, or if the property or evidence relates to a felony offense initiated by indictment, the defendant shall have the right to renew or make the motion in the superior court at a special hearing relating to the validity of the search or seizure which shall be heard prior to trial and at least 10 court days after notice to the people, unless the people are willing to waive a portion of this time. Any written response by the people to the motion shall be filed with the court and personally served on the defendant or his or her attorney of record at least two court days prior to the hearing, unless the defendant is willing to waive a portion of this time. If the offense was initiated by indictment or if the offense was initiated by complaint and no motion was made at the preliminary hearing, the defendant shall have the right to fully litigate the validity of a search or seizure on the basis of the evidence presented at a special hearing. If the motion was made at the preliminary hearing, unless otherwise agreed to by all parties, evidence presented at the special hearing shall be limited to the transcript of the preliminary hearing and to evidence that could not reasonably have been presented at the preliminary hearing, except that the people may recall witnesses who testified at the preliminary hearing. If the people object to the presentation of evidence at the special hearing on the grounds that the evidence could reasonably have been presented at the preliminary hearing, the defendant shall be entitled to an in camera hearing to determine that issue. The superior court shall base its ruling on all evidence presented at the special hearing and on the transcript of the preliminary hearing, and the findings of the magistrate shall be binding on the superior court as to evidence or property not affected by evidence presented at the special hearing. After the special hearing is held in the superior court, any review thereafter desired by the defendant prior to trial shall be by means of an extraordinary writ of mandate or prohibition filed within 30 days after the denial of his or her motion at the special hearing.
- (j) If the property or evidence relates to a felony offense initiated by complaint and the defendant's motion for the return of the property or suppression of the evidence at the preliminary hearing is granted, and if the defendant is not held to answer at the preliminary hearing, the people may file a new complaint or seek an indictment after the preliminary hearing, and the ruling at the prior hearing shall not be binding in any subsequent proceeding, except as limited by subdivision (p). In the alternative, the people may move to reinstate the complaint, or those parts of the complaint for which the

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defendant was not held to answer, pursuant to Section 871.5. If the property or evidence relates to a felony offense initiated by complaint and the defendant's motion for the return or suppression of the property or evidence at the preliminary hearing is granted, and if the defendant is held to answer at the preliminary hearing, the ruling at the preliminary hearing shall be binding upon the people unless, upon notice to the defendant and the court in which the preliminary hearing was held and upon the filing of an information, the people, within 15 days after the preliminary hearing, request in the superior court a special hearing, in which case the validity of the search or seizure shall be relitigated de novo on the basis of the evidence presented at the special hearing, and the defendant shall be entitled, as a matter of right, to a continuance of the special hearing for a period of time up to 30 days. The people may not request relitigation of the motion at a special hearing if the defendant's motion has been granted twice. If the defendant's motion is granted at a special hearing in the superior court, the people, if they have additional evidence relating to the motion and not presented at the special hearing, shall have the right to show good cause at the trial why the evidence was not presented at the special hearing and why the prior ruling at the special hearing should not be binding, or the people may seek appellate review as provided in subdivision (o), unless the court, prior to the time the review is sought, has dismissed the case pursuant to Section 1385. If the case has been dismissed pursuant to Section 1385, or if the people dismiss the case on their own motion after the special hearing, the people may file a new complaint or seek an indictment after the special hearing, and the ruling at the special hearing shall not be binding in any subsequent proceeding, except as limited by subdivision (p). If the property or evidence seized relates solely to a misdemeanor complaint, and the defendant made a motion for the return of property or the suppression of evidence in the municipal court or superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court prior to trial, both the people and defendant shall have the right to appeal any decision of that court relating to that motion to the superior court of the county in which the municipal or superior court is located appellate division, in accordance with the California Rules of Court provisions governing appeals to the appellate division in criminal cases. If the people prosecute review by appeal or writ to decision, or any review thereof, in a felony or misdemeanor case, it shall be binding upon them.

(k) If the defendant's motion to return property or suppress evidence is granted and the case is dismissed pursuant to Section 1385, or the people appeal in a misdemeanor case pursuant to subdivision (j), the defendant shall be released pursuant to Section 1318 if he or she is in custody and not returned to custody unless the proceedings are resumed in the trial court and he or she is lawfully ordered by the court to be returned to custody.

If the defendant's motion to return property or suppress evidence is granted and the people file a petition for writ of mandate or prohibition pursuant to subdivision (*o*) or a notice of intention to file such a petition, the defendant shall be released pursuant to Section 1318, unless (1) he or she is charged with a capital offense in a case where the proof is evident and the presumption great, or (2) he or she is charged with a noncapital offense defined in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 187) of Title 8 of Part 1, and the court orders that the defendant be discharged from actual custody upon bail.

(1) If the defendant's motion to return property or suppress evidence is granted, the trial of a criminal case shall be stayed to a specified date pending the termination in the appellate courts of this state of the proceedings provided for in this section, Section 871.5, 1238, or 1466 and, except upon stipulation of the parties, pending the time for the initiation of these proceedings. Upon the termination of these proceedings, the defendant shall be brought to trial as provided by Section 1382, and, subject to the provisions of

 Section 1382, whenever the people have sought and been denied appellate review pursuant to subdivision (o), the defendant shall be entitled to have the action dismissed if he or she is not brought to trial within 30 days of the date of the order that is the last denial of the petition. Nothing contained in this subdivision shall prohibit a court, at the same time as it rules upon the search and seizure motion, from dismissing a case pursuant to Section 1385 when the dismissal is upon the court's own motion and is based upon an order at the special hearing granting the defendant's motion to return property or suppress evidence. In a misdemeanor case, the defendant shall be entitled to a continuance of up to 30 days if he or she intends to file a motion to return property or suppress evidence and needs this time to prepare for the special hearing on the motion. In case of an appeal by the defendant in a misdemeanor case from the denial of the motion, he or she shall be entitled to bail as a matter of right, and, in the discretion of the trial or appellate court, may be released on his or her own recognizance pursuant to Section 1318. In case of an appeal by the defendant in a misdemeanor case from the denial of the motion, the trial court may, in its discretion, grant a stay of the trial pending disposition of the appeal.

- (m) The proceedings provided for in this section, and Sections 871.5, 995, 1238, and 1466 shall constitute the sole and exclusive remedies prior to conviction to test the unreasonableness of a search or seizure where the person making the motion for the return of property or the suppression of evidence is a defendant in a criminal case and the property or thing has been offered or will be offered as evidence against him or her. A defendant may seek further review of the validity of a search or seizure on appeal from a conviction in a criminal case notwithstanding the fact that the judgment of conviction is predicated upon a plea of guilty. Review on appeal may be obtained by the defendant provided that at some stage of the proceedings prior to conviction he or she has moved for the return of property or the suppression of the evidence.
- (n) This section establishes only the procedure for suppression of evidence and return of property, and does not establish or alter any substantive ground for suppression of evidence or return of property. Nothing contained in this section shall prohibit a person from making a motion, otherwise permitted by law, to return property, brought on the ground that the property obtained is protected by the free speech and press provisions of the United States and California Constitutions. Nothing in this section shall be construed as altering (1) the law of standing to raise the issue of an unreasonable search or seizure; (2) the law relating to the status of the person conducting the search or seizure; (3) the law relating to the burden of proof regarding the search or seizure; (4) the law relating to the reasonableness of a search or seizure regardless of any warrant that may have been utilized; or (5) the procedure and law relating to a motion made pursuant to Section 871.5 or 995, or the procedures that may be initiated after the granting or denial of such a motion.
- (o) Within 30 days after a defendant's motion is granted at a special hearing in the superior court in a felony case, the people may file a petition for writ of mandate or prohibition in the court of appeal, seeking appellate review of the ruling regarding the search or seizure motion. If the trial of a criminal case is set for a date that is less than 30 days from the granting of a defendant's motion at a special hearing in the superior court in a felony case, the people, if they have not filed such a petition and wish to preserve their right to file a petition, shall file in the superior court on or before the trial date or within 10 days after the special hearing, whichever occurs last, a notice of intention to file a petition and shall serve a copy of the notice upon the defendant.
- (p) If a defendant's motion to return property or suppress evidence in a felony matter has been granted twice, the people may not file a new complaint or seek an indictment in

order to relitigate the motion or relitigate the matter de novo at a special hearing in the superior court as otherwise provided by subdivision (j), unless the people discover additional evidence relating to the motion that was not reasonably discoverable at the time of the second suppression hearing. Relitigation of the motion shall be heard by the same judge who granted the motion at the first hearing if the judge is available.

(q) The amendments to this section enacted in the 1997 portion of the 1997-98 Regular Session of the Legislature shall apply to all criminal proceedings conducted on or after January 1, 1998.

**Comment.** Section 1538.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Note. Penal Code Section 1538.5 reflects legislative changes made in A.B. 1304 (Pacheco). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 231, § 1.

# Penal Code § 1539 (amended). Report of hearing

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1539 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1539. (a) If a special hearing be held in the superior court a felony case pursuant to Section 1538.5, or if the grounds on which the warrant was issued be controverted and a motion to return property be made (i) by a defendant on grounds not covered by Section 1538.5; (ii) by a defendant whose property has not been offered or will not be offered as evidence against him the defendant; or (iii) by a person who is not a defendant in a criminal action at the time the hearing is held, the judge or magistrate must proceed to take testimony in relation thereto, and the testimony of each witness must be reduced to writing and authenticated by a shorthand reporter in the manner prescribed in Section 869.

- (b) The reporter shall forthwith transcribe his the reporter's shorthand notes pursuant to this section if any party to a special hearing in the superior court a felony case files a written request for its preparation with the clerk of the court in which the hearing was held. The reporter shall forthwith file in the superior court an original and as many copies thereof as there are defendants (other than a fictitious defendant) or persons aggrieved. The reporter shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with the provisions of Section 869. In every case in which a transcript is filed as provided in this section, the county clerk of the court shall deliver the original of such transcript so filed with him to the district attorney immediately upon receipt thereof and shall deliver a copy of such transcript to each defendant (other than a fictitious defendant) upon demand by him without cost to him the defendant.
- (c) Upon a motion by a defendant pursuant to this chapter, the defendant shall be entitled to discover any previous application for a search warrant in the case which was refused by a magistrate for lack of probable cause.

**Comment.** Section 1539 is amended to make clear that it applies only to a special hearing in a felony case pursuant to Section 1538.5. This implements the principle that trial court unification did not change the extent to which court reporter services or electronic reporting is used in the courts. 1998 Cal. Stat. ch. 931, § 507; *Trial Court Unification: Revision of Codes*, 28 Cal. L. Revision Comm'n Reports 51, 60 (1998); see also 1997 Cal. Stat. ch. 279, § 3 (former Section 1538.5(g), (i)).

As before unification, Section 1539 does not address whether shorthand or other verbatim reporting is required at a special hearing in a misdemeanor case pursuant to the state or federal Constitution or some other provision of law. For discussion of the extent to which a defendant is entitled to a verbatim record at public expense in a misdemeanor case, see *In re* Armstrong, 126 Cal. App. 3d 565, 574, 178 Cal. Rptr. 902 (1981) (on request, all misdemeanor defendants are

constitutionally entitled to verbatim record at public expense); but see Andrus v. Municipal Court, 143 Cal. App. 3d 1041, 1050, 192 Cal. Rptr. 341 (1983) (nothing in state or federal Constitution requires free verbatim record in misdemeanor case on request without showing of indigency).

Section 1539 is also amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

### Penal Code § 3075 (amended). Board of parole commissioners

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 3075 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 3075. (a) There is in each county a board of parole commissioners, consisting of each of the following:
- (1) The sheriff or, in a county with a department of corrections, the director of that department.
  - (2) The probation officer.

- (3) A member, not a public official, to be selected from the public by the presiding judge, if any, or, if none, by the senior judge in point of service, of the superior court.
- (b) The public member of the county board of parole commissioners or his or her alternate shall be entitled to his or her actual traveling and other necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of his or her duties. In addition, the public member or his or her alternate shall be entitled to per diem at any rate that may be provided by the board of supervisors. The public member or his or her alternate shall hold office for a term of one year and in no event for a period exceeding three consecutive years. The term shall commence on the date of appointment.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 3075 is amended to delete language referring to the senior judge. Every superior court has a presiding judge. See Gov't Code §§ 69508, 69508.5.

### Penal Code § 3076 (amended). Rules and regulations

SEC. . Section 3076 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

3076. (a) The board may make, establish and enforce rules and regulations adopted under this article.

- (b) The board shall act at regularly called meetings at which two-thirds of the members are present, and shall make and establish rules and regulations in writing stating the reasons therefor under which any prisoner who is confined in or committed to any county jail, work furlough facility, industrial farm, or industrial road camp, or in any city jail, work furlough facility, industrial farm, or industrial road camp under a judgment of imprisonment or as a condition of probation for any criminal offense, unless the court at the time of committing has ordered that such prisoner confined as a condition of probation upon conviction of a felony not be granted parole, may be allowed to go upon parole outside of such jail, work furlough facility, industrial farm, or industrial road camp, but to remain, while on parole, in the legal custody and under the control of the board establishing the rules and regulations for the prisoner's parole, and subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of any such jail, work furlough facility, industrial farm, or industrial road camp.
- (c) The board shall provide a complete copy of its written rules and regulations and reasons therefor and any amendments thereto to each of the judges of the county's municipal and superior courts superior court of the county.

The board shall provide to the persons in charge of the county's correctional facilities a copy of the sections of its written rules and regulations and any amendments thereto which govern eligibility for parole, and the name and telephone number of the person or agency to contact for additional information. Such rules and regulations governing eligibility either shall be conspicuously posted and maintained within each county correctional facility so that all prisoners have access to a copy, or shall be given to each prisoner.

**Comment.** Subdivision (c) of Section 3076 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

### Penal Code § 3085.1 (amended). Contra Costa County alternate public member

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 3085.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

3085.1. The presiding judge, if any, or, if none, the senior judge in point of service, of the superior court in Contra Costa County may appoint an alternate for the public member who shall serve in the absence of the public member.

**Comment.** Section 3085.1 is amended to delete language referring to the senior judge. Every superior court has a presiding judge. See Gov't Code §§ 69508, 69508.5.

### Penal Code § 3607 (amended). Return of death warrant

SEC. . Section 3607 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

3607. After the execution, the warden must make a return upon the death warrant to the eounty clerk of the court by which the judgment was rendered, showing the time, mode, and manner in which it was executed.

**Comment.** Section 3607 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Penal Code § 4007 (amended). Transfer of prisoner

SEC. . Section 4007 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

4007. When there is no jail in the county, or when the jail becomes unfit or unsafe for the confinement of prisoners, the judge of the superior court may, by a written order filed with the county clerk of the court, designate the jail of a contiguous county for the confinement of any prisoner of his or her county, and may at any time modify or vacate the order.

When there are reasonable grounds to believe that a prisoner may be forcibly removed from a county jail, the sheriff may remove the prisoner to any California state prison for safekeeping and it is the duty of the warden of the prison to accept and detain the prisoner in his or her custody until his or her removal is ordered by the superior court of the county from which he or she was delivered.

Immediately upon receiving the prisoner the warden shall advise the Director of Corrections of that fact in writing.

When a county prisoner requires medical treatment necessitating hospitalization which cannot be provided at the county jail or county hospital because of lack of adequate detention facilities, and when the prisoner also presents a serious custodial problem because of his or her past or present behavior, the judge of the superior court may, on the request of the county sheriff and with the consent of the Director of Corrections,

designate by written order the nearest state prison or correctional facility which would be able to provide the necessary medical treatment and secure confinement of the prisoner. The written order of the judge shall be filed with the county clerk of the court. The court shall immediately calendar the matter for a hearing to determine whether the order shall continue or be rescinded. The hearing shall be held within 48 hours of the initial order or the next judicial day, whichever occurs later. The prisoner shall not be transferred to the state prison or correctional facility prior to the hearing, except upon a determination by the physician responsible for the prisoner's health care that a medical emergency exists which requires the transfer of the prisoner to the state prison or correctional facility prior to the hearing. The prisoner shall be entitled to be present at the hearing and to be represented by counsel. The prisoner may waive his or her right to this hearing in writing at any time. If the prisoner waives his or her right to the hearing, the county sheriff shall notify the prisoner's attorney of the transfer within 48 hours, or the next business day, whichever is later. The court may modify or vacate the order at any time.

The rate of compensation for the prisoner's medical treatment and confinement within a California state prison or correctional facility shall be established by the Department of Corrections, and shall be charged against the county making the request.

When there are reasonable grounds to believe that there is a prisoner in a county jail who is likely to be a threat to other persons in the facility or who is likely to cause substantial damage to the facility, the judge of the superior court may, on the request of the county sheriff and with the consent of the Director of Corrections, designate by written order the nearest state prison or correctional facility which would be able to secure confinement of the prisoner, subject to space available. The written order of the judge must be filed with the eounty clerk of the court. The court shall immediately calendar the matter for a hearing to determine whether the order shall continue or be rescinded. The hearing shall be held within 48 hours of the initial order or the next judicial day, whichever occurs later. The prisoner shall be entitled to be present at the hearing and to be represented by counsel. The court may modify or vacate that order at any time. The rate of compensation for the prisoner's confinement within a California state prison or correctional facility shall be established by the Department of Corrections and shall be charged against the county making the request.

**Comment.** Section 4007 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Penal Code § 4008 (amended). Copy of appointment

SEC. . Section 4008 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

4008. A copy of the appointment, certified by the county clerk of the court, must be served on the sheriff or keeper of the jail designated, who must receive into his the jail all prisoners authorized to be confined therein, pursuant to the last section Section 4007, and who is responsible for the safekeeping of the persons so committed, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he the sheriff or keeper of the jail were sheriff of the county for whose use his the jail is designated, and with respect to the persons so committed he the sheriff or keeper of the jail is deemed the sheriff of the county from which they were removed.

**Comment.** Section 4008 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

### Penal Code § 4009 (amended). Revocation of designation

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 4009 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

4009. When a jail is erected in a county for the use of which the designation was made, or its jail is rendered fit and safe for the confinement of prisoners, the judge of the superior court of that county must, by a written revocation, filed with the county clerk thereof clerk of the court, declare that the necessity for the designation has ceased, and that it is revoked.

**Comment.** Section 4009 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Penal Code § 4010 (amended). Service of copy of revocation

SEC. . Section 4010 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

4010. The county clerk of the court must immediately serve a copy of the revocation upon the sheriff of the county, who must thereupon remove the prisoners to the jail of the county from which the removal was had.

**Comment.** Section 4010 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

### Penal Code § 4012 (amended). Pestilence or contagious disease

SEC. . Section 4012 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

4012. When a pestilence or contagious disease breaks out in or near a jail, and the physician thereof certifies that it is liable to endanger the health of the prisoners, the county judge may, by a written appointment, designate a safe and convenient place in the county, or the jail in a contiguous county, as the place of their confinement. The appointment must be filed in the office of the county clerk of the court, and authorize the sheriff to remove the prisoners to the place or jail designated, and there confine them until they can be safely returned to the jail from which they were taken.

**Comment.** Section 4012 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Penal Code § 4024.1 (amended). Accelerated release where inmate count exceeds bed capacity

SEC. . Section 4024.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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- 4024.1. (a) The sheriff, chief of police, or any other person responsible for a county or city jail may apply to the presiding judge of the municipal or superior court to receive general authorization for a period of 30 days to release inmates pursuant to the provisions of this section.
- (b) Whenever, after being authorized by a court pursuant to subdivision (a), the actual inmate count exceeds the actual bed capacity of a county or city jail, the sheriff, chief of police, or other person responsible for such county or city jail may accelerate the release, discharge, or expiration of sentence date of sentenced inmates up to a maximum of five days.
- (c) The total number of inmates released pursuant to this section shall not exceed a number necessary to balance the inmate count and actual bed capacity.
- (d) Inmates closest to their normal release, discharge, or expiration of sentence date shall be given accelerated release priority.
- (e) The number of days that release, discharge, or expiration of sentence is accelerated shall in no case exceed 10 percent of the particular inmate's original sentence, prior to the application thereto of any other credits or benefits authorized by law.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 4024.1 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Penal Code § 4112 (amended). Resolution proclaiming establishment of industrial farm or road camp

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 4112 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 4112. When land has been acquired and such buildings and structures erected and improvements made as may be immediately necessary for the carrying out of the purposes of this article or arrangements have been made for an industrial road camp or camps, the board of supervisors shall adopt a resolution proclaiming that an industrial farm or road camp has been established in the county and designating a day on and after which persons will be admitted to such farm or camp. Certified copies of the resolution shall be forwarded by the clerk of the board of supervisors to each municipal superior court judge in the county or each superior court judge in a county in which there is no municipal court.
- **Comment.** Section 4112 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Penal Code § 4301 (amended). Membership of county advisory committee on adult detention

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 4301 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
  - 4301. There shall be 6, 9, or 12 members of the committee. One-third shall be appointed by the board of supervisors; one-third by the sheriff, and one-third by the presiding or senior judge of the superior court. Of the members appointed by the presiding judge of the superior court, one shall be a member of the State Bar.
- Comment. Section 4301 is amended to delete language referring to the senior judge. Every superior court has a presiding judge. See Gov't Code §§ 69508, 69508.5.

### Penal Code § 4303 (amended). Committee member expenses

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 4303 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

4303. Members of the committee shall serve without compensation, but shall be allowed their reasonable expenses as approved by the presiding or senior judge of the superior court. Such expenses shall be a charge upon the county in which the court has jurisdiction, and shall be paid out of the county treasury upon a written order of the presiding judge of the superior court directing the county auditor to draw his a warrant upon the county treasurer for the specified amount of such expenses. All orders by the superior court presiding judge upon the county treasurer shall be filed in duplicate with the county board of supervisors and sheriff.

**Comment.** Section 4303 is amended to delete language referring to the senior judge. Every superior court has a presiding judge. See Gov't Code §§ 69508, 69508.5.

# Penal Code § 4304 (amended). Committee report

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 4304 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

4304. The committee shall file a report within 90 days after the thirty-first day of December of the calendar year for which such report is made, copies of which shall be filed with the county board of supervisors, the presiding or senior judge, the sheriff, the Board of Corrections, and the Attorney General.

**Comment.** Section 4304 is amended to delete language referring to the senior judge. Every 20 superior court has a presiding judge. See Gov't Code §§ 69508, 69508.5.

# Penal Code § 4852.18 (amended). Certificate of rehabilitation

SEC. . Section 4852.18 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

4852.18. The Board of Prison Terms shall furnish to the eounty clerk of the superior court of each county a set of sample forms for a petition for certificate of rehabilitation and pardon, a notice of filing of petition for certificate of rehabilitation and pardon, and a certificate of rehabilitation. The eounty clerk of the court shall have a sufficient number of these forms printed to meet the needs of the people of his the county, and he shall make these forms available at no charge to persons requesting them.

**Comment.** Section 4852.18 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is reviewing whether county cost and expense provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations), and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of Penal Code Section 4852.18.

### Penal Code § 6031.1 (amended). Biennial inspections of local detention facilities

SEC. . Section 6031.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 6031.1. Inspections of local detention facilities shall be made biennially. Inspections of privately operated work furlough facilities and programs shall be made biennially unless the work furlough administrator requests an earlier inspection. Inspections shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
- (a) Health and safety inspections conducted pursuant to Section 101045 of the Health and Safety Code.
  - (b) Fire suppression preplanning inspections by the local fire department.
- (c) Security, rehabilitation programs, recreation, treatment of persons confined in the facilities, and personnel training by the staff of the Board of Corrections.

Reports of each facility's inspection shall be furnished to the official in charge of the local detention facility or, in the case of a privately operated facility, the work furlough administrator, the local governing body, the grand jury, and the presiding or sole judge of the superior court in the county where the facility is located. These reports shall set forth the areas wherein the facility has complied and has failed to comply with the minimum standards established pursuant to Section 6030.

**Comment.** Section 6031.1 is amended to delete language referring to the sole judge. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Gov't Code § 69580 *et seq.* (number of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or otherwise, the reference to the "presiding judge" means the sole judge of the court. See Gov't Code § 69508.5 (presiding judge).

# Penal Code § 13151 (amended). Disposition report

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 13151 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

13151. The superior or municipal court that disposes of a case for which an arrest was required to be reported to the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 13150 or for which fingerprints were taken and submitted to the Department of Justice by order of the court shall assure that a disposition report of such case containing the applicable data elements enumerated in Section 13125, or Section 13151.1 if such disposition is one of dismissal, is furnished to the Department of Justice within 30 days according to the procedures and on a format prescribed by the department. The court shall also furnish a copy of such disposition report to the law enforcement agency having primary jurisdiction to investigate the offense alleged in the complaint or accusation. Whenever a court shall order any action subsequent to the initial disposition of a case, the court shall similarly report such proceedings to the department.

**Comment.** Section 13151 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

### Penal Code § 13510 (unchanged). Rules of minimum standards

13510. (a) For the purpose of raising the level of competence of local law enforcement officers, the commission shall adopt, and may from time to time amend, rules establishing minimum standards relating to physical, mental, and moral fitness that shall govern the recruitment of any city police officers, peace officer members of a county sheriff's office, marshals or deputy marshals of a municipal court, peace officer members of a county coroner's office notwithstanding Section 13526, reserve officers, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 830.6, police officers of a district authorized by statute to maintain a police department, peace officer members of a police department operated by a joint powers agency established by Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code, regularly employed and paid inspectors and investigators of a district attorney's office, as defined in Section 830.1,

who conduct criminal investigations, peace officer members of a district, safety police officers and park rangers of the County of Los Angeles, as defined in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 830.31, or housing authority police departments.

 The commission also shall adopt, and may from time to time amend, rules establishing minimum standards for training of city police officers, peace officer members of county sheriff's offices, marshals or deputy marshals of a municipal court, peace officer members of a county coroner's office notwithstanding Section 13526, reserve officers, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 830.6, police officers of a district authorized by statute to maintain a police department, peace officer members of a police department operated by a joint powers agency established by Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code, regularly employed and paid inspectors and investigators of a district attorney's office, as defined in Section 830.1, who conduct criminal investigations, peace officer members of a district, safety police officers and park rangers of the County of Los Angeles, as defined in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 830.31, and housing authority police departments.

These rules shall apply to those cities, counties, cities and counties, and districts receiving state aid pursuant to this chapter and shall be adopted and amended pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

- (b) The commission shall conduct research concerning job-related educational standards and job-related selection standards to include vision, hearing, physical ability, and emotional stability. Job-related standards that are supported by this research shall be adopted by the commission prior to January 1, 1985, and shall apply to those peace officer classes identified in subdivision (a). The commission shall consult with local entities during the conducting of related research into job-related selection standards.
- (c) For the purpose of raising the level of competence of local public safety dispatchers, the commission shall adopt, and may from time to time amend, rules establishing minimum standards relating to the recruitment and training of local public safety dispatchers having a primary responsibility for providing dispatching services for local law enforcement agencies described in subdivision (a), which standards shall apply to those cities, counties, cities and counties, and districts receiving state aid pursuant to this chapter. These standards also shall apply to consolidated dispatch centers operated by an independent public joint powers agency established pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code when providing dispatch services to the law enforcement personnel listed in subdivision (a). Those rules shall be adopted and amended pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. As used in this section, "primary responsibility" refers to the performance of law enforcement dispatching duties for a minimum of 50 percent of the time worked within a pay period.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a local agency from establishing selection and training standards that exceed the minimum standards established by the commission.

Note. Penal Code Section 13510 requires revision to reflect the elimination of the municipal courts. However, there are unsettled issues regarding the status of marshals and deputy marshals who are employed by the superior court. The section is being preserved without change pending further study and recommendation by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training and other interested parties.

#### Penal Code § 14150 (unchanged). Findings and declarations

14150. The Legislature hereby finds and declares:

(a) Over the last 10 years, criminal case filings, including misdemeanor filings, have been increasing faster than any other type of filing in California's courts. Between 1981 and 1991, nontraffic misdemeanor and infraction filings in municipal and justice courts increased by 35 percent.

- (b) These misdemeanor cases add to the workload which is now straining the California court system. In addition, many of these cases are ill-suited to complete resolution through the criminal justice system because they involve underlying disputes which may result in continuing conflict and criminal conduct within the community.
- (c) Many victims of misdemeanor criminal conduct feel excluded from the criminal justice process. Although they were the direct victims of the offenders' criminal conduct, the process does not currently provide them with a direct role in holding the offender accountable for this conduct.
- (d) Community conflict resolution programs utilizing alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes such as mediation and arbitration have been effectively used in California and elsewhere to resolve conflicts involving conduct that could be charged as a misdemeanor. These programs can assist in reducing the number of cases burdening the court system. By utilizing ADR processes, these programs also provide an opportunity for direct participation by the victims of the conduct, thereby increasing victims' satisfaction with the criminal justice process. In addition, by bringing the parties together, these programs may reduce conflict within the community by facilitating the settlement of disputes which are causing repeated misdemeanor criminal conduct and may increase compliance with restitution agreements by encouraging the offender to accept personal responsibility.
- (e) As of the effective date of this section, the San Francisco and Contra Costa district attorney offices refer between 1,000 and 1,500 cases per year involving conduct which could be charged as a misdemeanor to California Community Dispute Services, which provides ADR services. Between 70 and 75 percent of these cases are successfully resolved through the ADR process, and the rate of compliance with the agreements reached is between 80 and 93 percent.
- (f) The State of New York has developed a substantial statewide alternative dispute resolution program in which 65 percent of the cases using the services are of a criminal nature. These cases are referred to arbitration, conciliation, and mediation. Of the criminal misdemeanor cases that were mediated, 82 percent reached an agreement through the mediation process.
- (g) It is in the public interest for community dispute resolution programs to be established to provide ADR services in cases involving conduct which could be charged as a misdemeanor and for district attorneys and courts to be authorized to refer cases to these programs.
- **Note.** In Penal Code Section 14150, the reference to filings in the municipal and justice courts would be retained, because it is of historical importance and helps demonstrate the intent of this provision.

# Penal Code § 14154 (amended). Referral of misdemeanor case to community conflict resolution program

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 14154 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

14154. In a county in which the district attorney has established a community conflict resolution program, the municipal court or the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court may, with the consent of the district attorney and the defendant, refer

misdemeanor cases, including those brought by a city prosecutor, to that program. In determining whether to refer a case to the community conflict resolution program, the court shall consider, but is not limited to considering, all of the following:

(a) The factors listed in Section 14152.

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(b) Any other referral criteria established by the district attorney for the program.

The court shall not refer any case to the community conflict resolution program which was previously referred to that program by the district attorney.

**Comment.** Section 14154 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

PROBATE CODE

# 10

# Prob. Code § 1513 (amended). Investigation and report on proposed guardianship

- SEC. . Section 1513 of the Probate Code is amended to read:
- 1513. (a) Unless waived by the court, a court investigator, probation officer, or domestic relations investigator may make an investigation and file with the court a report and recommendation concerning each proposed guardianship of the person or guardianship of the estate. Investigations where the proposed guardian is a relative shall be made by a court investigator. Investigations where the proposed guardian is a nonrelative shall be made by the county agency designated to investigate potential dependency. The report for the guardianship of the person shall include, but need not be limited to, an investigation and discussion of all of the following:
  - (1) A social history of the guardian.
- (2) A social history of the proposed ward, including, to the extent feasible, an assessment of any identified developmental, emotional, psychological, or educational needs of the proposed ward and the capability of the petitioner to meet those needs.
- (3) The relationship of the proposed ward to the guardian, including the duration and character of the relationship, where applicable, the circumstances whereby physical custody of the proposed ward was acquired by the guardian, and a statement of the proposed ward's attitude concerning the proposed guardianship, unless the statement of the attitude is affected by the proposed ward's developmental, physical, or emotional condition.
- (4) The anticipated duration of the guardianship and the plans of both natural parents and the proposed guardian for the stable and permanent home for the child. The court may waive this requirement for cases involving relative guardians.
- (b) The report shall be read and considered by the court prior to ruling on the petition for guardianship, and shall be reflected in the minutes of the court. The person preparing the report may be called and examined by any party to the proceeding.
- (c) If the investigation finds that any party to the proposed guardianship alleges the minor's parent is unfit, as defined by Section 300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, the case shall be referred to the county agency designated to investigate potential dependencies. Guardianship proceedings shall not be completed until the investigation required by Sections 328 and 329 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is completed and a report is provided to the court in which the guardianship proceeding is pending.
- (d) The report authorized by this section is confidential and shall only be made available to persons who have been served in the proceedings or their attorneys. The eounty clerk of the court shall make provisions for the limitation of the report exclusively to persons entitled to its receipt.

- (e) For the purpose of writing the report authorized by this section, the person making the investigation and report shall have access to the proposed ward's school records, probation records, and public and private social services records, and to an oral or written summary of the proposed ward's medical records and psychological records prepared by any physician, psychologist, or psychiatrist who made or who is maintaining those records. The physician, psychologist, or psychiatrist shall be available to clarify information regarding these records pursuant to the investigator's responsibility to gather and provide information for the court.
- (f) This section does not apply to guardianships resulting from a permanency plan for a dependent child pursuant to Section 366.25 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (g) For purposes of this section, a "relative" means a person who is a spouse, parent, stepparent, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, half-brother, half-sister, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, first cousin, or any person denoted by the prefix "grand" or "great," or the spouse of any of these persons, even after the marriage has been terminated by death or dissolution.

**Comment.** Section 1513 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Prob. Code § 1821 (amended). Petition and supplemental information

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1821 of the Probate Code is amended to read:

- 1821. (a) The petition shall request that a conservator be appointed for the person or estate, or both, shall specify the name, address, and telephone number of the proposed conservator and the name, address, and telephone number of the proposed conservatee, and state the reasons why a conservatorship is necessary. Unless the petitioner is a bank or other entity authorized to conduct the business of a trust company, the petitioner shall also file supplemental information as to why the appointment of a conservator is required. The supplemental information to be submitted shall include a brief statement of facts addressed to each of the following categories:
- (1) The inability of the proposed conservatee to properly provide for his or her needs for physical health, food, clothing, and shelter.
- (2) The location of the proposed conservatee's residence and the ability of the proposed conservatee to live in the residence while under conservatorship.
- (3) Alternatives to conservatorship considered by the petitioner and reasons why those alternatives are not available.
- (4) Health or social services provided to the proposed conservatee during the year preceding the filing of the petition, when the petitioner has information as to those services.
- (5) The inability of the proposed conservatee to substantially manage his or her own financial resources, or to resist fraud or undue influence.

The facts required to address the categories set forth in paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, shall be set forth by the petitioner when he or she has knowledge of the facts or by the declarations or affidavits of other persons having knowledge of those facts.

Where any of the categories set forth in paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, are not applicable to the proposed conservatorship, the petitioner shall so indicate and state on the supplemental information form the reasons therefor.

The Judicial Council shall develop a supplemental information form for the information required pursuant to paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, after consultation with individuals or organizations approved by the Judicial Council, who represent public conservators, court investigators, the State Bar, specialists with experience in performing assessments and coordinating community-based services, and legal services for the elderly and disabled.

 The supplemental information form shall be separate and distinct from the form for the petition. The supplemental information shall be confidential and shall be made available only to parties, persons given notice of the petition who have requested this supplemental information or who have appeared in the proceedings, their attorneys, and the court. The court shall have discretion at any other time to release the supplemental information to other persons if it would serve the interests of the conservatee. The eounty clerk of the court shall make provision for limiting disclosure of the supplemental information exclusively to persons entitled thereto under this section.

- (b) The petition shall set forth, so far as they are known to the petitioner, the names and addresses of the spouse or domestic partner, and of the relatives of the proposed conservatee within the second degree. If no spouse or domestic partner of the proposed conservatee or relatives of the proposed conservatee within the second degree are known to the petitioner, the petitioner, the petitioner, the petitioner, the following persons who, for the purposes of Section 1822, shall all be deemed to be relatives:
  - (1) A spouse or domestic partner of a predeceased parent of a proposed conservatee.
- (2) The children of a predeceased spouse or domestic partner of a proposed conservatee.
- (3) The siblings of the proposed conservatee's parents, if any, but if none, then the natural and adoptive children of the proposed conservatee's parents' siblings.
  - (4) The natural and adoptive children of the proposed conservatee's siblings.
- (c) If the petition is filed by a person other than the proposed conservatee, the petition shall state whether or not the petitioner is a creditor or debtor, or the agent of a creditor or debtor, of the proposed conservatee.
- (d) If the proposed conservatee is a patient in or on leave of absence from a state institution under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Mental Health or the State Department of Developmental Services and that fact is known to the petitioner, the petition shall state that fact and name the institution.
- (e) The petition shall state, so far as is known to the petitioner, whether or not the proposed conservatee is receiving or is entitled to receive benefits from the Veterans Administration and the estimated amount of the monthly benefit payable by the Veterans Administration for the proposed conservatee.
- (f) The petition may include an application for any order or orders authorized under this division, including, but not limited to, orders under Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1870).
- (g) The petition may include a further statement that the proposed conservatee is not willing to attend the hearing on the petition, does not wish to contest the establishment of the conservatorship, and does not object to the proposed conservator or prefer that another person act as conservator.
- (h) In the case of an allegedly developmentally disabled adult, the petition shall set forth the following:
- (1) The nature and degree of the alleged disability, the specific duties and powers requested by or for the limited conservator, and the limitations of civil and legal rights requested to be included in the court's order of appointment.

(2) Whether or not the proposed limited conservatee is or is alleged to be developmentally disabled.

Reports submitted pursuant to Section 416.8 of the Health and Safety Code meet the requirements of this section, and conservatorships filed pursuant to Article 7.5 (commencing with Section 416) of Part 1 of Division 1 of the Health and Safety Code are exempt from providing the supplemental information required by this section, so long as the guidelines adopted by the State Department of Developmental Services for regional centers require the same information that is required pursuant to this section.

**Comment.** Section 1821 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

Note. Probate Code Section 1821 reflects legislative changes made in AB 25 (Migden). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 893, § 18.

# Prob. Code § 1826 (amended). Court investigator's duties

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- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1826 of the Probate Code is amended to read:
- 1826. Regardless of whether the proposed conservatee attends the hearing, the court investigator shall do all of the following:
  - (a) Interview the proposed conservatee personally.
- (b) Inform the proposed conservatee of the contents of the citation, of the nature, purpose, and effect of the proceeding, and of the right of the proposed conservatee to oppose the proceeding, to attend the hearing, to have the matter of the establishment of the conservatorship tried by jury, to be represented by legal counsel if the proposed conservatee so chooses, and to have legal counsel appointed by the court if unable to retain legal counsel.
- (c) Determine whether it appears that the proposed conservatee is unable to attend the hearing and, if able to attend, whether the proposed conservatee is willing to attend the hearing.
- (d) Review the allegations of the petition as to why the appointment of the conservator is required and, in making his or her determination, do the following:
- (1) Refer to the supplemental information form submitted by the petitioner and consider the facts set forth in the form that address each of the categories specified in paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, of subdivision (a) of Section 1821.
- (2) Consider, to the extent practicable, whether he or she believes the proposed conservatee suffers from any of the mental function deficits listed in subdivision (a) of Section 811 that significantly impairs the proposed conservatee's ability to understand and appreciate the consequences of his or her actions in connection with any of the functions described in subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 1801 and identify the observations that support that belief.
- (e) Determine whether the proposed conservatee wishes to contest the establishment of the conservatorship.
- (f) Determine whether the proposed conservatee objects to the proposed conservator or prefers another person to act as conservator.
- (g) Determine whether the proposed conservatee wishes to be represented by legal counsel and, if so, whether the proposed conservatee has retained legal counsel and, if not, the name of an attorney the proposed conservatee wishes to retain.

- (h) Determine whether the proposed conservatee is capable of completing an affidavit of voter registration.
- (i) If the proposed conservatee has not retained legal counsel, determine whether the proposed conservatee desires the court to appoint legal counsel.
- (j) Determine whether the appointment of legal counsel would be helpful to the resolution of the matter or is necessary to protect the interests of the proposed conservatee in any case where the proposed conservatee does not plan to retain legal counsel and has not requested the appointment of legal counsel by the court.
- (k) Report to the court in writing, at least five days before the hearing, concerning all of the foregoing, including the proposed conservatee's express communications concerning both of the following:
  - (1) Representation by legal counsel.

- (2) Whether the proposed conservatee is not willing to attend the hearing, does not wish to contest the establishment of the conservatorship, and does not object to the proposed conservator or prefer that another person act as conservator.
- (l) Mail, at least five days before the hearing, a copy of the report referred to in subdivision (k) to all of the following:
  - (1) The attorney, if any, for the petitioner.
  - (2) The attorney, if any, for the proposed conservatee.
  - (3) Any other persons as the court orders.
- (m) The court investigator has discretion to release the report required by this section to the public conservator, interested public agencies, and the long-term care ombudsman.
- (n) The report required by this section is confidential and shall be made available only to parties, persons given notice of the petition who have requested this report or who have appeared in the proceedings, their attorneys, and the court. The court has discretion at any other time to release the report, if it would serve the interests of the conservatee. The county clerk of the court shall provide for the limitation of the report exclusively to persons entitled to its receipt.
- (*o*) This section does not apply to a proposed conservatee who has personally executed the petition for conservatorship, or one who has nominated his or her own conservator, if he or she attends the hearing.
- (p) If the court investigator has performed an investigation within the preceding six months and furnished a report thereon to the court, the court may order, upon good cause shown, that another investigation is not necessary or that a more limited investigation may be performed.
- **Comment.** Section 1826 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

### Prob. Code § 1827.5 (amended). Assessment of proposed limited conservatee

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1827.5 of the Probate Code is amended to read:

1827.5. (a) In the case of any proceeding to establish a limited conservatorship for a person with developmental disabilities, within 30 days after the filing of a petition for limited conservatorship, a proposed limited conservatee, with his or her consent, shall be assessed at a regional center as provided in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 4620) of

Division 4.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The regional center shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to the court.

- (b) In the case of any proceeding to establish a general conservatorship for a person with developmental disabilities, the regional center, with the consent of the proposed conservatee, may prepare an assessment as provided in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 4620) of Division 4.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. If an assessment is prepared, the regional center shall submit its findings and recommendations to the court.
- (c) A report prepared under subdivision (a) or (b) shall include a description of the specific areas, nature, and degree of disability of the proposed conservatee or proposed limited conservatee. The findings and recommendations of the regional center are not binding upon the court. In a proceeding where the petitioner is a provider of board and care, treatment, habilitation, or other services to persons with developmental disabilities or a spouse or employee of a provider, is not the natural parent of the proposed conservatee or proposed limited conservatee, and is not a public entity, the regional center shall include a recommendation in its report concerning the suitability of the petitioners to meet the needs of the proposed conservatee or proposed limited conservatee.
- (d) At least five days before the hearing on the petition, the regional center shall mail a copy of the report referred to in subdivision (a) to all of the following:
  - (1) The proposed limited conservatee.

- (2) The attorney, if any, for the proposed limited conservatee.
- (3) If the petitioner is not the proposed limited conservatee, the attorney for the petitioner or the petitioner if the petitioner does not have an attorney.
  - (4) Such other persons as the court orders.
- (e) The report referred to in subdivisions (a) and (b) shall be confidential and shall be made available only to parties listed in subdivision (d) unless the court, in its discretion, determines that the release of the report would serve the interests of the conservatee who is developmentally disabled. The eounty clerk of the court shall make provision for limiting disclosure of the report exclusively to persons entitled thereto under this section.

**Comment.** Section 1827.5 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

### Prob. Code § 1851 (amended). Review by court investigator

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1851 of the Probate Code is amended to read:

1851. (a) When court review is required, the court investigator shall visit the conservatee. The court investigator shall inform the conservatee personally that the conservatee is under a conservatorship and shall give the name of the conservator to the conservatee. The court investigator shall determine whether the conservatee wishes to petition the court for termination of the conservatorship, whether the conservatee is still in need of the conservatorship, whether the present conservator is acting in the best interests of the conservatee, and whether the conservatee is capable of completing an affidavit of voter registration. If the court has made an order under Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1870), the court investigator shall determine whether the present condition of the conservatee is such that the terms of the order should be modified or the order revoked.

- (b) The findings of the court investigator, including the facts upon which the findings are based, shall be certified in writing to the court not less than 15 days prior to the date of review. A copy of the report shall be mailed to the conservator and to the attorneys of record for the conservator and conservatee at the same time it is certified to the court.
- (c) In the case of a limited conservatee, the court investigator shall make a recommendation regarding the continuation or termination of the limited conservatorship.
- (d) The court investigator may personally visit the conservator and other persons as may be necessary to determine whether the present conservator is acting in the best interests of the conservatee.
- (e) The report required by this section shall be confidential and shall be made available only to parties, persons given notice of the petition who have requested the report or who have appeared in the proceeding, their attorneys, and the court. The court shall have discretion at any other time to release the report if it would serve the interests of the conservatee. The county clerk of the court shall make provision for limiting disclosure of the report exclusively to persons entitled thereto under this section.

**Comment.** Section 1851 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

### Prob. Code § 15688 (amended). Compensation of public guardian

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 15688 of the Probate Code is amended to read:

15688. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article and the terms of the trust, a public guardian who is appointed as a trustee of a trust pursuant to Section 15660.5 shall be paid from the trust property for all of the following:

- (a) Reasonable expenses incurred in the administration of the trust.
- (b) Compensation for services of the public guardian and the attorney of the public guardian, and for the filing and processing services of the county clerk of the court in the amount the court determines is just and reasonable.
- (c) An annual bond fee in the amount of twenty-five dollars (\$25) plus one-fourth of 1 percent of the amount of the trust assets greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). The amount charged shall be deposited in the county treasury.

**Comment.** Section 15688 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

### PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

# Pub. Res. Code § 5560 (amended). Violation of ordinance, rule, or regulation of regional park district, regional park and open-space district, or regional open-space district

SEC. . Section 5560 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

5560. (a) Violation of any ordinance, rule, or regulation adopted pursuant to this article is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed six months, or by both such

fine and imprisonment, unless the board provides that a violation of any ordinance, rule, or regulation is an infraction, which shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50).

(b) Any municipal superior court which may be established of a county lying wholly or in part within the district, or superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, shall have jurisdiction is a proper court for trial of all prosecutions under this article for violations of any ordinance, rule, or regulation adopted by the board.

**Comment.** Subdivision (b) of Section 5560 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. "District," as used in this section, means "any regional park district, regional park and open-space district, or regional open-space district formed pursuant to this article." Section 5500.

### Note: Comment Requested

Public Resources Code Section 5560 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section with regard to venue.

### Pub. Res. Code § 14591.5 (amended). Enforcement of judgments

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 14591.5 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

14591.5. After the time for judicial review under Section 11523 of the Government Code has expired, the department may apply to the clerk of the small claims court, municipal court, or superior court, depending on the jurisdictional amount and any other remedy sought, in the county where the penalties, restitution, or other remedy was imposed by the department, for a judgment to collect any unpaid civil penalties or restitution or to enforce any other remedy provided by this division. The application, which shall include a certified copy of the final agency order or decision, shall constitute a sufficient showing to warrant the issuance of the judgment. The court clerk shall enter the judgment immediately in conformity with the application. The judgment so entered shall have the same force and effect as, and shall be subject to all the provisions of law relating to, a judgment in a civil action, and may be enforced in the same manner as any other judgment of the court in which it is entered. The court shall make enforcement of the judgment a priority.

**Comment.** Section 14591.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution. The small claims court is a division of the superior court. Code Civ. Proc. § 116.210 (small claims division).

### PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE

### Pub. Util. Code § 5411.5 (amended). Seizure or impoundment of vehicle

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 5411.5 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:

5411.5. Whenever a peace officer arrests a person for a violation of Section 5411 involving the operation of a charter-party carrier of passengers without a valid certificate or permit at a public airport, within 100 feet of a public airport, or within two miles of the international border between the United States and Mexico, the peace officer may impound and retain possession of the vehicle used in violation of Section 5411.

If the vehicle is seized from a person who is not the owner of the vehicle, the impounding authority shall immediately give notice to the owner by first-class mail.

The vehicle shall immediately be returned to the owner without cost to the owner if the infraction or violation is not prosecuted or is dismissed, the owner is found not guilty of the offense, or it is determined that the vehicle was used in violation of Section 5411 without the knowledge and consent of the owner. Otherwise, the vehicle shall be returned to the owner upon payment of any fine ordered by the court. After the expiration of six weeks from the final disposition of the criminal case, the impounding authority may deal with the vehicle as lost or abandoned property under Section 1411 of the Penal Code.

At any time, a person may make a motion in municipal court, or in superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, for the immediate return of the vehicle on the ground that there was no probable cause to seize it or that there is some other good cause, as determined by the court, for the return of the vehicle. A proceeding under this section is a limited civil case.

No peace officer, however, shall impound any vehicle owned or operated by a nonprofit organization exempt from taxation pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code which serves youth or senior citizens and provides transportation incidental to its programs or services.

**Comment.** Section 5411.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

### REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE

# Rev. & Tax. Code § 19280 (unchanged). Collection of fines, penalties, and forfeitures by Franchise Tax Board

19280. (a)(1) Fines, state or local penalties, forfeitures, restitution fines, restitution orders, or any other amounts imposed by a superior or municipal court of the State of California upon a person or any other entity that is due and payable in an amount totaling no less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), in the aggregate, for criminal offenses, including all offenses involving a violation of the Vehicle Code except offenses relating to parking or registration or offenses by pedestrians or bicyclists, may, no sooner than 90 days after payment of that amount becomes delinquent, be referred by the county or the state to the Franchise Tax Board for collection under guidelines prescribed by the Franchise Tax Board.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision:

- (A) The amounts referred by the county or state under this section may include any amounts that a government entity may add to the court-imposed obligation as a result of the underlying offense, trial, or conviction. For purposes of this article, those amounts shall be deemed to be imposed by the court.
- (B) Restitution orders may be referred to the Franchise Tax Board only by a government entity, as agreed upon by the Franchise Tax Board, provided that all of the following apply:
- (i) The government entity has the authority to collect on behalf of the state or the victim.
- (ii) The government entity shall be responsible for distributing the restitution order collections, as appropriate.
- (iii) The government entity shall ensure, in making the referrals and distributions, that it coordinates with any other related collection activities that may occur by counties or other state agencies.

- (iv) The government entity shall ensure compliance with laws relating to the reimbursement of the State Restitution Fund.
- (C) The Franchise Tax Board shall establish criteria for referral, which shall include setting forth a minimum dollar amount subject to referral and collection.
- (b)(1) For the period January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002, inclusive, the Franchise Tax Board may limit referrals under the program authorized by this article to 17 counties.
- (2) The report required to be issued by the Franchise Tax Board pursuant to Section 13 of Chapter 1242 of the Statutes of 1994, as amended by Section 46 of Chapter 604 of the Statutes of 1997, is due to the Legislature on or before April 1, 2001, and shall specifically address the feasibility and advisability of expanding the program authorized by this article to accept referrals from all 58 counties.
- (c) Upon written notice to the debtor from the Franchise Tax Board, any amount referred to the Franchise Tax Board under subdivision (a) and any interest thereon, including any interest on the amount referred under subdivision (a) that accrued prior to the date of referral, shall be treated as final and due and payable to the State of California, and shall be collected from the debtor by the Franchise Tax Board in any manner authorized under the law for collection of a delinquent personal income tax liability, including, but not limited to, issuance of an order and levy under Article 4 (commencing with Section 706.070) of Chapter 5 of Division 2 of Title 9 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure in the manner provided for earnings withholding orders for taxes.
- (d)(1) Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001), this part, Part 10.7 (commencing with Section 21001), and Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001) shall apply to amounts referred under this article in the same manner and with the same force and effect and to the full extent as if the language of those laws had been incorporated in full into this article, except to the extent that any provision is either inconsistent with this article or is not relevant to this article.
- (2) Any information, information sources, or enforcement remedies and capabilities available to the court or the state referring to the amount due described in subdivision (a), shall be available to the Franchise Tax Board to be used in conjunction with, or independent of, the information, information sources, or remedies and capabilities available to the Franchise Tax Board for purposes of administering Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001), this part, Part 10.7 (commencing with Section 21001), or Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001).
- (e) The activities required to implement and administer this part shall not interfere with the primary mission of the Franchise Tax Board to administer Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001) and Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001).
- (f) For amounts referred for collection under subdivision (a), interest shall accrue at the greater of the rate applicable to the amount due being collected or the rate provided under Section 19521. When notice of the amount due includes interest and is mailed to the debtor and the amount is paid within 15 days after the date of notice, interest shall not be imposed for the period after the date of notice.
- (g) In no event shall a collection under this article be construed as a payment of income taxes imposed under Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001) or Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001).

### Note: Comment Requested

Revenue and Taxation Code Section 19280 authorizes the Franchise Tax Board to collect certain "[f]ines, state or local penalties, forfeitures, restitution fines, restitution orders, or any other amounts imposed by a superior or municipal court. These obligations may be referred to the Franchise Tax Board "no sooner than 90 days" after payment becomes delinquent. Because the

last municipal court was not eliminated until February 8, 2001, it probably is premature to delete the "municipal court" reference from the section. The Commission solicits comment on when the provision will be ripe for reform.

The Commission also notes that subdivision (b) requires the Franchise Tax Board to submit a report "on or before April 1, 2001," and authorizes the Franchise Tax Board to limit referrals under the statute to 17 counties "[f]or the period January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002, inclusive." The Commission solicits comment on whether subdivision (b) will continue to a useful purpose after December 31, 2002.

# Rev. & Tax. Code § 19707 (amended). Venue

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 19707 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19707. The place of trial for the offenses enumerated in this chapter shall be in the county of residence or principal place of business of the defendant or defendants at the time of commission of the offense. However, if the defendant or defendants had no residence or principal place of business in this state at the time of commission of the offense, the trial shall be held in the County of Sacramento.

In a criminal case charging a defendant or defendants with committing an offense enumerated in this chapter, the place of trial may be as set forth in this section, or as provided for in Sections 1462 and Section 1462.2 or Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 777) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code.

**Comment.** Section 19707 is amended to reflect the repeal of Penal Code Section 1462, concerning the jurisdiction of the municipal and superior courts.

# STREETS AND HIGHWAYS CODE

#### Sts. & Hy. Code § 5419 (amended). Notice to street superintendent

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 5419 of the Streets and Highways Code is amended to read:

5419. Upon the entry of judgment or dismissal of the action the eounty clerk of the court shall forthwith mail to the street superintendent of the city having jurisdiction over the proceeding in which the assessment was levied, a certified copy of the judgment or other evidence sufficient to advise the street superintendent of the judgment of the court in the action.

**Comment.** Section 5419 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

#### Sts. & Hy. Code § 6619 (amended). Notice to treasurer

SEC. Section 6619 of the Streets and Highways Code is amended to read:

6619. A written notice of the pendency of any action for recovery on a bond shall be filed with the treasurer. After the filing of such notice the treasurer shall not receive any money on account of the bond and he shall have no authority to cancel the entries on the bond in his the register or give a discharge of the bond without the written consent of the owner thereof until judgment has been rendered in the action or until it has been dismissed.

Upon the entry of judgment or dismissal of the action the county clerk of the court shall forthwith mail to the treasurer a certified copy of the judgment or other evidence sufficient to advise him the treasurer of the judgment of the court in the action.

Comment. Section 6619 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

#### Sts. & Hy. Code § 6621 (amended). Decree of foreclosure 10

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SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 6621 of the Streets and Highways Code is amended to read:

6621. Whenever a bond is foreclosed pursuant to this chapter, the decree of foreclosure shall direct the county clerk of the court to deliver the bond sued upon to the treasurer of the city which issued said bond together with a memorandum setting forth the title and number of the action and the fact that the bond has been foreclosed.

**Comment.** Section 6621 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

### Sts. & Hy. Code § 6622 (amended). Certificate of cancellation

22 23 SEC. Section 6622 of the Streets and Highways Code is amended to read: 24 6622. The treasurer shall cancel the bond upon his the records and deliver to the county clerk of the court a receipt substantially in the following form: 25 "Certificate of Cancellation of Street Improvement Bond Series (designating it), in the 26 City (or County) of (naming it). 27 \$ /100 28 No. I, \_\_\_\_, Treasurer of the City (or County) of \_\_\_\_ do hereby certify that I have received 29 30 the above bond from the county clerk of the Superior Court of \_\_\_\_ (naming county) in that certain foreclosure action entitled \_\_\_\_ vs. \_\_\_\_ No.\_\_\_\_, Superior Court of \_\_\_ 31 32 County; and I have this day canceled said bond on my records, pursuant to the order of the court made in said case. 33 Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19 20 \_\_\_. 34 35 Treasurer of the City (or County) of \_\_\_\_\_ 36 37 Deputy" 38

Comment. Section 6622 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Sts. & Hy. Code § 6623 (amended). Entry of judgment or decree

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 6623 of the Streets and Highways Code is amended to read:

6623. The county clerk of the court shall enter the judgment or decree of foreclosure in the action upon the delivery of the certificate of cancellation to him.

**Comment.** Section 6623 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

#### Sts. & Hy. Code § 8266 (amended). Filing complaint

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 8266 of the Streets and Highways Code is amended to read:
- 8266. The proceeding is instituted by filing with the county clerk of the count a complaint setting forth:
  - (a) The name of the district.
- (b) Its exterior boundaries.

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- (c) The date of its organization.
- (d) A prayer that the district be judged legally formed under this part

**Comment.** Section 8266 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CODE

#### Unemp. Ins. Code § 1815 (amended). Unemployment contributions judgment

SEC. . Section 1815 of the Unemployment Insurance Code is amended to read:

1815. If any employing unit is delinquent in the payment of any contributions, penalties or interest provided for in this division, the director may, not later than 10 years after the payment became delinquent or within 10 years after the last entry of a judgment under this article or within 10 years after the last recording or filing of a notice of state tax lien under Section 7171 of the Government Code, file in the Office of the County Clerk of the Superior Court of Sacramento County, or with the county clerk of the superior court of the county in which the employer has his its principal place of business, a certificate specifying the amount of the contributions, interest and penalty due and the name and last known address of the employer liable therefor. The certificate shall also contain a statement that the director has complied with all the provisions of this division in relation to the computation and levy of the contributions, interest and penalty, and a request that judgment be entered against the employer in the amount set forth in the certificate. The eounty clerk immediately upon the filing of the certificate shall enter a judgment for the State of California against the employer in the amount set forth in the certificate. Such judgment may be filed by the county clerk in a looseleaf book entitled "Unemployment Contributions Judgments."

**Comment.** Section 1815 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and

the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 1 2

69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

#### VEHICLE CODE

#### Veh. Code § 9805 (amended). Certificate of amount due

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SEC. . Section 9805 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

- 9805. (a) The department may file in the office of the county clerk of the superior court of Sacramento County, or any other county, a certificate specifying the amount of any fee, tax, penalty, and collection cost due, the name and last known address of the individual, company, or corporation liable for the amount due, and the fact that the department has complied with all the provisions of this division in the computation of the amount due, and a request that judgment be entered against the individual, company, or corporation in the amount of the fee, tax, penalty, and collection cost set forth in the certificate if the fee, tax, penalty, or collection cost constitutes either of the following:
- (1) A lien under this division on the vehicle on which it is due is not paid when due, and there is evidence that the vehicle has been operated in violation of this code or any regulations adopted pursuant to this code.
  - (2) A lessee liability as provided in Section 10879 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (b) Prior to the filing of the certificate, the department shall, by mail, notify the individual, company, or corporation of the amount which is due and of the opportunity for a hearing as provided in this subdivision. At the request of the individual, company, or corporation, the department shall conduct a hearing pursuant to Section 9801, at which it shall be determined whether the claimed fee, tax, penalty, or collection cost in the amount claimed by the department is due and constitutes a lien on the vehicle, and whether the individual, company, or corporation is liable therefor.
- (c) If no hearing is requested within 15 days after mailing the notice required by subdivision (b), the certificate required by subdivision (b) may be filed.

Comment. Section 9805 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

### Veh. Code § 9806 (amended). Judgment for amount due

SEC. \_ . Section 9806 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

9806. The county clerk of the court, immediately upon the filing of the certificate specified in Section 9805, shall enter a judgment for the people of the State of California against the individual, company, or corporation in the amount of any fee, tax, penalty, and collection cost set forth in the certificate. The county-clerk may file the judgment in a looseleaf book entitled "Department of Motor Vehicles Registration Judgments."

Comment. Section 9806 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Veh. Code § 9872.1 (amended). Vessel or component part with hull identification number removed, defaced, altered or destroyed

SEC. . Section 9872.1 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

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- 9872.1. (a) No person shall knowingly buy, sell, offer for sale, receive, or have in his or her possession any vessel, or component part thereof, from which the hull identification number has been removed, defaced, altered, or destroyed, unless the vessel or component part has attached thereto a hull identification number assigned or approved by the department in lieu of the manufacturer's number.
- (b) Whenever a vessel, or component part thereof, from which the hull identification number has been removed, defaced, altered, or destroyed, and which does not have attached thereto an assigned or approved number as described in subdivision (a), comes into the custody of a peace officer, the seized vessel or component part is subject, in accordance with the procedures specified in this section, to impoundment and to such disposition as may be provided by order of a court having jurisdiction. This subdivision does not apply with respect to a seized vessel or component part used as evidence in any criminal action or proceeding.
- (c) Whenever a vessel or component part described in subdivision (a) comes into the custody of a peace officer, any person from whom the property was seized, and all claimants to the property whose interest or title is on registration records in the department, shall be notified within five days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, after the seizure, of the date, time, and place of the hearing required in subdivision (e). The notice shall contain the information specified in subdivision (d).
- (d) Whenever a peace officer seizes a vessel or component part as provided in subdivision (b), any person from whom the property was seized shall be provided a notice of impoundment of the vessel or component part which shall serve as a receipt and contain the following information:
  - (1) Name and address of person from whom the property was seized.
- (2) A statement that the vessel or component part seized has been impounded for investigation of a violation of this section and that the property will be released upon a determination that the hull identification number has not been removed, defaced, altered, or destroyed, or upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of ownership of the vessel or component part, provided that no other person claims an interest in the property; otherwise, a hearing regarding the disposition of the vessel or component part shall take place in the proper court.
- (3) A statement that any person from whom the property was seized, and all claimants to the property whose interest or title is on registration records in the department, will receive written notification of the date, time, and place of the hearing within five days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, after the seizure.
- (4) Name and address of the law enforcement agency where evidence of ownership of the vessel or component part may be presented.
  - (5) A statement of the contents of this section.
- (e) A hearing on the disposition of the property shall be held by the municipal court, or by the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, within 60 days after the seizure. The hearing shall be before the court without a jury. A proceeding under this section is a limited civil case.
- (1) If the evidence reveals either that the hull identification number has not been removed, altered, or destroyed or that the hull identification number has been removed, altered, or destroyed but satisfactory evidence of ownership has been presented to the seizing agency or court, the property shall be released to the person entitled thereto.

- (2) If the evidence reveals that the hull identification number has been removed, altered, or destroyed, and satisfactory evidence of ownership has not been presented, the property shall be destroyed, sold, or otherwise disposed of as provided by court order.
- (3) At the hearing, the seizing agency shall have the burden of establishing that the hull identification number has been removed, defaced, altered, or destroyed and that no satisfactory evidence of ownership has been presented.
- (f) Nothing in this section precludes the return of a seized vessel or component part to the owner by the seizing agency following presentation of satisfactory evidence of ownership and, if determined necessary, upon the assignment of an identification number to the vessel or component part by the department.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (e) of Section 9872.1 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Veh. Code § 10751 (amended). Vehicle or component part with manufacturer's serial or identification number removed, defaced, altered or destroyed

SEC. . Section 10751 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

- 10751. (a) No person shall knowingly buy, sell, offer for sale, receive, or have in his or her possession, any vehicle, or component part thereof, from which any serial or identification number, including, but not limited to, any number used for registration purposes, that is affixed by the manufacturer to the vehicle or component part, in whatever manner deemed proper by the manufacturer, has been removed, defaced, altered, or destroyed, unless the vehicle or component part has attached thereto an identification number assigned or approved by the department in lieu of the manufacturer's number.
- (b) Whenever a vehicle described in subdivision (a), including a vehicle assembled with any component part which is in violation of subdivision (a), comes into the custody of a peace officer, it shall be destroyed, sold, or otherwise disposed of under the conditions as provided in an order by the court having jurisdiction. No court order providing for disposition shall be issued unless the person from whom the property was seized, and all claimants to the property whose interest or title is on registration records in the Department of Motor Vehicles, are provided a postseizure hearing by the court having jurisdiction within 90 days after the seizure. This subdivision shall not apply with respect to a seized vehicle or component part used as evidence in any criminal action or proceeding. Nothing in this section shall, however, preclude the return of a seized vehicle or a component part to the owner by the seizing agency following presentation of satisfactory evidence of ownership and, if determined necessary, upon the assignment of an identification number to the vehicle or component part by the department.
- (c) Whenever a vehicle described in subdivision (a) comes into the custody of a peace officer, the person from whom the property was seized, and all claimants to the property whose interest or title is on registration records in the Department of Motor Vehicles, shall be notified within five days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, after the seizure, of the date, time, and place of the hearing required in subdivision (b). The notice shall contain the information specified in subdivision (d).
- (d) Whenever a peace officer seizes a vehicle described in subdivision (a), the person from whom the property was seized shall be provided a notice of impoundment of the vehicle which shall serve as a receipt and contain the following information:
  - (1) Name and address of person from whom the property was seized.
- (2) A statement that the vehicle seized has been impounded for investigation of a violation of Section 10751 of the California Vehicle Code and that the property will be

released upon a determination that the serial or identification number has not been removed, defaced, altered, or destroyed, or upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of ownership of the vehicle or a component part, if no other person claims an interest in the property; otherwise, a hearing regarding the disposition of the vehicle shall take place in the proper court.

- (3) A statement that the person from whom the property was seized, and all claimants to the property whose interest or title is on registration records in the Department of Motor Vehicles, will receive written notification of the date, time, and place of the hearing within five days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, after the seizure.
- (4) Name and address of the law enforcement agency where evidence of ownership of the vehicle or component part may be presented.
  - (5) A statement of the contents of Section 10751 of the Vehicle Code.

- (e) A hearing on the disposition of the property shall be held by the municipal court, or by the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, within 90 days after the seizure. The hearing shall be before the court without a jury. A proceeding under this section is a limited civil case.
- (1) If the evidence reveals either that the serial or identification number has not been removed, defaced, altered, or destroyed or that the number has been removed, defaced, altered, or destroyed but satisfactory evidence of ownership has been presented to the seizing agency or court, the property shall be released to the person entitled thereto. Nothing in this section precludes the return of the vehicle or a component part to a good faith purchaser following presentation of satisfactory evidence of ownership thereof upon the assignment of an identification number to the vehicle or component part by the department.
- (2) If the evidence reveals that the identification number has been removed, defaced, altered, or destroyed, and satisfactory evidence of ownership has not been presented, the vehicle shall be destroyed, sold, or otherwise disposed of as provided by court order.
- (3) At the hearing, the seizing agency has the burden of establishing that the serial or identification number has been removed, defaced, altered, or destroyed and that no satisfactory evidence of ownership has been presented.
- (f) This section does not apply to a scrap metal processor engaged primarily in the acquisition, processing, and shipment of ferrous and nonferrous scrap, and who receives dismantled vehicles from licensed dismantlers, licensed junk collectors, or licensed junk dealers as scrap metal for the purpose of recycling the dismantled vehicles for their metallic content, the end product of which is the production of material for recycling and remelting purposes for steel mills, foundries, smelters, and refiners.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (e) of Section 10751 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Veh. Code § 11102.1 (amended). Return of deposit of driving school licensee

- SEC. . Section 11102.1 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:
- 11102.1. If a deposit is given instead of the bond required by Section 11102:
- (a) The director may order the deposit returned at the expiration of three years from the date a driving school licensee has ceased to do business, or three years from the date a licensee has ceased to be licensed, if the director is satisfied that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit. A judge of a municipal or superior court may order the return of the deposit prior to the expiration of three years upon evidence satisfactory to the judge that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit.

(b) If either the director, department, or state is a defendant in any action instituted to recover all or any part of the deposit, or any action is instituted by the director, department, or state to determine those entitled to any part of the deposit, the director, department, or state shall be paid reasonable attorney fees and costs from the deposit. Costs shall include those administrative costs incurred in processing claims against the deposit.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 11102.1 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Vehicle Code Section 11102.1 does not specify the procedure for seeking a court order requiring return of a deposit. Would it be helpful to address this point? Is it necessary to provide guidance regarding the jurisdictional classification of such a request? See Code Civ. Proc. § 86(a) (case at law in which demand or value of property in controversy is \$25,000 or less is limited civil case); see also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases), 88 (unlimited civil cases). The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

# Veh. Code § 11203 (amended). Deposit in lieu of bond

SEC. . Section 11203 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

11203. In lieu of the bond otherwise required by paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 11202, the applicant may make a deposit pursuant to Article 7 (commencing with Section 995.710) of Chapter 2 of Title 14 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The director may order the deposit returned at the expiration of three years from the date a traffic violator school licensee has ceased to do business, or three years from the date a licensee has ceased to be licensed, if the director is satisfied that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit. A municipal or superior court may, upon petition, order the return of the deposit prior to the expiration of three years upon evidence satisfactory to the court that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit. If either the director, department, or state is a defendant in any civil action instituted to recover all or any part of the deposit, or any civil action is instituted by the director, department, or state to determine those entitled to any part of the deposit, the director, department, or state shall be paid reasonable attorney fees and costs from the deposit. Costs shall include those administrative costs incurred in processing claims against the licensee recoverable from the deposit.

**Comment.** Section 11203 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

### Note: Comment Requested

Vehicle Code Section 11203 does not specify the procedure for seeking a court order requiring return of a deposit. Would it be helpful to address this point? Is it necessary to provide guidance regarding the jurisdictional classification of such a request? See Code Civ. Proc. § 86(a) (case at law in which demand or value of property in controversy is \$25,000 or less is limited civil case); see also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases), 88 (unlimited civil cases). The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

# Veh. Code § 11205 (unchanged). List of traffic violator schools (as amended by Section 455.5 of Chapter 931 of the Statutes of 1998)

Text of section operative until subdivision (d) or (e) of this version of Section 11205, or application thereof, is held unconstitutional under the terms of subdivision (n).

- 11205. (a) The department shall publish a traffic violator school referral list of all the approved locations of traffic violator school classes, by school name, to be transmitted to each municipal court in the state, and to each superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, in sufficient quantity to allow the courts to provide a copy to each person referred to traffic violator school. The list shall be revised at least twice annually and transmitted to the courts by the first day of January and the first day of July. It shall include all of the following:
- (1) The name of each traffic violator school or, pursuant to subdivision (d), the general term "traffic violator school" followed by its traffic violator school license number.
  - (2) A phone number used for student information.
  - (3) The county and the judicial district.

- (4) The cities where classes are available.
- (b) Each traffic violator school owner shall be permitted one school name in a judicial district.
- (c) The list shall be organized alphabetically in sections for each county and subsections for each judicial district within the county. The order of the names within each judicial district shall be random pursuant to a drawing or lottery conducted by the department.
- (d) On the list prepared by the department under subdivision (c), each traffic violator school shall appear by name unless a court determines, pursuant to subdivision (e), that a name is inappropriate and directs the department to delete the name and instead list the school by the term "traffic violator school" followed by its license number. The deletion of the name of a school from the list for a judicial district shall not affect whether that school appears by name on the list for any other judicial district within the state. In making a determination under this subdivision regarding the deletion of a name from the list, the court shall use as its criteria whether the name is misleading to the public, undignified, or implies that the school offers inducements or premiums which derogate or distort the instructional intent of the traffic safety program.
- (e) When the department transmits any referral list pursuant to subdivision (a), each court shall do all of the following:
- (1) Within 30 days of receipt of the list, notify the school owner of any school name that the court intends to remove from the referral list.
- (2) Within 60 days of receipt of the list, make every effort to schedule, conduct, and complete a hearing for the school owner, or a representative, if requested, at which the sole issue shall be whether the name violates the standards set forth in subdivision (d). A substitute name may be submitted to the court at the conclusion of the hearing, pursuant to subdivision (h).
- (3) Within 10 days of the completion of that hearing, notify the department and school owner of any school names it intends to remove from the referral list.
- (f) In order for a court action to delete a school name from the next referral list published by the department, the department shall receive court notification no later than 90 days prior to publication of the next referral list and, absent a direct order by the appellate division of the superior court or a court of higher jurisdiction, the department shall not fail to publish a referral list on the grounds that there exists pending litigation or appeals concerning the lists.
- (g) Any court notifying the department of a school name it intends to remove from the list, pursuant to this section, shall provide the school owner with the name of the judge making those findings.

- (h) When a court informs a school owner, pursuant to subdivision (e), of its decision to delete the name of a traffic violator school from that judicial district's subsection of the department's traffic violator school referral list, the owner may, on a form approved by the department, submit a substitute name to the court and request approval of that name. The court shall, within 30 days of receipt of the request for approval of the substitute name, inform the department and the school owner, on a form approved by the department, of its approval or rejection of the substitute name. The school owner may continue this appeal process for approval of a substitute name until the court determines that the name does not violate the standard set forth in subdivision (d). A name approval in a judicial district shall not affect the school's name or listing in any other district in the state. The department shall not impose any fee or license requirement under this subdivision.
- (i) If a court fails to act within 30 days on a request of a traffic violator school owner, pursuant to subdivision (h), the proposed substitute name shall be deemed approved by the court for the purposes of the traffic violator school referral list.
- (j)(1) Every application filed with the department on and after June 1, 1991, for an original license by a traffic school owner or for approval to conduct classes in a judicial district not previously approved, shall be accompanied by the approval of the court in each judicial district proposed for those operations of the name of the school, on a form approved by the department for that purpose. For the approved name to be included in the traffic violator school referral list, the form shall be received by the department no later than 90 days prior to publication.
- (2) When a court disapproves a school name pursuant to this subdivision, the court shall notify the school owner within 30 days of its disapproval and schedule a hearing for that school owner, or a representative, if requested, at which the sole issue shall be whether the name violates the standards set forth in subdivision (d). A substitute name may be submitted to the court at the conclusion of the hearing, pursuant to subdivision (h).
- (3) The court shall make every effort to schedule, conduct, and complete a hearing within 60 days of receipt of the school owner's request for a school name approval. A name approval in a judicial district shall not affect the school's name or listing in any other district in the state. A change in physical location by a school within a judicial district shall not require approval pursuant to this subdivision.
- (k) The department shall publish a list of the owners of traffic violator schools. One copy shall be provided to each municipal court in the state, and to each superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court. This list shall be revised at least twice annually and transmitted to the courts by the first day of January and the first day of July. This list shall include all of the following:
  - (1) The name of each school, grouped by owner.
  - (2) The business office address.
- 41 (3) The business office telephone number.
  - (4) The license number.

- (5) The owner's name.
- (6) The operator's name.
- (1) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (d) of Section 42005, the court shall use either the current list of traffic violator schools published by the department when it orders a person to complete a traffic violator school pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 42005 or, when a court utilizing a nonprofit agency for traffic violator school administration and monitoring services in which all traffic violator schools licensed by

the department are allowed the opportunity to participate, a statewide referral list may be published by the nonprofit agency and distributed by the court. The agency shall monitor each classroom location situated within the judicial districts in which that agency provides services to the courts and is represented on its referral list. The monitoring shall occur at least once every 90 days with reports forwarded to the department and the respective courts on a monthly basis.

- (m) The court may charge a traffic violator a fee to defray the costs incurred by the agency for the monitoring reports and services provided to the court. The court may delegate collection of the fee to the agency. Fees shall be approved and regulated by the court. Until December 31, 1996, the fee shall not exceed the actual cost incurred by the agency or five dollars (\$5), whichever is less.
- (n) If any provision of subdivision (d) or (e), as added by Section 4 of Assembly Bill 185 of the 1991-92 Regular Session, or the application thereof to any person, is held to be unconstitutional, this section is repealed on the date the decision of the court so holding becomes final.

# Note: Comment Requested

Subdivisions (a) and (k) of Vehicle Code Section 11205 need to be revised to delete references to the municipal court. The provision also uses judicial districts as the geographic unit for organizing traffic violator schools. This approach needs to be reconsidered in light of trial court unification and the consequent elimination of municipal court districts. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

# Veh. Code § 11205 (unchanged). List of traffic violator schools (as amended by Section 456 of Chapter 931 of the Statutes of 1998)

Text of section operative if subdivision (d) or (e) of the other version of Section 11205, or application thereof, is held unconstitutional under the terms of subdivision (f).

- 11205. (a) The department shall publish semiannually, or more often as necessary to serve the purposes of this act, a list of all traffic violator schools which are licensed pursuant to this section. The list shall identify classroom facilities within a judicial district that are at a different location from a licensed school's principal facility. The department shall transmit the list to each municipal court and to each superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, with a sufficient number of copies to allow the courts to provide one copy to each person referred to a licensed traffic violator school. The department shall, at least semiannually, revise the list to ensure that each court has a current list of all licensed traffic violator schools.
- (b) Each licensed traffic violator school owner shall be permitted one school name per judicial district.
- (c) The referral list shall be organized alphabetically, in sections for each county, and contain subsections for each judicial district within the county. The order of the names within each judicial district shall be random pursuant to a drawing or lottery conducted by the department.
- (d) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (d) of Section 42005, the court shall use either the current referral list of traffic violator schools published by the department when it orders a person to complete a traffic violator school pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 42005 or, when a court utilizing a nonprofit agency for traffic violator school administration and monitoring services in which all traffic violator schools licensed by the department are allowed the opportunity to participate, a statewide referral list may be published by the nonprofit agency and distributed by the court. The agency

shall monitor each classroom location situated within the judicial districts in which that agency provides services to the courts and is represented on its referral list. The monitoring shall occur at least once every 90 days with reports forwarded to the department and the respective courts on a monthly basis.

- (e) The court may charge a traffic violator a fee to defray the costs incurred by the agency for the monitoring reports and services provided to the court. The court may delegate collection of the fee to the agency. Fees shall be approved and regulated by the court. Until December 31, 1996, the fee shall not exceed the actual cost incurred by the agency or five dollars (\$5), whichever is less.
- (f) If any provision of subdivision (d) or (e) of Section 11205, as added by Section 4 of Assembly Bill 185 of the 1991-92 Regular Session, or the application thereof to any person, is held to be unconstitutional, that Section 11205 is repealed on the date the decision of the court so holding becomes final, and on that date, this section shall become operative.

# Note: Comment Requested

Subdivision (a) of Vehicle Code Section 11205 needs to be revised to delete references to the municipal court. The provision also uses judicial districts as the geographic unit for organizing traffic violator schools. This approach needs to be reconsidered in light of trial court unification and the consequent elimination of municipal court districts. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section.

# Veh. Code § 11301.5 (amended). Return of deposit of vehicle verifier

SEC. . Section 11301.5 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

11301.5. If a deposit is given instead of the bond required by Section 11301:

- (a) The Director of Motor Vehicles may order the refund of the deposit three years from the date a vehicle verifier has ceased to be licensed, if the director is satisfied that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit. A judge of a municipal or superior court may order the return of the deposit prior to the expiration of three years from the date a vehicle verifier has ceased to be licensed if there is evidence satisfactory to the court that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit.
- (b) If the director, department, or state is a defendant in any action instituted to recover all or any part of the deposit, or any action is instituted by the director, department, or state to determine those entitled to any part of the deposit, the director, department, or state shall be paid reasonable attorney fees and costs from the deposit. Costs shall include those administrative costs incurred in processing claims against the deposit.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 11301.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Note: Comment Requested

Vehicle Code Section 11301.5 does not specify the procedure for seeking a court order requiring return of a deposit. Would it be helpful to address this point? Is it necessary to provide guidance regarding the jurisdictional classification of such a request? See Code Civ. Proc. § 86(a) (case at law in which demand or value of property in controversy is \$25,000 or less is limited civil case); see also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases), 88 (unlimited civil cases). The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

# Veh. Code § 11710.2 (amended). Return of deposit of dealer

45 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 11710.2 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

- 11710.2. If a deposit is given instead of the bond required by Section 11710 both of the following apply:
- (a) The director may order the deposit returned at the expiration of three years from the date an applicant for a dealer's license who has operated a business of selling vehicles under a temporary permit has ceased to do business, or three years from the date a licensee has ceased to be licensed, if the director is satisfied that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit. A judge of a municipal or superior court may order the return of the deposit prior to the expiration of three years upon evidence satisfactory to the judge that there are no outstanding claims against the deposit.
- (b) If either the director, department, or state is a defendant in any action instituted to recover all or any part of the deposit, or any action is instituted by the director, department, or state to determine those entitled to any part of the deposit, the director, department, or state shall be paid reasonable attorney fees and costs from the deposit. Costs shall include those administrative costs incurred in processing claims against the deposit.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 11710.2 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Note: Comment Requested

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Vehicle Code Section 11710.2 does not specify the procedure for seeking a court order requiring return of a deposit. Would it be helpful to address this point? Is it necessary to provide guidance regarding the jurisdictional classification of such a request? See Code Civ. Proc. § 86(a) (case at law in which demand or value of property in controversy is \$25,000 or less is limited civil case); see also Code Civ. Proc. §§ 85 (limited civil cases), 88 (unlimited civil cases). The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of this provision.

#### Veh. Code § 14607.6 (amended). Vehicle driven by unlicensed driver

SEC. . Section 14607.6 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

- 14607.6. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as provided in this section, a motor vehicle is subject to forfeiture as a nuisance if it is driven on a highway in this state by a driver with a suspended or revoked license, or by an unlicensed driver, who is a registered owner of the vehicle at the time of impoundment and has a previous misdemeanor conviction for a violation of subdivision (a) of Section 12500 or Section 14601, 14601.1, 14601.2, 14601.3, 14601.4, or 14601.5.
- (b) A peace officer shall not stop a vehicle for the sole reason of determining whether the driver is properly licensed.
- (c)(1) If a driver is unable to produce a valid driver's license on the demand of a peace officer enforcing the provisions of this code, as required by subdivision (b) of Section 12951, the vehicle shall be impounded regardless of ownership, unless the peace officer is reasonably able, by other means, to verify that the driver is properly licensed. Prior to impounding a vehicle, a peace officer shall attempt to verify the license status of a driver who claims to be properly licensed but is unable to produce the license on demand of the peace officer.
- (2) A peace officer shall not impound a vehicle pursuant to this subdivision if the license of the driver expired within the preceding 30 days and the driver would otherwise have been properly licensed.
- (3) A peace officer may exercise discretion in a situation where the driver without a valid license is an employee driving a vehicle registered to the employer in the course of employment. A peace officer may also exercise discretion in a situation where the driver without a valid license is the employee of a bona fide business establishment or is a

person otherwise controlled by such an establishment and it reasonably appears that an owner of the vehicle, or an agent of the owner, relinquished possession of the vehicle to the business establishment solely for servicing or parking of the vehicle or other reasonably similar situations, and where the vehicle was not to be driven except as directly necessary to accomplish that business purpose. In this event, if the vehicle can be returned to or be retrieved by the business establishment or registered owner, the peace officer may release and not impound the vehicle.

- (4) A registered or legal owner of record at the time of impoundment may request a hearing to determine the validity of the impoundment pursuant to subdivision (n).
- (5) If the driver of a vehicle impounded pursuant to this subdivision was not a registered owner of the vehicle at the time of impoundment, or if the driver of the vehicle was a registered owner of the vehicle at the time of impoundment but the driver does not have a previous conviction for a violation of subdivision (a) of Section 12500 or Section 14601, 14601.1, 14601.2, 14601.3, 14601.4, or 14601.5, the vehicle shall be released pursuant to this code and is not subject to forfeiture.
- (d)(1) This subdivision applies only if the driver of the vehicle is a registered owner of the vehicle at the time of impoundment. Except as provided in paragraph (5) of subdivision (c), if the driver of a vehicle impounded pursuant to subdivision (c) was a registered owner of the vehicle at the time of impoundment, the impounding agency shall authorize release of the vehicle if, within three days of impoundment, the driver of the vehicle at the time of impoundment presents his or her valid driver's license, including a valid temporary California driver's license or permit, to the impounding agency. The vehicle shall then be released to a registered owner of record at the time of impoundment, or an agent of that owner authorized in writing, upon payment of towing and storage charges related to the impoundment, and any administrative charges authorized by Section 22850.5, providing that the person claiming the vehicle is properly licensed and the vehicle is properly registered. A vehicle impounded pursuant to the circumstances described in paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) shall be released to a registered owner whether or not the driver of the vehicle at the time of impoundment presents a valid driver's license.
- (2) If there is a community property interest in the vehicle impounded pursuant to subdivision (c), owned at the time of impoundment by a person other than the driver, and the vehicle is the only vehicle available to the driver's immediate family that may be operated with a class C driver's license, the vehicle shall be released to a registered owner or to the community property interest owner upon compliance with all of the following requirements:
- (A) The registered owner or the community property interest owner requests release of the vehicle and the owner of the community property interest submits proof of that interest.
- (B) The registered owner or the community property interest owner submits proof that he or she, or an authorized driver, is properly licensed and that the impounded vehicle is properly registered pursuant to this code.
- (C) All towing and storage charges related to the impoundment and any administrative charges authorized pursuant to Section 22850.5 are paid.
- (D) The registered owner or the community property interest owner signs a stipulated vehicle release agreement, as described in paragraph (3), in consideration for the nonforfeiture of the vehicle. This requirement applies only if the driver requests release of the vehicle.

(3) A stipulated vehicle release agreement shall provide for the consent of the signator to the automatic future forfeiture and transfer of title to the state of any vehicle registered to that person, if the vehicle is driven by a driver with a suspended or revoked license, or by an unlicensed driver. The agreement shall be in effect for only as long as it is noted on a driving record maintained by the department pursuant to Section 1806.1.

- (4) The stipulated vehicle release agreement described in paragraph (3) shall be reported by the impounding agency to the department not later than 10 days after the day the agreement is signed.
- (5) No vehicle shall be released pursuant to paragraph (2) if the driving record of a registered owner indicates that a prior stipulated vehicle release agreement was signed by that person.
- (e)(1) The impounding agency, in the case of a vehicle that has not been redeemed pursuant to subdivision (d), or that has not been otherwise released, shall promptly ascertain from the department the names and addresses of all legal and registered owners of the vehicle.
- (2) The impounding agency, within two days of impoundment, shall send a notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to all legal and registered owners of the vehicle, at the addresses obtained from the department, informing them that the vehicle is subject to forfeiture and will be sold or otherwise disposed of pursuant to this section. The notice shall also include instructions for filing a claim with the district attorney, and the time limits for filing a claim. The notice shall also inform any legal owner of its right to conduct the sale pursuant to subdivision (g). If a registered owner was personally served at the time of impoundment with a notice containing all the information required to be provided by this paragraph, no further notice is required to be sent to a registered owner. However, a notice shall still be sent to the legal owners of the vehicle, if any. If notice was not sent to the legal owner within two working days, the impounding agency shall not charge the legal owner for more than 15-days' impoundment when the legal owner redeems the impounded vehicle.
- (3) No processing charges shall be imposed on a legal owner who redeems an impounded vehicle within 15 days of the impoundment of that vehicle. If no claims are filed and served within 15 days after the mailing of the notice in paragraph (2), or if no claims are filed and served within five days of personal service of the notice specified in paragraph (2), when no other mailed notice is required pursuant to paragraph (2), the district attorney shall prepare a written declaration of forfeiture of the vehicle to the state. A written declaration of forfeiture signed by the district attorney under this subdivision shall be deemed to provide good and sufficient title to the forfeited vehicle. A copy of the declaration shall be provided on request to any person informed of the pending forfeiture pursuant to paragraph (2). A claim that is filed and is later withdrawn by the claimant shall be deemed not to have been filed.
- (4) If a claim is timely filed and served, then the district attorney shall file a petition of forfeiture with the appropriate juvenile, municipal, or superior court within 10 days of the receipt of the claim. The district attorney shall establish an expedited hearing date in accordance with instructions from the court, and the court shall hear the matter without delay. The court filing fee, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50), shall be paid by the claimant, but shall be reimbursed by the impounding agency if the claimant prevails. To the extent practicable, the civil and criminal cases shall be heard at the same time in an expedited, consolidated proceeding. A proceeding in the civil case is a limited civil case.
- (5) The burden of proof in the civil case shall be on the prosecuting agency, by a preponderance of the evidence. All questions that may arise shall be decided and all other

proceedings shall be conducted as in an ordinary civil action. A judgment of forfeiture does not require as a condition precedent the conviction of a defendant of an offense which made the vehicle subject to forfeiture. The filing of a claim within the time limits specified in paragraph (3) is considered a jurisdictional prerequisite for the availing of the action authorized by that paragraph.

- (6) All right, title, and interest in the vehicle shall vest in the state upon commission of the act giving rise to the forfeiture.
- (f) Any vehicle impounded that is not redeemed pursuant to subdivision (d) and is subsequently forfeited pursuant to this section shall be sold once an order of forfeiture is issued by the district attorney of the county of the impounding agency or a court, as the case may be, pursuant to subdivision (e).
- (g) Any legal owner who is a motor vehicle dealer, bank, credit union, acceptance corporation, or other licensed financial institution legally operating in this state, or the agent of that legal owner, may take possession and conduct the sale of the forfeited vehicle if the legal owner or agent notifies the agency impounding the vehicle of its intent to conduct the sale within 15 days of the mailing of the notice pursuant to subdivision (e). Sale of the vehicle after forfeiture pursuant to this subdivision may be conducted at the time, in the manner, and on the notice usually given for the sale of repossessed or surrendered vehicles. The proceeds of any sale conducted by or on behalf of the legal owner shall be disposed of as provided in subdivision (i). A notice pursuant to this subdivision may be presented in person, by certified mail, by facsimile transmission, or by electronic mail.
- (h) If the legal owner or agent of the owner does not notify the agency impounding the vehicle of its intent to conduct the sale as provided in subdivision (g), the agency shall offer the forfeited vehicle for sale at public auction within 60 days of receiving title to the vehicle. Low value vehicles shall be disposed of pursuant to subdivision (k).
- (i) The proceeds of a sale of a forfeited vehicle shall be disposed of in the following priority:
- (1) To satisfy the towing and storage costs following impoundment, the costs of providing notice pursuant to subdivision (e), the costs of sale, and the unfunded costs of judicial proceedings, if any.
- (2) To the legal owner in an amount to satisfy the indebtedness owed to the legal owner remaining as of the date of sale, including accrued interest or finance charges and delinquency charges, providing that the principal indebtedness was incurred prior to the date of impoundment.
- (3) To the holder of any subordinate lien or encumbrance on the vehicle, other than a registered or legal owner, to satisfy any indebtedness so secured if written notification of demand is received before distribution of the proceeds is completed. The holder of a subordinate lien or encumbrance, if requested, shall furnish reasonable proof of its interest and, unless it does so upon request, is not entitled to distribution pursuant to this paragraph.
- (4) To any other person, other than a registered or legal owner, who can reasonably establish an interest in the vehicle, including a community property interest, to the extent of his or her provable interest, if written notification is received before distribution of the proceeds is completed.
- (5) Of the remaining proceeds, funds shall be made available to pay any local agency and court costs, that are reasonably related to the implementation of this section, that remain unsatisfied.

- (6) Of the remaining proceeds, half shall be transferred to the Controller for deposit in the Vehicle Inspection and Repair Fund for the high-polluter repair assistance and removal program created by Article 9 (commencing with Section 44090) of Chapter 5 of Part 5 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code, and half shall be transferred to the general fund of the city or county of the impounding agency, or the city or county where the impoundment occurred. A portion of the local funds may be used to establish a reward fund for persons coming forward with information leading to the arrest and conviction of hit- and-run drivers and to publicize the availability of the reward fund.
- (j) The person conducting the sale shall disburse the proceeds of the sale as provided in subdivision (i) and shall provide a written accounting regarding the disposition to the impounding agency and, on request, to any person entitled to or claiming a share of the proceeds, within 15 days after the sale is conducted.
- (k) If the vehicle to be sold pursuant to this section is not of the type that can readily be sold to the public generally, the vehicle shall be conveyed to a licensed dismantler or donated to an eleemosynary institution. License plates shall be removed from any vehicle conveyed to a dismantler pursuant to this subdivision.
- (1) No vehicle shall be sold pursuant to this section if the impounding agency determines the vehicle to have been stolen. In this event, the vehicle may be claimed by the registered owner at any time after impoundment, providing the vehicle registration is current and the registered owner has no outstanding traffic violations or parking penalties on his or her driving record or on the registration record of any vehicle registered to the person. If the identity of the legal and registered owners of the vehicle cannot be reasonably ascertained, the vehicle may be sold.
- (m) Any owner of a vehicle who suffers any loss due to the impoundment or forfeiture of any vehicle pursuant to this section may recover the amount of the loss from the unlicensed, suspended, or revoked driver. If possession of a vehicle has been tendered to a business establishment in good faith, and an unlicensed driver employed or otherwise directed by the business establishment is the cause of the impoundment of the vehicle, a registered owner of the impounded vehicle may recover damages for the loss of use of the vehicle from the business establishment.
- (n)(1) The impounding agency, if requested to do so not later than 10 days after the date the vehicle was impounded, shall provide the opportunity for a poststorage hearing to determine the validity of the storage to the persons who were the registered and legal owners of the vehicle at the time of impoundment, except that the hearing shall be requested within three days after the date the vehicle was impounded if personal service was provided to a registered owner pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) and no mailed notice is required.
- (2) The poststorage hearing shall be conducted not later than two days after the date it was requested. The impounding agency may authorize its own officer or employee to conduct the hearing if the hearing officer is not the same person who directed the storage of the vehicle. Failure of either the registered or legal owner to request a hearing as provided in paragraph (1) or to attend a scheduled hearing shall satisfy the poststorage hearing requirement.
- (3) The agency employing the person who directed the storage is responsible for the costs incurred for towing and storage if it is determined that the driver at the time of impoundment had a valid driver's license.
- (o) As used in this section, "days" means workdays not including weekends and holidays.

- (p) Charges for towing and storage for any vehicle impounded pursuant to this section shall not exceed the normal towing and storage rates for other vehicle towing and storage conducted by the impounding agency in the normal course of business.
- (q) The Judicial Council and the Department of Justice may prescribe standard forms and procedures for implementation of this section to be used by all jurisdictions throughout the state.
  - (r) The impounding agency may act as the agent of the state in carrying out this section.
- (s) No vehicle shall be impounded pursuant to this section if the driver has a valid license but the license is for a class of vehicle other than the vehicle operated by the driver.
- (t) This section does not apply to vehicles subject to Sections 14608 and 14609, if there has been compliance with the procedures in those sections.
- (u) As used in this section, "district attorney" includes a city attorney charged with the duty of prosecuting misdemeanor offenses.
- (v) The agent of a legal owner acting pursuant to subdivision (g) shall be licensed, or exempt from licensure, pursuant to Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 7500) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code.

**Comment.** Subdivision (e)(4) of Section 14607.6 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Note. In 1998, Vehicle Code Section 14607.6 was amended by two bills: (1) SB 117 (Kelley), 1998 Cal. Stat. ch. 117, § 6, and (2) SB 2139 (Lockyer), 1998 Cal. Stat. ch. 931, §§ 457, 457.5, 506. The latter bill (the Commission's bill implementing trial court unification) contained a double-jointing provision to ensure that the amendments made by both bills became operative. But the double-jointing provision erroneously referred to Section 14607.5, instead of Section 14607.6, creating confusion regarding whether the double-jointing provision was effective and which version of Section 14607.6 was the law.

The Commission sought to address this problem in its trial court unification clean-up bill in 1999. Legislative Counsel's office took the position that the Commission's proposed legislation on this point was unnecessary, because the double-jointing provision in SB 2139 was effective despite the mistaken reference to Section 14607.5. Thus, although West's Annotated California Codes and Westlaw include two versions of Section 14607.6, the only version shown here is the version made operative by that double-jointing provision (1998 Cal. Stat. ch. 931, § 457.5).

The Commission is investigating whether further action should be taken to eliminate confusion regarding which version of Vehicle Code Section 14607.6 is in effect. The Commission solicits comment on this point.

# Veh. Code § 27360 (amended). Child passenger restraint system for children under six years old or under 60 pounds

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 27360 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

27360. (a) No parent or legal guardian, when present in a motor vehicle, as defined in Section 27315, shall permit his or her child or ward to be transported upon a highway in the motor vehicle without providing and properly securing the child or ward, in a child passenger restraint system meeting applicable federal motor vehicle safety standards unless the child or ward is at least one of the following:

(1) Six years of age or older.

- (2) Weighs 60 pounds or more.
- (b) No driver shall transport on a highway any child in a motor vehicle, as defined in Section 27315, without providing and properly securing the child in a child passenger

restraint system meeting applicable federal motor vehicle safety standards unless the child is at least one of the following:

(1) Six years of age or older.

 (2) Weighs 60 pounds or more.

This subdivision does not apply to a driver if the parent or legal guardian of the child is also present in the vehicle and is not the driver.

(c)(1) A first offense under this section is punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100), except that the court may reduce or waive the fine if the defendant establishes to the satisfaction of the court that he or she is economically disadvantaged, and the court, instead, refers the defendant to a community education program that includes, but is not limited to, education on the proper installation and use of child passenger restraint systems for children of all ages, and provides certification to the court of completion of that program. Upon completion of the program, the defendant shall provide proof of participation in the program. If an education program on the proper installation and use of a child passenger restraint system is not available within 50 miles of the residence of the defendant, the requirement to participate in that program shall be waived. If the fine is paid, waived, or reduced, the court shall report the conviction to the department pursuant to Section 1803.

The court may, at its discretion, require any defendant described under this section to attend an education program that includes demonstration of proper installation and use of child passenger restraint systems and provides certification to the court that the defendant has presented for inspection a child passenger restraint system that meets applicable federal safety standards.

(2) A second or subsequent offense under this section is punishable by a fine of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), no part of which may be waived by the court, except that the court may reduce or waive the fine if the defendant establishes to the satisfaction of the court that he or she is economically disadvantaged, and the court, instead refers the defendant to a community education program that includes, but is not limited to, education on the proper installation and use of child passenger restraint systems for children of all ages, and provides certification to the court of completion of that program. Upon completion of the program, the defendant shall provide proof of participation in the program. If an education program on the proper installation and use of a child passenger restraint system is not available within 50 miles of the residence of the defendant, the requirement to participate in that program shall be waived. If the fine is paid, waived, or reduced, the court shall report the conviction to the department pursuant to Section 1803.

The court may, at its discretion, require any defendant described under this section to attend an education program that includes demonstration of proper installation and use of child passenger restraint systems and provides certification to the court that the defendant has presented for inspection a child passenger restraint system that meets applicable federal safety standards.

- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the fines collected for a violation of this section shall be allocated as follows:
- (1) Sixty percent to health departments of local jurisdictions, as defined in Section 16700 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, where the violation occurred, to be used for a community education program that includes, but is not limited to, demonstration of the installation of a child passenger restraint system for children of all ages and also assists economically disadvantaged families in obtaining those restraint systems through low-cost purchases or loans. The county or city health department shall designate a coordinator to facilitate the creation of a special account and to develop a relationship

with the <u>municipal superior</u> court <u>system</u> to facilitate the transfer of funds to the program. The county or city may contract for the implementation of the program. Prior to obtaining possession of a child passenger restraint system pursuant to this section, a person shall attend an education program that includes demonstration of proper installation and use of child passenger restraint systems.

As the proceeds from fines become available, county or city health departments shall prepare and maintain a listing of all child passenger restraint low-cost purchase or loaner programs in their counties, including a semiannual verification that all programs listed are in existence. Each county or city shall forward the listing to the Office of Traffic Safety in the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency and the courts, birthing centers, community child health and disability prevention programs, county clinics, prenatal clinics, women, infants, and children programs, and county hospitals in that county, who shall make the listing available to the public. The Office of Traffic Safety shall maintain a listing of all of the programs in the state.

- (2) Twenty-five percent to the county or city for the administration of the program.
- (3) Fifteen percent to the city, to be deposited in its general fund except that, if the violation occurred in an unincorporated area, this amount shall be allocated to the county for purposes of paragraph (1).
  - (e) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2002.

**Comment.** Subdivision (d)(1) of Section 27360 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Note. Another version of Vehicle Code Section 27360 is operative until January 1, 2002. That version is not shown here, because it will become inoperative by the time this proposed legislation is introduced.

# Veh. Code § 27362 (amended). Sale or installation of nonconforming child restraint system SEC. Section 27362 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

27362. (a) No manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer shall sell, offer for sale, or install in any motor vehicle any child passenger restraint system not conforming to all applicable federal motor vehicle safety standards on the date of sale or installation. Responsibility for compliance with this section shall rest with the individual selling, offering for sale, or installing the system. Every person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as follows:

- (1) Upon a first conviction, by a fine not exceeding four hundred dollars (\$400) or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than 90 days, or both.
- (2) Upon a second or subsequent conviction, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than 180 days, or both.
  - (b) The fines collected for a violation of this section shall be allocated as follows:
- (1) Sixty percent to county health departments where the violation occurred, to be used for a child passenger restraint low-cost purchase or loaner program which shall include, but not be limited to, education on the proper installation and use of a child passenger restraint system. The county health department shall designate a coordinator to facilitate the creation of a special account and to develop a relationship with the municipal superior court system to facilitate the transfer of funds to the program. The county may contract for the implementation of the program. Prior to obtaining possession of a child passenger restraint system pursuant to this section, a person shall receive information relating to the importance of utilizing that system.

As the proceeds from fines become available, county health departments shall prepare and maintain a listing of all child passenger restraint low-cost purchase or loaner programs in their counties, including a semiannual verification that all programs listed are in existence. Each county shall forward the listing to the Office of Traffic Safety in the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency and the courts, birthing centers, community child health and disability prevention programs, and county hospitals in that county, who shall make the listing available to the public. The Office of Traffic Safety shall maintain a listing of all of the programs in the state.

- (2) Twenty-five percent to the county for the administration of the program.
- (3) Fifteen percent to the city, to be deposited in its general fund except that, if the violation occurred in an unincorporated area, this amount shall be allocated to the county for purposes of paragraph (1).

**Comment.** Subdivision (b)(1) of Section 27362 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

### Veh. Code § 40230 (amended). Judicial review of decision on parking violation

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 40230 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

- 40230. (a) Within 30 calendar days after the mailing or personal delivery of the final decision described in subdivision (b) of Section 40215, the contestant may seek review by filing an appeal to be heard by the municipal court, or by the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, where the same shall be heard de novo, except that the contents of the processing agency's file in the case shall be received in evidence. A copy of the notice of parking violation or, if the citation was issued electronically, a true and correct abstract containing the information set forth in the notice of parking violation shall be admitted into evidence as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. A copy of the notice of appeal shall be served in person or by first-class mail upon the processing agency by the contestant. For purposes of computing the 30-calendar-day period, Section 1013 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be applicable. A proceeding under this subdivision is a limited civil case.
- (b) The Notwithstanding Section 72055 of the Government Code, the fee for filing the notice of appeal is twenty-five dollars (\$25). The court shall request that the processing agency's file on the case be forwarded to the court, to be received within 15 calendar days of the request. The court shall notify the contestant of the appearance date by mail or personal delivery. The court shall retain the twenty-five dollar (\$25) fee regardless of the outcome of the appeal. If the court finds in favor of the contestant, the amount of the fee shall be reimbursed to the contestant by the processing agency. Any deposit of parking penalty shall be refunded by the processing agency in accordance with the judgment of the court.
- (c) The conduct of the appeal under this section is a subordinate judicial duty that may be performed by traffic trial commissioners and other subordinate judicial officials at the direction of the presiding judge of the court.
- (d) If no notice of appeal of the processing agency's decision is filed within the period set forth in subdivision (a), the decision shall be deemed final.
- (e) If the parking penalty has not been deposited and the decision is against the contestant, the processing agency shall, after the decision becomes final, proceed to collect the penalty pursuant to Section 40220.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 40230 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Subdivision (b) is amended to make clear that the fee for seeking review pursuant to this section is the amount specified in this section (\$25), not the usual fee for filing the first paper in a limited civil case.

#### Veh. Code § 40256 (amended). Judicial review of decision on toll evasion

SEC. . Section 40256 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

- 40256. (a) Within 20 days after the mailing of the final decision described in subdivision (b) of Section 40255, the contestant may seek review by filing an appeal to the municipal court, or to the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, where the same shall be heard de novo, except that the contents of the processing agency's file in the case on appeal shall be received in evidence. A copy of the notice of toll evasion violation shall be admitted into evidence as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. A copy of the notice of appeal shall be served in person or by first-class mail upon the processing agency by the contestant. For purposes of computing the 20-day period, Section 1013 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be applicable. A proceeding under this subdivision is a limited civil case.
- (b) The Notwithstanding Section 70255 of the Government Code, the fee for filing the notice of appeal shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25). If the appellant prevails, this fee, together with any deposit of toll evasion penalty, shall be promptly refunded by the processing agency in accordance with the judgment of the court.
- (c) The conduct of the hearing on appeal under this section is a subordinate judicial duty which may be performed by commissioners and other subordinate judicial officials at the direction of the presiding judge of the court.
- (d) If no notice of appeal of the processing agency's decision is filed within the period set forth in subdivision (a), the decision shall be deemed final.
- (e) If the toll evasion penalty has not been deposited and the decision is adverse to the contestant, the processing agency may, promptly after the decision becomes final, proceed to collect the penalty under Section 40267.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 40256 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

Subdivision (b) is amended to make clear that the fee for seeking review pursuant to this section is the amount specified in this section (\$25), not the usual fee for filing the first paper in a limited civil case.

# Veh. Code § 40502 (amended). Place to appear

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 40502 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:
- 40502. The place specified in the notice to appear shall be any of the following:
- (a) Before a magistrate within the county in which the offense charged is alleged to have been committed and who has jurisdiction of the offense and is nearest or most accessible with reference to the place where the arrest is made.
- (b) Upon demand of the person arrested, before a judge or other magistrate having jurisdiction of the offense at the county seat of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed. This subdivision applies only if the person arrested resides, or the person's principal place of employment is located, closer to the county seat than to the court or other magistrate nearest or most accessible to the place where the arrest is made.
  - (c) Before a person authorized to receive a deposit of bail.

The clerk and deputy clerks of the municipal court or of the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court are persons authorized to receive bail in accordance with a schedule of bail approved by the judges of those courts that court.

(d) Before the juvenile court, a juvenile court referee, or a juvenile traffic hearing officer within the county in which the offense charged is alleged to have been committed, if the person arrested appears to be under the age of 18 years. The juvenile court shall by order designate the proper person before whom the appearance is to be made.

In a county that has implemented the provisions of Section 603.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, if the offense alleged to have been committed by a minor is classified as an infraction under this code, or is a violation of a local ordinance involving the driving, parking, or operation of a motor vehicle, the citation shall be issued as provided in subdivision (a), (b), or (c); provided, however, that if the citation combines an infraction and a misdemeanor, the place specified shall be as provided in subdivision (d).

If the place specified in the notice to appear is within a judicial district or city and county where a department of the municipal court, or of the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, is to hold a night session within a period of not more than 10 days after the arrest, the notice to appear shall contain, in addition to the above, a statement notifying the person arrested that the person may appear before such a night session of the court.

**Comment.** Section 40502 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Veh. Code § 40506.5 (amended). Request for continuance

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 40506.5 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

40506.5. Prior to the date upon which the defendant promised to appear and without depositing bail, the defendant may request a continuance of the written promise to appear. The judge of a municipal court or of a A judge of the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court may authorize the clerk to grant the continuance.

**Comment.** Section 40506.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Veh. Code § 40508.6 (amended). Administrative assessments

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 40508.6 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

40508.6. The Legislature hereby authorizes the establishment of the following program, to be implemented in any county, upon the adoption of a resolution by the board of supervisors authorizing it. For the superior court and each municipal court district in the county, a board of supervisors The superior court in any county may establish administrative assessments, not to exceed ten dollars (\$10), for clerical and administrative costs incurred for the following activities:

- (a) An assessment for the cost of recording and maintaining a record of the defendant's prior convictions for violations of this code. The assessment shall be payable at the time of payment of a fine or when bail is forfeited for any subsequent violations of this code other than parking, pedestrian, or bicycle violations.
- (b) An assessment for all defendants whose driver's license or automobile registration is attached or restricted pursuant to Section 40509 or 40509.5, to cover the cost of notifying the Department of Motor Vehicles of the attachment or restriction.

**Comment.** Section 40508.6 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The section is also amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Gov't Code § 77001 (local trial court management).

#### Veh. Code § 42003 (amended). Payment of fines and costs

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SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 42003 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

42003. (a) A judgment that a person convicted of an infraction be punished by a fine may also provide for the payment to be made within a specified time or in specified installments. A judgment granting a defendant time to pay the fine shall order that if the defendant fails to pay the fine or any installment thereof on the date that it is due, he or she shall appear in court on that date for further proceedings. Willful violation of the order is punishable as contempt.

- (b) A judgment that a person convicted of any other violation of this code be punished by a fine may also order, adjudge, and decree that the person be imprisoned until the fine is satisfied. In all of these cases, the judgment shall specify the extent of the imprisonment which shall not exceed one day for every thirty dollars (\$30) of the fine, nor extend in this case beyond the term for which the defendant might be sentenced to imprisonment for the offense of which he or she was convicted.
- (c) In any case when a person appears before a traffic referee or judge of the municipal eourt or superior court for adjudication of a violation of this code, the court, upon request of the defendant, shall consider the defendant's ability to pay. Consideration of a defendant's ability to pay may include his or her future earning capacity. A defendant shall bear the burden of demonstrating lack of his or her ability to pay. Express findings by the court as to the factors bearing on the amount of the fine shall not be required. The reasonable cost of these services and of probation shall not exceed the amount determined to be the actual average cost thereof. The court shall order the defendant to appear before a county officer designated by the court to make an inquiry into the ability of the defendant to pay all or a portion of those costs or the court or traffic referee may make this determination at a hearing. At that hearing, the defendant shall be entitled to have, but shall not be limited to, the opportunity to be heard in person, to present witnesses and other documentary evidence, to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses, to disclosure of the evidence against him or her, and to a written statement of the findings of the court or the county officer. If the court determines that the defendant has the ability to pay all or part of the costs, the court shall set the amount to be reimbursed and order the defendant to pay that sum to the county in the manner in which the court believes reasonable and compatible with the defendant's financial ability; or, with the consent of a defendant who is placed on probation, the court shall order the probation officer to set the amount of payment, which shall not exceed the maximum amount set by the court, and the manner in which the payment shall be made to the county. In making a determination of whether a defendant has the ability to pay, the court shall take into account the amount of any fine imposed upon the defendant and any amount the defendant has been ordered to pay in restitution.

The court may hold additional hearings during the probationary period. If practicable, the court or the probation officer shall order payments to be made on a monthly basis. Execution may be issued on the order in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action. The order to pay all or part of the costs shall not be enforced by contempt.

A payment schedule for reimbursement of the costs of presentence investigation based on income shall be developed by the probation department of each county and approved by the presiding judges of the municipal and superior courts judge of the superior court.

- (d) The term "ability to pay" means the overall capability of the defendant to reimburse the costs, or a portion of the costs, of conducting the presentence investigation, preparing the presentence report, and probation, and includes, but is not limited to, all of the following regarding the defendant:
  - (1) Present financial position.

- (2) Reasonably discernible future financial position. In no event shall the court consider a period of more than six months from the date of the hearing for purposes of determining reasonably discernible future financial position.
- (3) Likelihood that the defendant will be able to obtain employment within the sixmonth period from the date of the hearing.
- (4) Any other factors that may bear upon the defendant's financial capability to reimburse the county for the costs.
- (e) At any time during the pendency of the judgment rendered according to the terms of this section, a defendant against whom a judgment has been rendered may petition the rendering court to modify or vacate its previous judgment on the grounds of a change of circumstances with regard to the defendant's ability to pay the judgment. The court shall advise the defendant of this right at the time of rendering of the judgment.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (c) of Section 42003 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

### Veh. Code § 42008 (amended). County amnesty program for delinquent fines and bail

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 42008 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

- 42008. (a) Any county may operate an amnesty program for delinquent fines and bail imposed for an infraction or misdemeanor violation of the Vehicle Code, except parking violations of the Vehicle Code and violations of Section 23103, 23104, 23152, or 23153. The program shall be implemented by the courts in accordance with Judicial Council guidelines, and shall apply to infraction or misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code, except parking violations, upon which a fine or bail was delinquent on or before April 1, 1991.
- (b) Under the amnesty program, any person owing a fine or bail due on or before April 1, 1991, that was imposed for an infraction or misdemeanor violation of the Vehicle Code, except violations of Section 23103, 23104, 23152, or 23153 or parking violations, may pay to the municipal court or to the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court the amount scheduled by the court, which shall be either (1) 70 percent of the total fine or bail or (2) the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100) for an infraction or five hundred dollars (\$500) for a misdemeanor. This amount shall be accepted by the court in full satisfaction of the delinquent fine or bail.
- (c) No criminal action shall be brought against any person for a delinquent fine or bail paid under this amnesty program and no other additional penalties shall be assessed for the late payment of the fine or bail made under the amnesty program.
- (d) Notwithstanding Section 1463 of the Penal Code, the total amount of funds collected by the courts pursuant to the amnesty program created by this section shall be deposited in the county treasury.

**Comment.** Subdivision (b) of Section 42008 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003

- and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200
- 2 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-
- 3 County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper
- treatment of Vehicle Code Section 42008.

### Veh. Code § 42008.5 (amended). One-time amnesty program

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 42008.5 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

42008.5. (a) A county may establish a one-time amnesty program for fines and bail that have been delinquent for not less than six months as of the date upon which the program commences and were imposed for an infraction or misdemeanor violation of this code, except parking violations of this code and violations of Section 23103, 23104, 23152, or 23153.

- (b) Any person owing a fine or bail that is eligible for amnesty under the program may pay to the municipal superior or juvenile court the amount scheduled by the court, which shall be accepted by the court in full satisfaction of the delinquent fine or bail and shall be either of the following:
  - (1) Seventy percent of the total fine or bail.
- (2) The amount of one hundred dollars (\$100) for an infraction or five hundred dollars (\$500) for a misdemeanor.
- (c) The amnesty program shall be implemented by the courts of the county on a one-time basis and conducted in accordance with Judicial Council guidelines for a period of not less than 120 days. The program shall operate not longer than six months from the date the court initiates the program.
- (d) No criminal action shall be brought against any person for a delinquent fine or bail paid under the amnesty program and no other additional penalties, except as provided in Section 1214.1 of the Penal Code, shall be assessed for the late payment of the fine or bail made under the amnesty program.
- (e) Notwithstanding Section 1463 of the Penal Code, the total amount of funds collected by the courts pursuant to the amnesty program shall be deposited in the county treasury until 150 percent of the cost of operating the program, excluding capital expenditures, have been so deposited. Thereafter, 37 percent of the amount of the delinquent fines and bail deposited in the county treasury shall be distributed by the county pursuant to Section 1464 of the Penal Code, 26 percent of the amount deposited shall be distributed by the county pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 76100) of Chapter 12 of Title 8 of the Government Code, and the remaining 37 percent of the amount deposited shall be retained by the county.
- (f) The deposit of fines and bails in the county treasury as described in subdivision (e) is limited to the amnesty program described in this section, and it is the intent of the Legislature that it shall not be considered a precedent with respect to affecting programs that receive funding pursuant to Section 1463 of the Penal Code.
- (g) Each county participating in the program shall file, not later than six months after the termination of the program, a written report with the Assembly Committee on Judiciary and the Senate Committee on Judiciary. The report shall summarize the amount of money collected, operating costs of the program, distribution of funds collected, and when possible, how the funds were expended.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (b) of Section 42008.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Note: Comment Requested

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43 44 Vehicle Code Section 42008.5, enacted in 1996, allows each county to establish a one-time amnesty program. The Commission solicits comment on whether this provision is obsolete.

Assuming that the provision continues to serve a useful purpose, a second issue is whether the requirements relating to the county treasury require revision. The Commission is reviewing whether county treasury provisions remain viable, given the enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, and other changes to the structure of the trial courts. See Gov't Code §§ 77003 and Cal. R. Ct. 810 ("court operations" defined), 77009 (Trial Court Operations Fund), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations). These matters are also being examined by a Joint Court-County Working Group on Trial Court Funding. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the county treasury aspects of Vehicle Code Section 42008.5.

# Veh. Code § 42203 (amended). Disposition of fines and forfeitures for violations on certain county owned premises

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 42203 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

42203. Notwithstanding Section 42201 or 42201.5, 50 percent of all fines and forfeitures collected in a municipal court, or in a superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, upon conviction or upon the forfeiture of bail for violations of any provisions of the Vehicle Code, or of any local ordinance or resolution, relating to stopping, standing, or parking a vehicle, that have occurred upon the premises of facilities physically located in such county, but which are owned by another county, which other county furnishes law enforcement personnel for the premises, shall be transmitted pursuant to this section to the county which owns the facilities upon which the violations occurred. The court receiving such moneys shall, once each month, transmit such moneys received in the preceding month to the county treasurer of the county in which the court is located. Once each month in which the county treasurer receives such moneys, the county treasurer shall transmit to the county which owns such facilities an amount equal to 50 percent thereof. The county owning such facilities shall, upon receipt of such moneys from the municipal court or superior court of the county in which the facilities are physically located, deposit such moneys in its county treasury for use solely in meeting traffic control and law enforcement expenses on the premises upon which the violations occurred.

This section shall not apply when the county in which such facilities are located performs all law enforcement functions with respect to such facilities.

**Comment.** Section 42203 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

37 WATER CODE

#### Water Code § 310 (amended). Proper court

SEC. . Section 310 of the Water Code is amended to read:

310. All prosecutions for the violation of any of the provisions of this article shall be instituted in the <u>municipal superior</u> court of the county in which the well is situated, or in the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court.

**Comment.** Section 310 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Note: Comment Requested

Water Code Section 310 raises issues relating to local venue. The Commission and the Judicial Council are studying this area and may propose revisions to address local venue issues. The Commission solicits comment on the proper treatment of the section with regard to venue.

#### WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE

#### Welf. & Inst. Code § 246 (amended). Designation of juvenile court judge

SEC. . Section 246 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

246. In counties having more than one judge of the superior court, the <u>The</u> presiding judge of such <u>the superior</u> court or the senior judge if there is no presiding judge shall annually, in the month of January, designate one or more judges of the superior court to hear all cases under this chapter during the ensuing year, and he shall, from time to time, designate such additional judges as may be necessary for the prompt disposition of the judicial business before the juvenile court.

In all counties where more than one judge is designated as a judge of the juvenile court, the presiding judge of the superior court shall also designate one such judge as presiding judge of the juvenile court.

**Comment.** Section 246 is amended to reflect the fact that every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Gov't Code § 69580 *et seq*. (number of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or otherwise, a reference to the "presiding judge" means the sole judge of the court. See Gov't Code § 69508.5 (presiding judge).

The section is also amended to delete language referring to the senior judge. Every superior court has a presiding judge. See Gov't Code §§ 69508, 69508.5.

#### Welf. & Inst. Code § 247 (repealed). Juvenile court referees

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 247 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is repealed.

247. The judge of the juvenile court, or in counties having more than one judge of the juvenile court, the presiding judge of the juvenile court or the senior judge if there is no presiding judge, may appoint one or more referees to serve on a full-time or part-time basis. A referee shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing judge, and unless the appointing judge makes his order terminating the appointment of a referee, such referee shall continue to serve as such until the appointment of his successor. Except as otherwise provided by law, the amount and rate of compensation to be paid referees shall be fixed by the board of supervisors. Every referee first appointed on or after January 1, 1977, shall have been admitted to practice law in this state and, in addition, shall have been admitted to practice law in this state for a period of not less than five years or in any other state and this state for a combined period of not less than 10 years. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to the qualifications of any referee first appointed prior to January 1, 1977.

**Comment.** Section 247 is repealed to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Gov't Code §§ 71622 (subordinate judicial officers), 71623 (salaries).

**Note.** Repeal of Welfare and Institutions Code Section 247 would remove appointment authority from the presiding juvenile court judge in reliance on the general appointment authority of the court under Government Code Section 71622 (subordinate judicial officers).

# Welf. & Inst. Code § 255 (amended). Juvenile hearing officers

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SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 255 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

255. The judge of the juvenile court, or in counties having more than one judge of the juvenile court the presiding judge of the juvenile court or the senior judge if there is no presiding judge, court may appoint as subordinate judicial officers one or more persons of suitable experience, who may be judges of the municipal court, or of the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, or a probation officer or assistant or deputy probation officers, to serve as juvenile hearing officers on a full-time or part-time basis. A hearing officer shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing judge court, and unless the appointing judge court makes his or her an order terminating the appointment of a hearing officer, the hearing officer shall continue to serve until the appointment of his or her successor. The board of supervisors court shall determine whether any compensation shall be paid to hearing officers, not otherwise employed by a public agency or holding another public office, and shall establish the amounts and rates thereof. An appointment of a probation officer, assistant probation officer, or deputy probation officer as a juvenile hearing officer may be made only with the consent of the probation officer. A juvenile court shall be known as the Informal Juvenile and Traffic Court when a hearing officer appointed pursuant to this section hears a case specified in Section 256.

**Comment**. Section 255 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

The section is also amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Funding Act. See Gov't Code §§ 77001 (local trial court management), 77200 (state funding of trial court operations).

The section is also amended to reflect enactment of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act. See Gov't Code § 71622(a) (each trial court may appoint subordinate judicial officers as deemed necessary, subject to Judicial Council approval).

The section is also amended to delete language referring to the senior judge. Every juvenile court with more than one juvenile court judge has a presiding judge. See Section 246 (appointment of presiding judge).

#### Note: Comment Requested

The Trial Court Funding Act contemplates a decentralized system of trial court management, including trial court responsibility for funding allocations and local personnel systems. See Gov't Code § 77001(c). The Commission would like to receive input on whether the superior court should be the responsible entity for determining the compensation paid to juvenile hearing officers who are not public employees or officers.

The proposed revision of Welfare and Institutions Code Section 255 would remove appointment authority from the presiding juvenile court judge in reliance on the general appointment authority of the court under Government Code Section 71622 (subordinate judicial officers).

#### Welf. & Inst. Code § 270 (amended). County officers

SEC. . Section 270 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

270. Except as provided in Section 69906 69906.5 of the Government Code, there shall be in each county the offices of probation officer, assistant probation officer, and deputy probation officer. A probation officer shall be appointed in every county.

Probation officers in any county shall be nominated by the juvenile justice commission or regional juvenile justice commission of such county in such manner as the judge of the juvenile court in that county shall direct, and shall then be appointed by such judge.

The probation officer may appoint as many deputies or assistant probation officers as he the probation officer desires; but such deputies or assistant probation officers shall not

have authority to act until their appointments have been approved by a majority vote of the members of the juvenile justice commission, and by the judge of the juvenile court. The term of office of each such deputy or assistant probation officer shall expire with the term of the probation officer who appointed him the deputy or assistant probation officer, but the probation officer, with the written approval of the majority of the members of the juvenile justice commission and of the judge of the juvenile court, may, in his the probation officer's discretion, revoke and terminate any such appointment at any time.

Probation officers may at any time be removed by the judge of the juvenile court for good cause shown; and the judge of the juvenile court may in his the judge's discretion at any time remove any such probation officer with the written approval of a majority of the members of the juvenile justice commission.

**Comment.** Section 270 is amended to correct an erroneous reference to Section 69906.

# Welf. & Inst. Code § 601.4 (amended). Compulsory education violation

 SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 601.4 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

601.4. (a) The juvenile court judge may be assigned to sit as a municipal court judge, or as a superior court judge in a county in which there is no municipal court, to hear any complaint alleging that a parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of a minor has violated Section 48293 of the Education Code. The jurisdiction of the juvenile court granted by this section shall not be exclusive and the charge may be prosecuted instead in a municipal court, or in a superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court. However, upon motion, that action shall be transferred to the juvenile court.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 737 of the Penal Code, a violation of Section 48293 of the Education Code may be prosecuted pursuant to subdivision (a), by written complaint filed in the same manner as an infraction may be prosecuted. The juvenile court judge, sitting as a municipal court judge or as a superior court judge in a county in which there is no municipal court, may coordinate the action involving the minor with any action involving the parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of the minor. Both matters may be heard and decided at the same time unless the parent, guardian, other person having control or charge of the minor, or any member of the press or public objects to a closed hearing of the proceedings charging violation of Section 48293 of the Education Code.

**Comment.** Section 601.4 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Welf. & Inst. Code § 603.5 (amended). Minor charged with Vehicle Code infraction or violation of local ordinance relating to motor vehicle

SEC. . Section 603.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

603.5. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in counties which adopt the provisions of this section, jurisdiction over the case of a minor alleged to have committed only a violation of the Vehicle Code classified as an infraction or a violation of a local ordinance involving the driving, parking, or operation of a motor vehicle, is with the municipal court or the superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, except that the court may refer to the juvenile court for adjudication, cases involving a minor who has been adjudicated a ward of the juvenile court, or who has other matters pending in the juvenile court.

(b) The cases specified in subdivision (a) shall not be governed by the procedures set forth in the juvenile court law.

- (c) Any provisions of juvenile court law requiring that confidentiality be observed as to cases and proceedings, prohibiting or restricting the disclosure of juvenile court records, or restricting attendance by the public at juvenile court proceedings shall not apply. The procedures for bail specified in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1268) of Title 10 of Part 2 of the Penal Code shall apply.
- (d) The provisions of this section shall apply in a county in which the trial courts make the section applicable as to any matters to be heard and the court has determined that there is available funding for any increased costs.

**Comment.** Subdivision (a) of Section 603.5 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Note: Comment Requested

The Commission solicits comment on whether Welfare and Institutions Code Section 603.5 should be revised to reflect enactment of Vehicle Code Section 40215(c), which provides for an administrative hearing of a parking violation by a minor. See also Veh. Code § 40230 (review of decision rendered in administrative hearing of parking violation).

In Welfare and Institutions Code Section 603.5(a), should the reference to "parking" be deleted? Should the reference to Vehicle Code infractions be revised to exclude parking violations? Are other revisions in order to make clear how the two provisions interrelate?

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 603.5 reflects legislative changes made in AB 1700 (Steinberg & Frommer). See 2001 Cal. Stat. ch. 824, § 38.

# Welf. & Inst. Code § 656 (amended). Petition to declare minor a ward of the court

- SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 656 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:
- 656. A petition to commence proceedings in the juvenile court to declare a minor a ward of the court shall be verified and shall contain all of the following:
  - (a) The name of the court to which it is addressed.
  - (b) The title of the proceeding.
  - (c) The code section and subdivision under which the proceedings are instituted.
- (d) The name, age, and address, if any, of the minor upon whose behalf the petition is brought.
- (e) The names and residence addresses, if known to the petitioner, of both of the parents and any guardian of the minor. If there is no parent or guardian residing within the state, or if his or her place of residence is not known to the petitioner, the petition shall also contain the name and residence address, if known, of any adult relative residing within the county, or, if there are none, the adult relative residing nearest to the location of the court
- (f) A concise statement of facts, separately stated, to support the conclusion that the minor upon whose behalf the petition is being brought is a person within the definition of each of the sections and subdivisions under which the proceedings are being instituted.
- (g) The fact that the minor upon whose behalf the petition is brought is detained in custody or is not detained in custody, and if he or she is detained in custody, the date and the precise time the minor was taken into custody.
- (h) A notice to the father, mother, spouse, or other person liable for support of the minor child, that: (1) Section 903 may make that person, the estate of that person, and the estate of the minor child, liable for the cost of the care, support, and maintenance of the minor child in any county institution or any other place in which the child is placed, detained, or committed pursuant to an order of the juvenile court; (2) Section 903.1 may make that person, the estate of that person, and the estate of the minor child, liable for the cost to the county of legal services rendered to the minor by a private attorney or a public

defender appointed pursuant to the order of the juvenile court; (3) Section 903.2 may make that person, the estate of that person, and the estate of the minor child, liable for the cost to the county of the probation supervision of the minor child by the probation officer pursuant to the order of the juvenile court; and (4) the liabilities established by these sections are joint and several.

- (i) In a proceeding alleging that the minor comes within Section 601, notice to the parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of the minor that failure to comply with the compulsory school attendance laws is an infraction, which may be charged and prosecuted before the juvenile court judge sitting as a municipal court judge or as a superior court judge in a county in which there is no municipal court. In those cases, the petition shall also include notice that the parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of the minor has the right to a hearing on the infraction before a judge different than the judge who has heard or is to hear the proceeding pursuant to Section 601. The notice shall explain the provisions of Section 170.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (j) If a proceeding is pending against a minor child for a violation of Section 594.2, 640.5, 640.6, or 640.7 of the Penal Code, a notice to the parent or legal guardian of the minor that if the minor is found to have violated either or both of these provisions that (1) any community service which may be required of the minor may be performed in the presence, and under the direct supervision, of the parent or legal guardian pursuant to either or both of these provisions, and (2) if the minor is personally unable to pay any fine levied for the violation of either or both of these provisions, that the parent or legal guardian of the minor shall be liable for payment of the fine pursuant to those sections.
- (k) A notice to the parent or guardian of the minor that if the minor is ordered to make restitution to the victim pursuant to Section 729.6, as operative on or before August 2, 1995, Section 731.1, as operative on or before August 2, 1995, or Section 730.6, or to pay fines or penalty assessments, the parent or guardian may be liable for the payment of restitution, fines, or penalty assessments.
- **Comment.** Subdivision (i) of Section 656 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

#### Welf. & Inst. Code § 661 (amended). Notice and citation

 SEC. . Section 661 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

661. In addition to the notice provided in Sections 658 and 659, the juvenile court may issue its citation directing any parent, guardian, or foster parent of the person concerning whom a petition has been filed to appear at the time and place set for any hearing or financial evaluation under the provisions of this chapter, including a hearing under the provisions of Section 257, and directing any person having custody or control of the minor concerning whom the petition has been filed to bring the minor with him or her. The notice shall in addition state that a parent, guardian, or foster parent may be required to participate in a counseling or education program with the minor concerning whom the petition has been filed. If the proceeding is one alleging that the minor comes within the provisions of Section 601, the notice shall in addition contain notice to the parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of the minor that failure to comply with the compulsory school attendance laws is an infraction, which may be charged and prosecuted before the juvenile court judge sitting as a municipal court judge or as a superior court judge in a county in which there is no municipal court. In those cases, the notice shall also include notice that the parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of the minor has the right to a hearing on the infraction before a judge different than the judge who has heard or is to hear the proceeding pursuant to Section 601. The notice shall explain the provisions of Section 170.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Personal service of the citation shall be made at least 24 hours before the time stated therein for the appearance.

**Comment.** Section 661 is amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

## Welf. & Inst. Code § 742.16 (amended). Clean up, repair, replacement, or restitution

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Section 742.16 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

742.16. (a) If a minor is found to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the commission of an act prohibited by Section 594, 594.3, 594.4, 640.5, 640.6 or 640.7 of the Penal Code, and the court does not remove the minor from the physical custody of the parent or guardian, the court as a condition of probation, except in any case in which the court makes a finding and states on the record its reasons why that condition would be inappropriate, shall require the minor to wash, paint, repair, or replace the property defaced, damaged, or destroyed by the minor or otherwise pay restitution to the probation officer of the county for disbursement to the owner or possessor of the property or both. In any case in which the minor is not granted probation or in which the minor's cleanup, repair, or replacement of the property will not return the property to its condition before it was defaced, damaged, or destroyed, the court shall make a finding of the amount of restitution that would be required to fully compensate the owner and possessor of the property for their damages. The court shall order the minor or the minor's estate to pay that restitution to the probation officer of the county for disbursement to the owner or possessor of the property or both, to the extent the court determines that the minor or the minor's estate have the ability to do so, except in any case in which the court makes a finding and states on the record its reasons why full restitution would be inappropriate. If full restitution is found to be inappropriate, the court shall require the minor to perform specified community service, except in any case in which the court makes a finding and states on the record its reasons why that condition would be inappropriate.

- (b) If a minor is found to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the commission of an act prohibited by Section 594, 594.3, 594.4, 640.5, 640.6, or 640.7 of the Penal Code, and the graffiti or other material inscribed by the minor has been removed, or the property defaced by the minor has been repaired or replaced by a public entity that has elected, pursuant to Section 742.14, to have the probation officer of the county recoup its costs through proceedings in accordance with this section and has made cost findings in accordance with subdivisions (c) or (d) of Section 742.14, the court shall determine the total cost incurred by the public entity for said removal, repair, or replacement, using, if applicable, the cost findings most recently adopted by the public entity pursuant to subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 742.14. The court shall order the minor or the minor's estate to pay those costs to the probation officer of the county to the extent the court determines that the minor or the minor's estate have the ability to do so.
- (c) If the minor is found to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the commission of an act prohibited by Section 594, 594.3, 594.4, 640.5, 640.6, or 640.7 of the Penal Code and the minor was identified or apprehended by the law enforcement agency of a city or county that has elected, pursuant to Section 742.14, to have the probation officer of the county recoup its costs through proceedings in accordance with this section, the court shall determine the cost of identifying or apprehending the minor, or both, using, if applicable, the cost findings adopted by the city or county pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 742.14. The court shall order the minor or the minor's estate to

pay those costs to the probation officer of the county to the extent the court determines that the minor or the minor's estate have the ability to do so.

- (d) If the court determines that the minor or the minor's estate is unable to pay in full the costs and damages determined pursuant to subdivisions (a), (b), and (c), and if the minor's parent or parents have been cited into court pursuant to Section 742.18, the court shall hold a hearing to determine the liability of the minor's parent or parents pursuant to Section 1714.1 of the Civil Code for those costs and damages. Except when the court makes a finding setting forth unusual circumstances in which parental liability would not serve the interests of justice, the court shall order the minor's parent or parents to pay those costs and damages to the probation officer of the county to the extent the court determines that the parent or parents have the ability to pay, if the minor was in the custody or control of the parent or parents at the time he or she committed the act that forms the basis for the finding that the minor is a person described in Section 602. In evaluating the parent's or parents' ability to pay, the court shall take into consideration the family income, the necessary obligations of the family, and the number of persons dependent upon this income.
- (e) The hearing described in subdivision (d) may be held immediately following the disposition hearing or at a later date, at the option of the court.
- (f) If the amount of costs and damages sought to be recovered in the hearing pursuant to subdivision (d) is five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or less, the parent or parents may not be represented by counsel and the probation officer of the county shall be represented by his or her nonattorney designee. The court shall conduct such a hearing in accordance with Sections 116.510 and 116.520 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the court determines that a parent cannot properly present his or her defense, the court may, in its discretion, allow another individual to assist that parent. In addition, a husband or wife may appear and participate in the hearing on behalf of his or her spouse if the representative's spouse has given his or her consent and the court determines that the interest of justice would be served thereby.
- (g) If the amount of costs and damages sought to be recovered in the hearing pursuant to subdivision (d) exceeds five thousand dollars (\$5,000), the parent or parents may be represented by counsel of his or her or their own choosing, and the probation officer of the county shall be represented by the district attorney or an attorney or nonattorney designee of the probation officer. The parent or parents shall not be entitled to court-appointed counsel or to counsel compensated at public expense.
- (h) At the hearing conducted pursuant to subdivision (d), there shall be a presumption affecting the burden of proof that the findings of the court made pursuant to subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) represent the actual damages and costs attributable to the act of the minor that forms the basis of the finding that the minor is a person described in Section 602.
- (i) If the parent or parents, after having been cited to appear pursuant to Section 742.18, fail to appear as ordered, the court shall order the parent or parents to pay the full amount of the costs and damages determined by the court pursuant to subdivisions (a), (b), and (c).
- (j) Execution may be issued on an order issued by the court pursuant to this section in the same manner as on a judgment in a civil action, including any balance unpaid at the termination of the court's jurisdiction over the minor.
- (k) At any time prior to the satisfaction of a judgment entered pursuant to this section, a person against whom the judgment was entered may petition the rendering court to modify or vacate the judgment on the showing of a change in circumstances relating to his or her ability to pay the judgment.

- (1) For purposes of a hearing conducted pursuant to subdivision (d), the judge of the juvenile court shall have the jurisdiction of a judge of the municipal court or of the superior court in a limited civil case, and where the amount of the demand is five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or less, the judge of the juvenile court shall have the powers of a judge presiding over the small claims court.
- (m) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of a juvenile court to provide conditions of probation.
- (n) The options available to the court pursuant to subdivisions (a), (b), (c), (d), and (k), to order payment by the minor and his or her parent or parents of less than the full costs described in subdivisions (a), (b), and (c), on grounds of financial inability or for reasons of justice, shall not be available to a municipal superior court in an ordinary civil proceeding pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1714.1 of the Civil Code, except that in any proceeding pursuant to either subdivision (b) of Section 1714.1 of the Civil Code or this section, the maximum amount that a parent or a minor may be ordered to pay shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for each tort of the minor.

**Comment.** Subdivisions (*l*) and (n) of Section 742.16 are amended to reflect unification of the municipal and superior courts pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(e), of the California Constitution.

# Note: Comment Requested

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 742.16(d) directs the court in specified circumstances to "hold a hearing to determine the liability of the minor's parent or parents pursuant to Section 1714.1 of the Civil Code." With exceptions, Section 742.16(n) makes the payment options of Section 742.16(a), (b), (c), (d), and (k) inapplicable in "an *ordinary* civil proceeding pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1714.1 of the Civil Code." (Emphasis added.) The word "ordinary" apparently serves to differentiate between (1) a hearing under the circumstances specified in Welfare and Institutions Code Section 742.16(d), and (2) other proceedings pursuant to Civil Code Section 1714.1 (i.e., "ordinary" proceedings pursuant to that provision). The Commission solicits comment on whether revisions should be made to express this distinction more clearly.

#### Welf. & Inst. Code § 872 (amended). Transfer to juvenile hall outside county

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 872 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

872. Where there is no juvenile hall in the county of residence of minors, or when the juvenile hall becomes unfit or unsafe for detention of minors, the presiding or sole juvenile court judge may, with the recommendation of the probation officer of the sending county and the consent of the probation officer of the receiving county, by written order filed with the county clerk of the court, designate the juvenile hall of any county in the state for the detention of an individual minor for not to exceed 60 days. The court may, at any time, modify or vacate the order and shall require notice of the transfer to be given to the parent or guardian. The county of residence of a minor so transferred shall reimburse the receiving county for costs and liability as agreed upon by the two counties in connection with the order.

As used in this section, the terms "unfit" and "unsafe" shall include a condition in which a juvenile hall is considered by the juvenile court judge, the probation officer of that county, or the Board of Corrections to be too crowded for the proper and safe detention of minors.

**Comment.** Section 872 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the

county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

# Welf. & Inst. Code § 1737 (amended). Commitment recall and resentencing

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 1737 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

1737. When a person has been committed to the custody of the authority, if it is deemed warranted by a diagnostic study and recommendation approved by the director, the judge who ordered the commitment or, if the judge is not available, the presiding or sole judge of the court, within 120 days of the date of commitment on his or her own motion, or the court, at any time thereafter upon recommendation of the director, may recall the commitment previously ordered and resentence the person as if he or she had not previously been sentenced. The time served while in custody of the authority shall be credited toward the term of any person resentenced pursuant to this section.

As used in this section, "time served while in custody of the authority" means the period of time during which the person was physically confined in a state institution by order of the Youth Authority or the Youthful Offender Parole Board.

**Comment.** Section 1737 is amended to delete language referring to the sole judge. Every superior court has at least two judgeships as a result of trial court unification. See Gov't Code § 69580 *et seq.* (number of judges). Where a court has only one judge due to a vacancy or otherwise, the reference to the "presiding judge" means the sole judge of the court. See Gov't Code § 69508.5 (presiding judge).

#### Welf. & Inst. Code § 5205 (amended). Petition

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . Section 5205 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

5205. The petition shall be in substantially the following form:

	e zoe v zne pesmen omni e e m ouecommuni, une zone v mg zonni
ļ	Note. A portion of the statutory form has been omitted to conserve resources.
5	That the person is years of age; thathe the person is (sex); and that
<u>,                                     </u>	he the person is (single, married, widowed, or divorced); and that
	occupation is
	That the facts upon which the allegations of the petition are based are as follows:
	Thathe the person, at in the county, on the day of, 19 20,
	That petitioner's interest in the case is
	That the person responsible for the care, support, and maintenance of the person, and
	their relationship to the person are, so far as known to the petitioner, as follows:
	(Give names, addresses, and relationship of persons named as respondents)
	Wherefore, petitioner prays that evaluation be made to determine the condition of
	, alleged, as a result of mental disorder, to be a danger to others, or to
	himself,
	or to be gravely disabled.
	Petitioner
	Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of19 20
	, County Clerk of the Court
	By Deputy

**Comment.** Section 5205 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk

as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and 1 the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 2 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel). 3 Welf. & Inst. Code § 6251 (amended). Petition 4 SEC. Section 6251 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read: 5 6251. Wherever, on the basis of a petition, provision is made in this code for issuing 6 and delivering an order for examination and detention directing that a person be 7 apprehended and taken before a judge of a superior court for a hearing and examination 8 on an allegation of being a person subject to judicial commitment, the petition shall be in 9 substantially the following form: 10 Note. A portion of the statutory form has been omitted to conserve resources. 11 \_, residing at \_\_\_\_\_ (tel. \_\_\_\_), being duly sworn deposes and says: 12 That there is now in the county in the City or Town of 13 person named \_\_\_\_, who resides at \_\_\_\_, and who is believed to be a \_\_\_. That the 14 person is \_\_\_\_\_ years of age; that \_he the person is \_\_\_\_ (sex) and that \_he the person is 15 (single, married, widowed, or divorced); and that \_\_\_\_ occupation is \_\_\_\_. That the 16 facts because of which petitioner believes that the person is a \_\_\_\_\_ are as follows: That he 17 the person, at \_\_\_\_ in the county, on the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_, 19 20 \_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_\_That petitioner's interest in and case is 19 20 21 That petitioner believes that said person is \_\_\_\_ as defined in Section \_\_\_ . That the persons responsible for the care, support, and maintenance of the \_\_\_\_, and their 22 23 relationship to the person are, so far as known to the petitioner, as follows: (Give names, addresses, and relationship of persons named as respondents) Wherefore, petitioner prays 24 25 that examination be made to determine the state of the mental health of , alleged to be \_\_\_\_\_, and that such measures be taken for the best interest and protection of said \_ 26 in respect to his the person's supervision, care and treatment, as may be necessary and 27 provided by law. 28 29 Petitioner 30 Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_, 19 20 \_\_\_. 31 , County Clerk of the Court 32 \_\_\_\_\_ Deputy 33 Comment. Section 6251 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex 34 35 officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk 36 37 as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 38 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel). 39 40 Welf. & Inst. Code § 14172 (amended). Health care overpayment recovery SEC. . Section 14172 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read: 41 14172. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), if any amount is due and payable and 42 unpaid as the result of an overpayment to a provider of health care services, durable 43 medical equipment, or incontinence supplies identified through an audit or examination 44 conducted by or on behalf of the director, and the findings of the audit or examination are 45 46 completed and no appeal is taken or the director has issued a final decision on the appeal pursuant to Section 14171, and 90 days has elapsed from the completion of that audit or examination or issuance of that final decision on appeal, the director may, not later than three years after the payment became due and owing, file in the office of the County Clerk of the Superior Court of Sacramento County, and with the eounty clerk of the superior court of the county in which the provider has his its principal place of business, a certificate containing the following:

(1) Interest, as prescribed by Section 14171.

- (2) A statement that the director has complied with this article prior to the filing of the certificate.
- (3) A request that judgment be entered against the provider in the amount set forth in the certificate.

The county clerk immediately upon the filing of the certificate shall enter a judgment for the State of California against the provider in the amount set forth in the certificate. The judgment may be filed by the county clerk in a looseleaf book entitled "Health Care Overpayment Recovery Judgments."

(b) If the provider seeks judicial review of the final decision of the director pursuant to subdivision (k) of Section 14171 and notice of that action is properly served on the director within 90 days of the issuance of the final decision of the director, the director shall not file any certificate as provided in subdivision (a).

If the provider does not seek judicial review of the final decision of the director pursuant to subdivision (k) of Section 14171 and does not properly serve notice within 90 days from the date of the final decision of the director, the director may file the certificate provided in subdivision (a). If the provider seeks judicial review of the final decision of the director more than 90 days from the date of the decision in accordance with subdivision (k) of Section 14171, the director shall within 10 days after receiving notice of that action release any lien imposed pursuant to this article and any judgment entered is for all purposes null and void.

**Comment.** Section 14172 is amended to reflect elimination of the county clerk's role as ex officio clerk of the superior court. See former Gov't Code § 26800 (county clerk acting as clerk of superior court). The powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the county clerk as ex officio clerk of the court are delegated to the court administrative or executive officer, and the county clerk is relieved of those powers, duties, and responsibilities. See Gov't Code §§ 69840 (powers, duties, and responsibilities of clerk of court), 71620 (trial court personnel).

34 UNCODIFIED

#### Uncodified (added). Saving clause — rights and benefits

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. If a right, privilege, duty, authority, or status (including but not limited to a qualification for office, salary range, or employment benefit) is based on a provision of law repealed by this act, and if a statute, order, rule of court, memorandum of understanding, or other legally effective instrument provides that the right, duty, authority, or status continues for a period beyond the effective date of the repeal, that provision of law continues in effect for that purpose, notwithstanding its repeal by this act.

# **Uncodified (added). Effect of act — court reporting services**

SEC. \_\_\_\_. Nothing in this act is intended to change the extent to which official reporter services or electronic reporting may be used in the courts.